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THE CLASSIFICATION

OF

THE UNGULATE MAMMALIA.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 19, 1882.*)

THIRD CONTRIBUTION

TO

THE HISTORY OF THE VERTEBRATA

OF THE PERMIAN FORMATION OF TEXAS.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, September 15, 1882.*)

SYNOPSIS OF THE VERTEBRATA

OF THE

PUERCO EOCENE EPOCH.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 20, 1882.*)

ON THE

SYSTEMATIC RELATIONS

OF THE

CARNIVORA-FISSIPEDIA.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 20, 1882.*)

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The Classification of the Ungulate Mammalia. *By E. D. Cope.*

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, May 19, 1882.)

In the present essay the osseous system is chiefly considered, and of this, the structure of the feet more than of any other part of the skeleton. The ungulata are here understood to be the hoofed placental Mammalia with enamel covered teeth, as distinguished from the unguiculate or clawed and the mutilate or flipper limbed, and the edentate or enamelless, groups. The exact circumscription and definition is not here attempted, though probably the brain furnishes an additional basis of it in the absence of the crucial, parietoöccipital, calcarine fissures, etc. Suffice it to say that it is on the whole a rather homogeneous body of mammalia, especially distinguished as to its economy by the absence of forms accustomed to an insectivorous and carnivorous diet, and embracing the great majority of the herbivorous types of the world.

The internal relations of this vast division are readily determined by reference to the characters of the teeth and feet, as well as other less important points. . I have always insisted that the place of first importance should be given to the feet, and the discovery of various extinct types has justified this view. The predominant significance of this part of the skeleton was first appreciated by Owen, who defined the orders *Perisso-*

dactyla and *Artiodactyla*. Professor Gill* has also used these characters to a large extent, but without giving them the exclusive weight that appears to me to belong to them. Other authors have either passed them by unnoticed, or have correlated them or subordinated them to other characters in a way which has left the question of true affinity and therefore of phylogeny, in a very unsatisfactory condition. Much light having been thrown on these points by recent discoveries in paleontology, the results, as they appear to me, are here given.

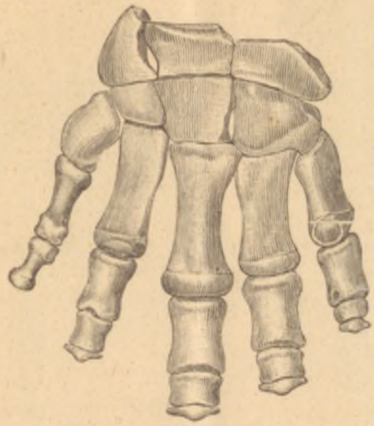


Fig. 1.

Fig. 1.—Left anterior foot of *Elephas africanus* (from De Blainville).

Carpus.—It is well known that in the *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*, the bones of the two rows of the carpus alternate with each other; that the lunar for instance rests on the unciform, and to a varying degree on the magnum, and that the scaphoides rests on the magnum and to some degree on the trapezoides and trapezium. It is also known that in the *Proboscidea*, another state of affairs exists; *i. e.*, that the bones of the two rows do not alternate, but that the scaphoides, lunar and cuneiform, rest directly on the trapezium and trapezoides, the magnum, and the unciform respectively. The preceding characters are sometimes included in the definitions of the respective orders. Further than this they have not been used in a systematic sense.

Professor Gill says of the carpus of the *Hyracoidea*, "carpal bones in two interlocking rows; cuneiform extending inwards (and articulating with magnum); * * * unciform and lunar separated by the interposition of the cuneiform and magnum." Professor Flower† gives a figure which justifies these statements, but neither the one nor the other agree with my

* Arrangement of the families of Mammals prepared for the Smithsonian Institution. Miscellaneous Collections 230. Nov., 1872.

† Osteology of the Mammalia, p. 266; fig. 92.

specimens. In the manus of a *Hyrax capensis* (from Verreaux, Paris), I find the following condition of the carpus. The bones of the two series are articulated consecutively, and not alternately; they do not interlock, but inasmuch as the magnum is a little narrower than the lunar, the latter is just in contact (anteriorly) with the trapezoides (centrale) on the one side, and the unciform on the other. My specimen agrees with Cuvier's figure of *Hyrax capensis* in all respects. It is probable that Professor

FIG. 2.

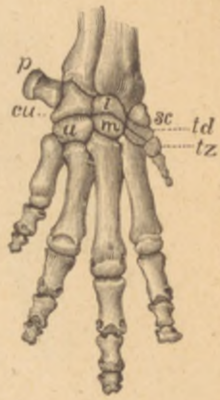


FIG. 3.

FIG. 2.—Left anterior foot of *Phenacodus primævus*, one-third natural size (original).

FIG. 3.—Right anterior foot of *Hyrax capensis*; (from Cuvier). *Sc.* scapuloid bone; *l.* lunar; *cu.* cuneiform; *p.* pisiform; *tz.* trapezium; *td.* trapezoides; *m.* magnum; *u.* unciform.

Flower has figured some other species under that name, which besides its peculiarities, is of smaller size than the *H. capensis* (see Fig. 3).

In April, 1875* I described the manus of *Coryphodon* (Bathmodon), showing that the lunar was supported below by the magnum and by parts of the unciform. This carpus has the characters of that of *Hyrax capensis*, with the last named articulation more extensive. This was the first description of the carpus of the *Amblypoda*. In February, 1876,† Professor Marsh described the carpus of *Uintatherium* (*Dinoceras*), and asserted that the bones "form interlocking series." He however states that "the magnum is supported by the lunar and not at all by the scaphoid," a state of things which does not belong to the interlocking carpus. The trapezoides does not join the lunar, but the unciform does so, as in *Coryphodon*. Professor Marsh's figure as to the articu-

* Systematic Catalogue of the vertebrata of the Eocene of New Mexico, p. 24 (U. S. Geol. Survey W. of 100th Mer.).

† Amer. Journal Sci. Arts. xi, p. 167; pl. vi., fig. 2.

lations of the magnum does not agree with his description, as it makes that bone articulate with the scaphoid. The second description is however correct, and the carpus is identical with that of *Coryphodon*. (Fig. 4.)

In the *American Naturalist*, June, 1882,* I have shown that the carpus of the *Condylarthra* is essentially like that of the *Hyracoidea*. (Fig. 2.)

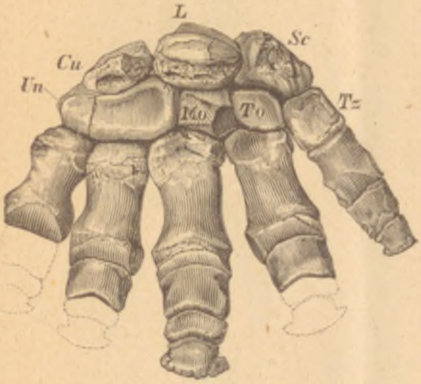


FIG. 4.

FIG. 5.

FIG. 4.—Manus of *Coryphodon* (original). The cuneiform is imperfect.

FIG. 5.—Left posterior foot of *Elephas indicus*; (from Cuvier). *ca*. calcaneum; *a*. astragalus; *n*. navicular; *cu*. cuboid; *ec*. ectocuneïform; *mc*. mesocuneïform.

Tarsus.—In the tarsus of the *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla* it is well understood that the cuboid extends inwards so as to articulate with the astragalus, giving the latter a double distal facet. It is also well known that the astragalus of the *Proboscidea* has but a single distal articulation, that with the navicular. It is, however, true that the cuboid is extended inwards, but that it articulates with the distal extremity of the navicular instead of that of the astragalus. It was shown by Cuvier that the astragalus of the *Hyracoidea* articulates with the navicular only, and that the cuboid is not extended inwards so as to overlap the latter. In 1873 Marsh† stated that the astragalus of the *Amblypoda* articulates with both cuboid and navicular. Finally I discovered in 1881,‡ that the astragalus of the *Condylarthra* articulates with the navicular only and that the cuboid articulates with

* Page 522.

† American Journal Science and Art, January, 1873.

‡ American Naturalist, 1881, p. 1017.

the calcaneum only. In the tarsus then there are four types of articula-

Fig. 6.

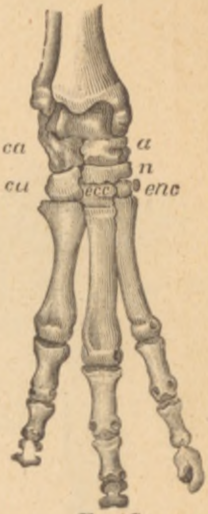


Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.—Left posterior foot of *Phenacodus primævus*, one-third natural size (original).

Fig. 7.—Right posterior foot of *Hyrax capensis* (from Cuvier). *Ca.* calcaneum; *a.* astragalus; *n.* navicular; *cu.* cuboid; *ecc.* ectocuneiform; *mc.* mesocuneiform; *enc.* entocuneïform.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 8.—Posterior foot of *Coryphodon* (original).

tion, which are typified in the *Condylarthra*, the *Proboscidea*, the *Amblypoda* and the *Artiodactyla* respectively. (Figs. 5–9.)

Fig. 9.

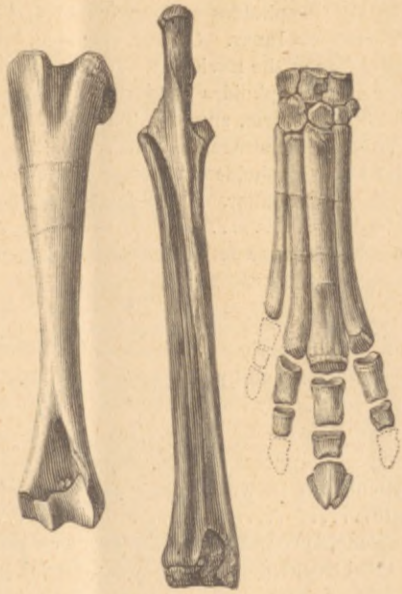


Fig. 10.

Fig. 9.—Hind foot of *Poëbrotherium labiatum* (original).
Fig. 10.—Fore leg and foot of *Hyracotherium venticolum* (original).

Orders.—From the preceding considerations we derive the following definitions of the primary divisions of the Ungulata, which should be called orders. In the first place I find the diversity in the structure of the carpus to be greater in the relations of the magnum and scaphoides, than in the relations between the unciform and the lunar. In other words the trapezoides and magnum are more variable in their proportions than is the unciform. This is directly due to the fact that the reduction of the inner two digits is more usual than the reduction of the external two. I therefore view the relations of these bones as more characteristic. In the tarsus the really variable bone is the cuboid. It is by its extension inwards that the additional facet of the astragalus is produced. Its relations will therefore be considered rather than those of the astragalus in framing the following definitions :

Order I. Scaphoides supported by trapezoides and not by magnum, which supports lunar. Cuboid articulating proximally with calcaneum only.......... ....*Taxeopoda.*

Order II. Scaphoides supported by trapezoides, and not by magnum, which supports lunar. Cuboid extended inwards and articulating with the distal face of the navicular...............................*Proboscidea.*

Order III. Scaphoides supported by trapezoides and not by magnum, which with unciform, supports the lunar. Cuboid extended inwards and articulating with astragalus...................................*Amblypoda.*

Order IV. Scaphoides supported by magnum, which with the unciform also supports the lunar. Cuboid extended inwards so as to articulate with the astragalus..*Diplarthra.*

The sub-orders are defined as follows :

I. TAXEOPODA.

There are two, perhaps three sub-orders of the *Taxeopoda;* the *Hyracoidea,* the *Condylarthra,* and perhaps the *Toxodontia.** The *Toxodontia* are however not sufficiently known for final reference.† The sub-orders are defined as follows :

A postglenoid process ; no fibular facet of calcaneum, but an interlocking articulation between fibula and astragalus ; ungual phalanges truncate...*Hyracoidea.*

A postglenoid process ; no fibular facets on either calcaneum or astragalus ; a third trochanter of the femur ; ungual phalanges acuminate........ *Condylarthra.*

There are a good many other subordinate characters which distinguish the *Condylarthra,* which will be given in my forthcoming volume iv of the Hayden Survey, on the Tertiary Vertebrata of Western America.

II. PROBOSCIDEA.

There may be two sub-orders of this order, the *Proboscidea* and the *Toxodontia.* I do not know the Carpus of *Toxodon,* but if it does not differ more from that of the elephants than the tarsus does ; it is not entitled to subordinal distinction from the Proboscidea. The sub-order of *Proboscidea* is defined as follows :

A fibular articulation of the calcaneum ; no postglenoid process ; no third trochanter of femur.......................................*Proboscidea.*

* See my remarks on Toxodon, Proceedings Amer. Philosoph. Society, 1881, p. 402.

† The considerable resemblance between the dentition of *Toxodon* and *Hyrax* must not be overlooked.

III. AMBLYPODA.

The sub-orders of this order, as I pointed out in 1873, are two, defined as follows:

Superior incisor teeth; no ali-sphenoid canal; a third trochanter of femur; *Pantodonta*.

No superior incisors, nor ali-sphenoid canal, nor third trochanter of femur; *Dinocerata*.

The difference between the *Proboscidea* and the *Amblypoda* consists chiefly in that the navicular of the latter is shortened externally so as to permit the cuboid to articulate with the astragalus. The cuboid has the same form in both. The peculiar character of the navicular gives the astragalus a different form.

IV. DIPLARTHRA.

This order is called by some authors the Ungulata, but that name is also used in the larger sense in which it is here employed. This appears to be its legitimate application, as the name should, if possible, be used for hoofed Mammalia in general, as its meaning implies. The two well known sub-orders are the following:

Astragalus truncate distally; number of toes odd, the median one the largest.. *Perissodactyla*.

Astragalus with a distal ginglymus; number of toes even, the median two largest.. *Artiodactyla*.

Phylogeny.—The serial arrangement of the bones of the carpus and tarsus seen in the *Taxeopoda*, is probably the primitive one, and we may expect numerous accessions to that order on further exploration of the early Eocene epochs. The modification seen in the more modern orders of *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*, may be regarded as a rotation to the inner side, of the bones of the second carpal row, on those of the first. This rotation is probably nearly coincident with the loss of the pollex, as it throws the weight one digit outwards, that is on the third and fourth digits, rendering the first functionally useless to a foot constructed solely for sustaining a weight in motion. The alternation of the two rows of carpals clearly gives greater strength to the foot than their serial arrangement, and this may probably account for the survival of the type possessing it, and the extinction ot nearly all the species of the type which does not possess it. Here is applied again the principle first observed by Kowalevsky in the proximal metapodial articulations. This author shows that the types in which the metapodials articulate with two carpal or tarsal bones, have survived, while those in which the articulation is made with a single carpal or tarsal have become extinct. The double articulation is, of course, mechanically the more secure against dislocation or fracture.

As regards the inner part of the manus I know of no genus which presents a type of carpus intermediate between that of the *Taxeopoda* and

Amblypoda on the one hand, and the *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla* on the other. Such will however probably be discovered. But the earliest *Perissodactyla*, as for instance *Hyracotherium*, *Hyrachyus* and *Triplopus*, possess the carpus of the later forms, *Rhinocerus* and *Tapirus*. The order *Amblypoda* occupies an interesting position between the two groups, for while it has the carpus of the primitive type, it has the tarsus of the later orders. The bones of the tarsus alternate, thus showing a decided advance on the *Taxeopoda*. This order is then less primitive than the latter, although in the form of its astragalus it no doubt retains some primitive peculiarities which none of the known *Taxeopoda* possess. I refer to the absence of trochlea, a character which will yet be discovered in the *Taxeopoda*, I have no doubt.

The *Taxeopoda* approach remarkably near the *Bunotheria*, and the unguiculate and ungulate orders are brought into the closest approximation in these representatives. In fact I know of nothing to distinguish the *Condylarthra* from the *Mesodonta*, but the ungulate and unguiculate characters of the two divisions. In the *Creodonta* this distinction is reduced to very small proportions, since the claws of *Mesonyx* are almost hoofs. Some of the genera of the *Periptychidæ* present resemblances to the *Creodonta* in their dentition also.

The facts already adduced throw much light on the genealogy of the Ungulate Mammalia. The entire series has not yet been discovered, but we can with great probability supply the missing links. In 1874 I pointed* out the existence of a yet undiscovered type of Ungulata, which was ancestral to the *Amblypoda*, *Proboscidea*, *Perissodactyla* and *Artiodactyla*, indicating it by a star only in a genealogical table. This form was discovered in 1881, seven years later, in the *Condylarthra*. It was not until later† that I assumed that the *Diplarthra* are descendants of the *Amblypoda*, although not of either of the known orders, but of a theoretical division with bunodont teeth.‡ That such a group has existed is rendered extremely probable in view of the existence of the bunodont *Proboscidea* and *Condylarthra*. That the *Taxeopoda* was the ancestor of this hypothetical group as well as of the *Proboscidea*, is extremely probable. But here again neither of the sub-orders of this group represent exactly the ancestors of the known *Amblypoda*, which have an especially primitive form of the astragalus not found in the former. In the absence of an ankle-joint, the *Amblypoda* are more primitive than any other division of the Ungulata, and their ancestors are not likely to have been more specialized than they. It is probable that a third sub-order of *Taxeopoda* has existed which had no trochlea of the astragalus, which I call provisionally by the name of *Platyarthra*.

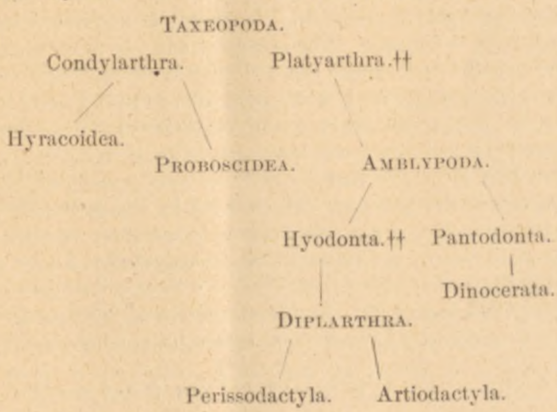
* Homologies and Origin of Teeth, etc., Journal Academy Nat. Science, Philada., 1874, p. 20.

† Report U. S. Geol. Survey W. of 100th Mer., p. 282, 1877.

‡ This hypothetical sub-order is called in the appended scheme, *Amblypoda Hyodonta*.

The preceding paragraphs were written in May of the present year. On my return home, September 1st, after an absence of three months, I find that various parts of the skeleton of *Periptychus** have reached my museum. On examination, I find that the astragalus of that genus fulfils the anticipation above expressed. *It is without trochlea*, and nearly resembles that of *Elephas*. As it agrees nearly with that of *Phenacodus* in other respects I only separate it as a family from the *Phenacodontidæ*. One other type remains to be discovered which shall connect the *Periptychidæ* and the hypothetical *Hyodonta*, and that is a Taxeopod without a head to the astragalus,—unless, indeed, the "*Hyodonta*" should prove to have such a head. I think the latter the less probable hypothesis, and hence retain the term *Platyarthra* for the hypothetical Taxeopod without trochlea or head of the astragalus.

These relations may be rendered clearer by the following diagram:



Third contribution to the History of the Vertebrata of the Permian formation of Texas. By E. D. Cope.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, September 15, 1882.*)

Since the publication of my second contribution to this subject,‡ I have described four additional species. These are, in Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey of the Territories;§ *Pantylus cordatus* and *Dimetrodon semiradicatus*; in the American Naturalist,‖ *Eryops reticulatus* and *Za-*

* See American Naturalist, October, 1882

†† Hypothetical.

‡ Paleontological Bulletin, No. 32, Proceedings American Philosophical Society, 1880; the plates, 1881.

§ Vol. vi, 1881, p. 79.

‖ 1881, p. 1020.

trachys apicalis. The last two were not included in my catalogue of the Permian Vertebrata published previously* in the same year. The present paper adds some important points to this remarkable fauna, and explains the hitherto obscure relations of several genera.

DIADECTIDÆ.

The pelvis and sacrum of a species of this group are preserved in my collection, and they indicate further peculiarities of this group.

The sacrum consists of two vertebræ only, and is thoroughly united with the pelvis by its transverse processes. The latter are decurved on the inner side of the iliac bones, and the sutures which distinguish them from the latter and from each other, are not serrate. The inferior arch is robust, but very narrow anteroposteriorly. The acetabulum is entire in every respect, so that it is probable that both pubis and ischium are united undistinguishably in the arch. The pubis is perforated by the usual internal femoral foramen. The posterior edge is grooved, and it might be suspected that this marks the articulation of an ischium. The anterior edge is however grooved in the same way, so that the appearance is rather the position of muscular insertion. The spines of the sacral vertebræ are distinct, and have the usual form seen in *Diadectes*.

The two sacral vertebræ and the absence of obturator foramen, are characters of the suborder *Pelycosauria* in which the latter differs from the *Dicynodontia*. I am still inclined to question whether the extraordinary characters of the cranio-vertebral articulation I have described, justify the separation of the *Diadectidæ* as a third sub-order of the *Theromorpha*, which I have called the *Cotylosauria*,† or whether they are not due to the loss of a loosely articulated basioccipital bone.

EDAPHOSAURUS Cope, genus novum.

Apparently allied to *Pantylus*. Temporal fossæ not overroofed; surfaces of cranial bones not sculptured. Mandibular and maxillary teeth subequal. Posterior half of the mandibular ramus expanded inwards and supporting numerous closely arranged teeth. Pterygoid, or perhaps an internal expansion of the malar bones, supporting a dense body of teeth, corresponding to those of the lower jaw. Teeth subconical.

The single species of this genus in my possession shows the following characters of systematic importance. An arch extends from the parietal plane posteriorly and downwards to the external base of the quadrate. The specimen is not yet in a condition to show how much of this is parietal, and how much squamosal or opisthotic. The proximal half of the posterior part of this arch is a distinct element, perhaps a transverse process of the supraöccipital. A distinct element connects the basioccipital on each side with the quadrate. The articular extremity of the latter has

* American Naturalist Feb., 1881.
† American Naturalist, 1880, p. 304.

a deep anteroposterior concave emargination. There is a flat bone extending from it anteriorly which is apparently pterygoid rather than quadratojugal. The tooth bearing portion terminates opposite the middle of the basisphenoid.

The occipital condyle is undivided, and the basisphenoid presents the usual two divaricating protuberances to the basioccipital.

EDAPHOSAURUS POGONIAS, sp. nov.

Represented by the followsng portions of a skull; basis cranii with portion posterior to the middle of the parietal bone; left maxillary with dental plate, left mandibular ramus entire; various flat bones undetermined. There is also a body which may be the atlas with its arch somewhat dislocated. These pieces are in part covered with a thin layer of the red deposit of the Permian bed in which they occur.

The facial plate of the *os maxillare* is subvertical, so that the orbit is lateral. The latter is rather small. The malar bone is narrow, and is continuous with the dentigerous bone of the palate. The latter has a thickened posterior edge, which commences below the anterior part of the orbit, and extends posteriorly to the middle of the basisphenoid. Thence the border turns forwards. Its anterior edge is below the anterior border of the orbit, and the general form is a longitudinal oval. The maxillary teeth are somewhat weathered and obscured by a thin layer of matrix. The posterior ones are compressed-conic; the premaxillaries are four in number on one side, and are more nearly conic, and have incurved apices. The median premaxillary suture is, however, not clearly defined, so that the number of premaxillaries remains uncertain. The centre of the probable nostril measures one-third the distance from the premaxillary border to the anterior edge of the orbit. There are eight rows of (?) pterygoid teeth at the posterior fourth of the series. The teeth are subequal and obtuse, increasing a little anteriorly.

The mandibular ramus is robust, and the external face slopes inwardly and downwards. The external border rises a little above a few of the posterior teeth, but it is injured at the posterior of the coronoid process, so that its existence cannot be ascertained. The border then descends and turns inwards to the articulation, which is condyloid at its internal extremity. The inferior edge of the anterior part of the ramus becomes a median ridge below the condyloid region, and terminates in a short, compressed angular process. The symphysis is not coössified, and is convex downwards and forwards. The inferior part is subhorizontal, and forms the edge of a transverse plate which is separated from the vertical part of the ramus by a deep groove. The inner vertical face of the ramus is strongly convex, as is the corresponding edge of the symphyseal suture. The apices of the teeth are worn, but they were probably conic, the posterior gradually smaller and more obtuse. The interior face of packed teeth begins at the posterior two-fifths of the external series, and expands inwards posteriorly. It contains six longitudinal rows opposite the antepenultimate dentary tooth.

All the bony surfaces are smooth.

Measurements.	M.
Length of mandibular ramus (straight)	.162
" symphysis of do. (straight)	.038
" external dental series	.077
Width of ramus at dental pavement	.040
" skull at ends of OO.-quadrata	.138
" extremity of O. quadratum	.024
" occipital condyle	.018
Length of superior dental pavement	.065
Width of basisphenoid posteriorly	.029

The supposed axis vertebra is longer than wide, and the centrum is deeply excavated posteriorly. Anteriorly it appears to have lost a piece—the centrum of the atlas, which, while fitting it closely, was not co-ossified with it. There is a flat horizontal convex ala in the place of a diapophysis, and an obtuse median hypapophysial angle. The neural spine is compressed, except posteriorly, where it is transversely expanded, terminating above in a short obtusely accuminate apex. From this apex an obtuse rib passes down the median line, and disappears above the neural arch, where the spine is somewhat narrower. The postzygapophyses are well developed and look downward.

Measurements of axis.	M.
Length of centrum below	.020
Width, including diapophyses	.035
Elevation of spine from postzygpophysis	.038
Width of do., posteriorly	.020

Remarks.—This interesting form is probably allied to *Pantylus*, which I have hitherto regarded as a Batrachian. The two genera may be placed in a special family of the Pelycosauria, to be called the *Edaphosauridæ*. This family will be distinguished from the *Clepsydropidæ* by the presence of more than one series of teeth on parts of the jaws. It is possible that *Helodectes* must be placed in it.

ECTOCYNODON Cope.

Paleontological Bulletin No. 29, p. 508.

A species now before me resembles in generic characters the type of this genus, *E. ordinatus*. That species was described as having the canine tooth near the middle of the maxillary bone, while in the present one it is near the anterior part of it, as in some other genera. In the typical species, as in the species to be described, the cranial bones are sculptured, and the temporal fossæ are overroofed. The sculptured surface as well as the canine teeth distinguish *Ectocynodon* from *Pariotichus* Cope and *Procolophon* Owen, which genera are otherwise related.

ECTOCYNODON AGUTI, sp. nov.

This reptile is much larger than the *Pariotichus brachyops*, and the anterior part of the cranium has a different form. The general shape of the head is much like that of a rodent mammal of the genus *Dasyprocta*. It is rather wide at the temporal regions, flat above, and narrowed and compressed anterior to the orbits. The muzzle is narrowed and obtuse, and the nostrils are terminal, and are lateral and a little anterior in direction. The maxillary alveolar edge is nearly straight, but the premaxillary edge, beginning below the posterior border of the nares, descends forward at an angle of 45°. Viewed from the front, the premaxillary border is a festoon, strongly convex downwards, and below the anterior part of the nostril. The suture separating the premaxillaries is distinct. The orbits are of moderate size, as in an aguti, and invade the superior frontal plane in a slight degree. The frontoparietal fontanelle is rather large.

The mandible is robust, and presents a short angle. It closes up behind the premaxillary lobate edge. Its teeth are concealed in the specimen. The maxillary teeth increase rapidly in size forwards. The premaxillaries commence smaller next the maxillaries, and increase in size to the first, which is a little larger than the anterior maxillary. The crowns are weathered away. The sculpture on the maxillary and malar bones consists of closely placed shallow fossæ. On the posterior part of the frontals there are strong ridges radiating posteriorly, and situated close together.

Measurements.	M.
Length of skull to end of angle of lower jaw	.090
" " frontoparietal fontanelle	.056
" " orbit, above	.026
" ramus mandibuli	.082
Depth of skull at orbit	.033
" ramus "	.019
Width of skull posteriorly	.068
" " between orbits	.017
" " between external nares	.0105
Diameter of first premaxillary tooth	.003
" second maxillary tooth	.003
Six fossæ of the malar bone	.005
Seven grooves of the frontal bone	.005

This species is much larger than the *Ectocynodon ordinatus* Cope, and the canine tooth has a more anterior position.

Discovered by W. F. Cummins.

DIPLOCAULUS Cope.

Paleontological Bulletin No. 26. p. 187, Nov. 21st, 1877. Proceedings American Philos. Society, 1877, p. 187.

This genus was characterized by me at the places cited, as follows: "Vertebral centra elongate, contracted medially, and perforated by the foramen chordæ dorsalis, coössified with the neural arch, and supporting transverse processes. Two rib articulations, one below the other, generally both at the extremities of processes, but the inferior sometimes sessile. No neural spine nor diapophysis ; the zygapophysis normal and well developed."

This diagnosis was derived from the vertebræ of a single species from the Clepsydrops shale of Illinois, the *D. salamandroides*, and since that description was written, no additional specimens have come under my observation. In the Catalogue of the Vertebrata of the Permian I placed the genus as the type of a family, the *Diplocaulidæ*, among the Pelycosauria. I am now, however, through the energy of Mr. W. F. Cummins, in possession of specimens of a number of individuals of a second species of *Diplocaulus*, found by him in the Permian beds of Texas. From them I derive that the genus and family must be referred to the Stegocephalous Batrachia. It is, however, exceptional among these in the fauna of which it is a member, in not belonging either to the Rhachitomi* or to the Embolomera, since the vertebral centra are not segmented, nor are the intercentra present in any form. Under these definitions it must be referred to the suborder which includes *Oëstocephalus*, *Ceraterpeton*, etc., for which I have adopted Dawson's name Microsauria. The division includes genera with simple amphicœlous vertebral centra, and teeth without inflections of the dentine. The following characters must be added to *Diplocaulus* :

Vertebræ with a more or less perfect zygosphen articulation ; centra shorter in the anterior than in the median part of the column ; axis and atlas solidly united by a long zygosphen, which is not roofed over by the zygantrum. Neural arch continued as a short tube into the foramen magnum. Atlas unsegmented, and, like the axis, without free hypapophysis. Cervical vertebræ not distinguished from dorsals, and with two-headed ribs.

Orbit separated from the maxillary bone by the union of the lachrymal and malar. Either the malar, or more probably the quadratojugal, extends much posterior to the quadrate bone. It is bounded above by the squamosal, which extends anteriorly to the distinct postfrontal, thus covering over the temporal fossa. Posteriorly it extends into a long, free process, like the operculum of *Polyodon* ossified. This horn does not appear to consist of the epiotic as appears to be the case in *Ceraterpteon*. The quadrate bone is extended very obliquely forwards and its extremity is divided into an hourglass-shaped condyle. In other words the condyle consists of two cones with apices continuous. The internal cone is the smaller, and its base is overlapped from before by a flat bone, probably the pterygoid. The cotyli of the mandible correspond. Mandible without angle ; symphysis short.

The teeth are of about equal size, and are rather slender and with conical apex. Their surface is not inflected at any point. The superior series is

* American Naturalist, 1882, p. 334.

double, forming two lines between which the mandibular teeth close. This superior series stands near the external edge of the vomer, palatine and pterygoid bones successively. I have not been able to find any larger teeth in the jaws in this genus. Some fragments mingled with those here described, display such teeth, but I think they pertain to a species of another genus. I know nothing of the limbs of this genus.

DIPLOCAULUS MAGNICORNIS, sp. nov.

The species is indicated by fragments of a number of crania, and portions of several vertebral columns. These were collected at two different localities by Mr. W. F. Cummins.

The skull is very peculiar in the great extent of the parts posterior to the orbits as compared with the portion anterior to them. The posterior border not being complete, the proportions cannot be exactly given, but the part anterior to the orbits is two-thirds the length of the part extending from their posterior border to near the base of the lateral horn, and one-fifth the distance from the orbit to the extremity of the horn. The part of the border of the orbit preserved indicates that the latter is of fair size. It is separated from the maxillary border by at least its own diameter. The external nares are peculiarly situated. They are nearer the orbit than the end of the muzzle, and are close to the maxillary border, being separated from the mouth by a narrow strip of bone only. They are round, open nearly laterally, and are removed from the edge of the orbits by the diameter of the latter.

The malar or quadratojugal bone is protuberant at the canthus oris and projects laterally beyond the mandible at its posterior part. It also projects beyond the extremity of the quadrate bone. This border is continued as that of the external base of the horn, but the portion which belongs to this element is soon distinguished from the superior element (squamosal) which composes the horn, by a groove. This groove is decurved, and bounds the apex of the element, which is a decurved, low tuberosity. The horn is produced backwards in a horizontal plane, forming a long fla triangle which contracts gradually with straight sides. The apex is narrowed, obtuse, and a little incurved. Near and at the extremity the horn is flat above and convex below.

The mandibular quadrate cotylus consists of two fossæ, which together form an approximate figure ∞, of which the internal fossa is the smaller, and opens internally. The external one is nearly transverse. The superior border of the ramus posteriorly is straight. The greater part of the superior aspect is occupied by a huge fossa which opens upwards.

It is uncertain whether the horns meet at an entering angle on the middle line posteriorly or not, but the width of the base of the horn indicates that such is the case. The extremity of the muzzle is depressed, and is broadly rounded.

The external surface of the skull is sculptured in the form of fossæ so distributed that the narrow ridges separating them do not form straight lines, except in a few places on the superior face of the horn. This sculpture is strongly impressed, and is of medium coarseness. It extends on the inferior face of the quadratojugal (?) posterior to the quadrate, and on the inferior side of the horn at the edges. It is most extended below from the interior edge, and for the terminal inch of the horn, is as well marked as on the superior face. Elsewhere the sculpture of the inferior side passes into punctæ before disappearing. A groove marks the superior boundary of the maxillary bone, which divides when it reaches the superior surface. One branch descends behind the nostril, the other passes transversely across the lachrymal bone and shallows out before reaching the middle line of the muzzle. The mandible is even rougher than the superior surfaces, and has a longitudinal groove below the dental line, to near the symphysis, where it runs out on the alveolar edge. The internal and external sides of the mandible posteriorly, are smooth. On the malar and other facial bones there are four fossæ in 9 or 10 mm.

The atlas is peculiarly flattened above, the neural arch being a tube, without neural spine. Its anterior tubular prolongation is not long, and is deeply notched below. The condyloid fossæ are widely spread transversely and nearly flat, except that their surface is carried forwards on the neural tube. They are well separated below. There is a strong hypapophysial keel, which diminishes and runs out anteriorly. There are prezygapophysial facets, but the postzygapophyses exist. Their superior edge is however carried posteriorly to form the sides of the huge embracing zygantrum. These side processes, which I will call zygantropophyses, extend as far posteriorly as above the posterior end of the centrum of the axis, embracing almost the whole of the neural arch. There is another short median superior process, which notches the extremity of the zygosphen. The side of the atlas between the postzygapophysis and the condyloid facet is wrinkled, and the inferior face finely punctate.

In the axis, the hypopophysis is a large ridge with a horizontal truncate edge. The costal heads of the diapophysis are not split to the base of the latter and the superior is the more robust (extremities broken off). Centrum concave posteriorly, and on each side of hypopophysis with reticulate surface. A short zygantropophysis; zygantrum not large. Exposed summit of zygosphen (nearly equal neural arch) without neural spine. In both the axis and other cervical vertebræ, the superior diapophysis is connected with the zygapophyses fore and aft, in accord with the shortness of the centra. In the more posterior vertebræ they become separated on account of the increasing length of the centrum.

The third vertebra is like the axis, except in having a keel-shaped neural spine, and a short obtuse zygosphen continued from its base anteriorly. With increasing length of centrum the diapophysis becomes longer, and the hypapophysial ridge becomes wider, and coëxtensive with the inferior face of the centrum. It is separated by an angle from the sides in the longer vertebræ; in those of intermediate length, the inferior face is convex. All of them retain the delicate lines and punctæ of the inferior surface. The neural spine on the more elongate vertebræ is a rather elevated keel, with horizontal superior edge. Its posterior extremity forms a wedge-like zygosphen. The zygantrum is a deep V-shaped cavity, opening posteriorly and not roofed over at any point unless for a small part of its fundus. The zygapophyses are well spread, and have horizontal faces. Each of the columns of the diapophysis sends a ridge forwards, which enclose a groove between them.

Measurements of vertebræ.	M.
Length of atlas below	.015
" " at zygantropophyses	.020
Expanse " " condyloid facets	.034
" of centrum atlas behind	.0145
Depth of atlas at middle	.019
Length of axis below	.015
" " at zygantropophyses	.016
Width of zygosphen above	.011
Expanse of postzygapophyses	.024
Width of centrum posteriorly	.012
Depth " "	
Length of centrum of another (No. III)	.018
" " " (No. IV)	.022
Expanse of postzygapophyses of do	.018
Length of centrum of No. V	.022
Diameters centrum V anteriorly { vertical	.013
Diameters centrum V anteriorly { transverse	.012
Expanse prezygapophyses	.021
Elevation of neural spine from centrum	.011
Diameters centrum No. VI { anteroposterior	.023
Diameters centrum No. VI { vertical	.011
Diameters centrum No. VI { transverse	.013

The vertebræ of this species are very much larger than those of the *D. salamandroides*, and the diapophyses do not originate so low down on the centrum. Otherwise they are much alike. The cranium of the Illinois species is yet undetermined.

The *D. magnicornis* was discovered by W. F. Cummins.

ACHELOMA. Cope, genus novum.

Order Rhachitomi; family Eryopidæ,* differing from *Eryops* in the absence of notch of the posterior border of the skull between the epiotic and quadrate or squamosal bones, and in the absence of condyles of the humerus.

Mandible without angular process. Teeth of the jaws subequal, rather larger anteriorly; some large ones on the *os palatinum* at different points

* American Naturalist, 1882, p. 335.

along the external margin. Pterygoid bone ending in a free decurved edge anterior to the quadrate bone. Palatines and pterygoids narrow, leaving a wide palatal foramen. Vertebræ in their principal features as in *Eryops*. The humerus is unlike any of those enumerated in my synopsis of Permian humeri,* but resembles the one figured by Gaudry as belonging to *Actinodon*, except that in *Acheloma* there are no condyles, and there is an epicondylar foramen. This is the first time I have observed the foramen in a Batrachian, though it is universal, so far as known, in the Pelycosauria. As in *Actinodon*, there is a short process above the external epicondylar angle.

The absence of humeral condyles in this genus is paralleled by the same feature in *Clepsydrops natalis*. It looks as though the animal were young, and had not yet attained to the coössification of epiphyses. This theory may account for the condition of the humeri in the two species mentioned. It occurs equally in the *Trimerorhachis insignis*. As all these species show every other indication of maturity, and as I have never yet observed free epiphyses in any of my numerous Texan collections, I am disposed to look on this condition of the humeri as a case of permanent incompleteness, of which the Batrachia present so many instances.

Acheloma cumminsi, sp. nov.

This animal is represented by a greater part of a skull and vertebral column, with both humeri and scapulæ and various other bones of the limbs, including phalanges. All of these remains look a good deal like *Eryops megacephalus*, and they might be supposed on hasty examination to belong to the young of that species. On a full investigation the following differences appear, besides those already mentioned in the generic diagnosis.

The muzzle is relatively much shorter, and the extremity is less depressed; the length from the supraöccipital forwards, is a little less than the total width at the same point. In agreement with this, the mandibular rami, after diverging strongly from the symphysis, are strongly incurved to the quadrate, a form not found in *E. megacephalus*. The sculpture is more sharply defined in the present species. In the vertebræ, although the intercentra have the same degree of ossification as in the *E. megacephalus*, the neural spines have not the expanded head of those of the larger species, but look as though they had lost an epiphysis, as in the case of the humeri. They are erect, with subquadrate section, and not oblique and grooved as *Trimerorhachis insignis*. The diapophyses are more elongate than in *E. megacephalus*, and their extremities frequently have a subround or suboval section, and but few have the narrow surface seen in *E. megacephalus*. The ribs are short and flat, and have the distal extremities expanded paddle-shape. Laid backwards such a rib reaches to the posterior edge of the third diapophysis posterior to the one to which it is attached.

* Proceedings American Philos. Soc., 1878, p. 528.

The form of the skull is triangular, with rounded apex or muzzle, and a slight contraction behind the nostrils. The latter are near the edge of the jaw and open equally laterally and superiorly. The orbits are of medium size, and are as far from the edge of the jaw as the width of the interorbital space, which is about as wide as the diameter of an orbit. The posterior "table" is flat with decurved lateral edges, which rest in a squamosal suture on the squamosal or quadratojugal and quadrate bones. Its posterior angle is produced downwards and backwards to near the distal extremity of the quadrate. The latter slopes posteriorly and downwards. The quatratojugal region is strongly convex in vertical section. The mandibular ramus is strongly incurved posteriorly, from a point opposite the free extremity of the pterygoid. The symphysis mandibuli is short.

The sculpture is distinct on all the superior surfaces of the skull, and consists of fossæ of medium size, bounded by irregular narrow ridges. There are three fossæ in 10 mm. The fossæ are obsolete on the extremity of the muzzle and on the anterior part of both jaws.

The teeth are a little longer on the premaxillary than on the maxillary bone. There are five on each, or six, if the tooth below the nostril belongs to the premaxillary bone. The palatine teeth are much larger. The first, perhaps standing on the external edge of the vomer, is a little posterior to the line of the external nostril. The second is half way between the nostril and orbit, and the third is alongside of and just posterior to it. The fourth is opposite a point a little posterior to the middle of the orbit. Their surface is as yet obscured by a thin layer of fine indurated mud, which in some instances cannot be removed without destruction of the tooth surface.

The intercentra of the vertebræ are, as in *Eryops megacephalus*, ossified so as to nearly cut off the chorda dorsalis, but unlike that species they are not notched on one side of their lateral apices. The extremities of the neural spines are subquadrate, rounded behind, and flattened anteriorly. The edges of the postzygapophyses are prominent and flared upwards.

The scapula is robust and flat, having the posterior-external border longest, and concave, and the superior-posterior, convex. In my specimens the thin anterior edge is broken. The coracoid appears to be coössified with the proximal external edge of the scapula, and is directed downwards and backwards. Its extension is small, and terminates in an apex posteriorly, and a thick double edge inferiorly. The glenoid cavity borders this edge, and is small. The epicoracoid if it existed, is lost. The thick inferior edge of the coracoid and scapula, is similar to those of the humerus and vertebral processes, which suggest a cartilaginous cap. The position of the scapula and coracoid is peculiar. If the glenoid cavity is directed outwards, the ribs adherent to them fit their extremities, from which they have been broken, which adhere to the vertebræ. This is probably the natural position. When thus placed, the plate of the scapula is horizontal transversely, and inclined upwards and posteriorly at 30°. The coracoid is vertical. When in place, there is a large tuberosity above and anterior to the glenoid fossa, immediately behind which is a wide shallow fossa.

The curve of the proximal extremity of the humerus is a semicircle. That of the distal end is less convex, being flattened at the middle. Viewed proximally the proximal end is a little concave on one side, and one extremity of the articular surface is expanded and rounded. Viewed distally, the distal extremity is angulate concave, the middle portion being straight and the extremities bent in the same direction, one being longer than the other, and neither expanded. The entire extremity makes an angle of 90° with the plane of the proximal end. The epitrochlear foramen is protected by a strong bridge.

Measurements.

Skull.	M.
Length to line of angles of mandible	.188
" posterior edge of supraöccipital	.168
" line of posterior edge of orbit	.121
" " anterior edge nares	.017
" " extremity of pterygoid	.142
Width of skull at angles of mandible	.134
" " , greatest	.158
" " just behind nares	.051
" " at nares	.054
" of cranial table at middle	.086
" between orbits	.030
Length of a premaxillary tooth	.011
Diameter of base of do	.004
Length of a median maxillary tooth	.007
Diameter of base of do	.004
Length of a median palatine tooth	.021
Diameter of same at base	.009
Depth of ramus mandibuli at angle	.015

Vertebræ and Ribs.

Diameters of intercentrum { transverse	.018
Diameters of intercentrum { antroposterior	.010
Total elevation of same vertebra	.027
Elevation of neural spine above postzygapophysis	.005
Total expanse of diapophyses of same	.027
Length of diapophysis from postzygapophysis	.0095
Diameter of end of { neural spine	.206
Diameter of end of { diapophysis { transverse	.004
Diameter of end of { diapophysis { vertical	.006
Length of rib of 5th vertebra in advance of the vertebra measured	.038
Width of rib distally	.027

Scapular arch.	M.
Length of scapula on anterior face	.069
Width do. at antero-internal distal angle, transversely	.032
" of coracoid and epicoracoid at glenoid cavity, from edge of scapula	.023
Length of epicoracoid and coracoid	.037
" humerus	.064
Width of shaft at middle	.016
Diameters proximal end { long	.039
Diameters proximal end { short at middle	.010
Diameters distal end { long	.039
Diameters distal end { short at middle	.010
Length ungual phalange	.004
" second "	.0075
" first "	.0135
Width do. { proximally	.010
Width do. { distally	.008

This species was discovered by Mr. W. F. Cummins, to whom I dedicate it with much pleasure.

ANISODEXIS Cope, genus novum.

Class Batrachia; order Rhachitomi; family Eryopidæ. Teeth on premaxillary, maxillary, and dentary bones of unequal lengths, some very large, others very small. Dentinal inflections straight, nearly reaching the pulp cavity. Cranial surfaces sculptured.

This genus differs from all the others of the *Eryopidæ*, in the great and abrupt inequality of the teeth of the external series of the mouth, resembling in this respect some of the Saurians of this deposit, rather than the batrachia. Whether it possesses long palatine or pterygoid teeth such as most of the latter exhibit, is not rendered clear by the specimens, but appearances indicate the presence of one near the anterior part of the maxillary. Mandibular series simple.

ANISODEXIS IMBRICARIUS Cope, sp. nov.

Founded on numerous fragments of the skull with jaws, and a vertebral arch and spine found in connection with the remains of the *Diplocaulus magnicornis*. These pieces indicate a larger species than the latter, and are nearly equal to the *Eryops megacephalus*. The jaws are not preserved entire, but portions from different parts of the length display the dental characters.

The sculpture of such parts of the superior surface of the skull is a coarse reticulation, coarser than in any other species known to me. Near the edges, some of the bones become smoother, and the ridges flatten into overlapping laminæ. The entire sculpture of the dentary bone is of this imbricate character, the apparent overlapping being from before backwards, and below upwards. This is totally different from what is observed in the other known species of *Eryopidæ*, *Trimerorhachidæ*, and *Diplocaulidæ*. The teeth are round in section, but become lenticular near the apex, developing low cutting edges. The basal grooves are fine, but distinct, and extend half way to the apex, or farther. One large, and one medium sized teeth stand on each dentary bone near the symphysis, and there are two similar ones at a point further back on the same bone. Near the anterior part of the maxillary, below the ?nostrils, is a huge tooth, with a graduated series of small teeth posterior to it, and a very small one anterior to it.

The neural arch of a vertebra has a well developed vertical spine. Its neurapophysis rested in an oval fossa of the centrum which probably was divided into pleurocentra. The prezygapophyses are very small, and look directly upwards. The postzygapophyses are much larger, and look obliquely outwards and backwards. The spine is not expanded at the summit, and is granular, as though it was protected by a cartilaginous cap. Its section is anteroposteriorly lenticular, with acute edge (angle) posteriorly, and a very narrow truncate edge anteriorly. The latter is bounded below just above the root of the neural arch by two little fossæ. The posterior keel is bounded below by a corresponding single fossa. The posterior acute edge of the spine is dentate, and the surface on each side of it, is beveled with rabbeted surfaces as though for a coarse squamosal suture. But the appearance of suture is fallacious, and is simply due to contraction of the transverse diameter of the spine. The neurapophysis is much narrower anteroposteriorly than the neural spine.

Measurements.	M.
Depth of maxillary bone at large anterior tooth	.037
" dentary at symphysis	.025
" " near middle	.021
Width " " "	.015
Diameter of base of large maxillary tooth	.010
" " small maxillary tooth	.0035
Length " " " "	.008
" of large mandibular tooth near symphysis	.016
Diameter of base of crown of do	.006
Elevation of neural arch	.037
Diameters neural spine { vertical	.029
Diameters neural spine { at apex { anteroposterior	.019
Diameters neural spine { at apex { transverse	.012
Width neurapophysis anteroposteriorly	.010

From Mr. W. F. Cummins' collections.

I had thought at one time that this species might be referable to the genus *Leptophractus* of the Coal Measures. No trace of the vertebræ of the Rhachitomous order has yet been found in that formation in this country, nor have any of the Coal Measure genera of Batrachia yet been found in the Permian of the United States.* It is not improbable that such occurrence of genera may yet be substantiated, but the identification of an order hitherto unknown in a formation, on uncertain characters, is not a safe proceeding. The vertebræ of *Leptophractus* although not certainly known, are supposed to be of the Labyrinthodont type. The teeth are much more compressed and trenchant than in the present species, nor do there appear to be any long ones near the symphysis mandibuli. I consider the question of reference to Leptophractus to be still an open one.

The family *Eryopidæ*, though abundant in individuals, is not represented by many species. They are presumably as follows:

Anisodexis imbricarius Cope.
Acheloma cumminsi Cope.
Eryops reticulatus Cope.
Eryops ferricolus Cope (*Parioxys olim*).
Eryops megacephalus Cope.
Actinodon frossardi Gaudry.
Zatrachys serratus Cope.
Zatrachys apicalis Cope.

But the occipital condyles are unknown in *Acheloma* and *Zatrachys*.

I may add here that through the courtesy of Messrs. Scott and Osborne, I have seen, in the Museum of Princeton College, vertebræ of some species of the Rhachitomi from Saarbrücken, along with *Archegosaurus*, with entire centra, from the same locality.

Synopsis of the Vertebrata of the Puerco Eocene epoch. By E. D. Cope.

(Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 20, 1882.)

REPTILIA.

CROCODILIA.

Crocodilus sp.
Crocodilus sp.
Crocodilus sp.

TESTUDINATA.

Plastomenus ? communis Cope.
Dermatemys sp.
Compsemys sp.
Emys sp.

* *Peplorhina arctata* Cope, from the Illinois Permian is not a *Peplorhina*, but a Theromorph Saurian.

CHORISTODERA.

Champsosaurus australis Cope, American Naturalist, 1881, p. 690.

Champsosaurus puercensis Cope, Proceedings American Philosophical Society, 1881, p. 195.

Champsosaurus saponensis Cope, Loc. cit. 1881, p. 196.

MAMMALIA.

MARSUPIALIA.

Ptilodus mediaevus Cope, American Naturalist, 1881, p. 922.

Ptilodus trovessartianus Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 686.

Catopsalis foliatus Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 416.

Catopsalis pollux Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 685.

Polymastodon taöensis Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 684.

BUNOTHERIA.

TAENIODONTA.

Hemiganus vultuosus Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 831.

Tæniolabis scalper Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 604.

TILLODONTA.

Psittacotherium multifragum Cope, l. c., 1882 p. 156.

Psittacotherium aspasiæ Cope, Proceed. Amer. Philosophical Society, 1882, p. 192, (1882).

MESODONTA.

Pelycodus pelvidens Cope, Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881, (1882) p. 151. *Lipodectes pelvidens* Cope, American Naturalist. 1881, p. 1019.

Hyopsodus acolytus Cope, sp. nov.

This the least species of the genus, is also the oldest, being derived from the Puerco horizon. Parts of two individuals furnish the characters of the inferior and superior true molars, and the fourth superior premolars. The species differs from those hitherto described in other characters than the minute size. One of these is the absence of posterior interior cusp, the heels of the first and second true inferior molars being bounded by a ridge only at this point, as in most of the species of *Pelycodus*. The last inferior molar is not smaller than the second, nor longer. The anterior cusps of all the molars are robust, so that on the first and second true molars they are separated by a shallow notch only. There is a rudiment of the anterior inner cusp on the first true molar but none on the second and third. The posterior external is obtuse and has a triangular section on all the molars; a crest is continued from the heel of the third molar on the inner side of the crown half way to the anterior inner cusp.

The *Microsyops spierianus* differs from this species in its smaller size (true molars .008) and in the presence of posterior internal cusps of the true molars.

The *Hyopsodus acolytus* was found by Mr. D. Baldwin, in New Mexico.

CREODONTA.

Sarcothraustes antiquus Cope, Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881 (1882), p. 193.

Dissacus carnifex Cope, Amer. Natst. Oct. 1882 (Sept.), p. 834.

Dissacus navajovius Cope, loc. cit. 1881, p. 1019. *Mesonyx navajovius* Cope, Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Society, 1881, p. 484.

Triisodon quivirensis Cope Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 667.

Triisodon heilprinianus Cope, Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881 (1882), p. 193.

Deltatherium fundaminis Cope, Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 237; 1881, p. 337. *Lipodectes penetrans*, loc. cit. 1881, p. 1019.

Deltatherium baldwini Cope.

This Creodont is known only from a portion of a right mandibular ramus which supports the two last premolars. and the first true molar with part of the second. It differs from the *D. fundaminis* in its materially smaller size, and in the forms of the teeth. The first true molar is a more robust tooth, and the basis of the posterior or heel crest is more rounded, and less angulate. The anterior inner cusp projects less anteriorly. The fourth premolar has a distinct anterior basal lobe which is wanting in the *D. fundaminis*. Its heel is short and wide, and the posterior face of the principal cusp is flat, and there is a rudiment of an internal tubercle on its side. The second premolar is elevated and acute, has no anterior basal lobe, and has a very short wide heel, enamel slightly roughened. The animal was rather aged.

Measurements.		M.
Length of P-m. ii and iii and M. ii		.0160
Diameters M. i	anteroposterior	.0058
	transverse	.0040
Elevation of crown of P-m. iii		.0052
Depth of mandible at M. i		.0180

From the Puerco beds of N. W. New Mexico. Dedicated to Mr. D. Baldwin, the discoverer of the Mammalian Fauna of the Puerco beds, which is one of the most important in the history of American Palæontology.

Deltatherium interruptum Cope.

The smallest species of *Deltatherium* is, like the *D. baldwini*, only represented by the anterior part of a right mandibular ramus, which supports the last premolar and the first true molar, with the bases of the other premolars and part of the canine. The canine is small and the first premolar in accordance with the generic character, is wanting. The second premolar is two-rooted The fourth has an elevated principal cusp, and a narrow heel on the inner side of the posterior base; anterior base injured. The first true molar has very little sectorial character, and resembles the corresponding tooth of a *Pelycodus*. It differs entirely from that of the *D. fundaminis* in the possession of a well marked posterior internal cusp, which is connected by a ridge with the large internal lateral cusp of the heel. The anterior cusps of opposite sides sub-equal. A weak external basal cingulum on the anterior half of the crown; no internal cingulum. Enamel of the tooth wrinkled.

Measurements.		M.
Length of premolar series		.0140
Elevation of P-m. iv		.0040
Diameters of M. i	antero posterior	.0055
	transverse	.0042
Depth of Ramus at P-m. i		.0090
" " M.		.0113

On comparison with the *D. fundaminis*, the first molar tooth has the same dimensions, but the premolars are considerably smaller. The ramus is also shallower. Found by Mr. Baldwin in the Puerco beds of Northwest New Mexico.

Didymictis haydenianus, sp. nov.

This creodont is represented by parts of the maxillary and mandibular bones of the left side, the former supporting the four, and the latter supporting the three last molars. The arrangement of the superior molars is much as in *D. protenus*, the fourth premolar being a true sectorial. The third premolar has no internal lobe, although the section of the base of the crown is narrowly triangular. It has anterior and posterior basal lobes, and a posterior lobe on the cutting edge. In the sectorial the median lobe is a good deal more produced than the posterior, though the two form together the usual blade. The anterior basal lobe is distinct; and the internal is larger and is conic. The first true molar has the anterior external base of the crown produced. Its two external cusps are conic and distinct. The internal part of the crown is rounded and supports a conic internal tubercle, which is separated from the external cones by two small concentric tubercles. The second true molar is considerably smaller, and is transverse, its external border being very oblique. It has an acute internal lobe.

The character of the species is well-marked in the inferior true molars. The first has the form seen in other species of *Didymictis*. The heel is large, and with a median basin between lateral cutting edges. The two anterior inner cusps are of equal elevation and are near together; the external is much larger. The last molar is elongate, but reduced in size. Its anterior three cusps, rudimental in other species, are here elevated, forming the triangular mass seen in the first true molar. They are not so elevated, however, as in that tooth, and thus not so much developed as in *Oxyæna*, *Stypolophus*, etc. The fourth premolar has a median cutting edge on the short heel.

Measurements.		M.
Length last four superior molars		.022
" P-m. iii		.0065
" " iv		.0085
Width " "		.0050
Diameters M. i	anteroposterior	.0055
	transverse	.0088
	oblique external	.0072
Diameters M. ii	anteroposterior	.0027
	transverse	.0055
Diameters inferior M. I	anteroposterior	.007
	transverse	.005
Diameters inferior M. II	anteroposterior	.0055
	transverse	.003
Depth of ramus at M. II, (squeezed)		.010

The peculiar characters of the last inferior molar distinguish this species from its congeners. The last superior molar is relatively smaller than in the *D. protenus*. In size this species is superior to the *D. dawkinsianus*, and is smaller than the *D. leptomylus*. It is dedicated to the distinguished geologist Dr. F. V. Hayden.

New Mexico, D. Baldwin.

TAXEOPODA.

Condylarthra.

Periptychidæ.

Periptychus rhabdodon Cope. *Catathlæus rhabdodon*, American Naturalist, 1881, 829.

Periptychus carinidens Cope, loc. cit. 1881, p. 337.

Periptychus ditrigonus Cope, sp. nov.

This rare species is known from a right mandibular ramus, which exhibits part of the symphyseal suture, with the alveoli of the molar teeth, except the first. The only well preserved crown is that of the second true molar.

The second true molar presents very peculiar characters, and the mandibular ramus is shallower and thicker than in the two other species of *Periptychus*. The former has a wide external cingulum which is not present in the other species, and there are only six cusps instead of seven. These are peculiarly arranged. The anterior three are much as in *P. rhabdodon*, the anterior being not quite so far internal as the posterior inner, close to it, and as large as the anterior external. The posterior three, are a posterior inner and posterior median as in *P. rhabdodon*, and a peculiarly placed posterior external. This is not opposite the posterior inner, but is anterior to such a position and intermediate between the latter point, and the one occupied by the median tubercle in *P. rhabdodon.* It is as large as the anterior external tubercle. All these tubercles are conical, and not connected by angles or ridges. The posterior external cusp leaves the cingulum wide posteriorly, and its edge develops some small tubercles. There are also some small tubercles at other points on the edge of the crown, but no other cingula. The enamel is not regularly ridged as in *P. rhabdodon,* but has a rather coarse obsolete wrinkling.

Measurements.		M.
Length from P-m. ii to M ii inclusive		.052
Diameters of M. ii	anteroposterior	.011
	transverse	.010
Depth of ramus at M. ii		.022
Width of " "		.016
Depth of " " P-m. ii		.019

From the Puerco formation of New Mexico, D. Baldwin, discoverer.

Haploconus lineatus Cope, Amer. Nat. 1882, p. 417.

Haploconus angustus Cope, Loc. cit. 1882, p. 418. *Mioclænus angustus* Cope, loc. cit. 1881, p. 831.

Haploconus xiphodon, sp. nov.

This species is represented by a mandibular ramus, and perhaps by three rami. The one on which the species rests contains five molars, the middle one of the series broken, so that its form cannot be positively ascertained. It is probable that it is the first true molar, so that the animal exhibits the last true molar not entirely protruded, and is therefore nearly adult, but there are some reasons for suspecting it to be young. Thus the last inferior molar does not exhibit more of a heel than the second usually does, and the third supposed premolar is smaller than that tooth is in the other species, having nearly the proportions of the second premolar. The teeth present may then be supposed to be the molars from the second to the sixth inclusive. But opposed to this view is the fact that the supposed third premolar has more the structure of that tooth in details, than that of the second, and the specimens accompanying, which have the temporary dentition apparently of the same species, present premolar teeth of a very different character. In any case the present specimen represents a third species of the genus, and I describe it at present as an adult.

The third premolar has a simple compressed crown, about as high as the length of its base, and without anterior basal tubercle. It has a narrow triangular posterior face which is concave, and truncated by a cingulum below; no heel proper, nor lateral cingula. The fourth premolar is an elongate tooth consisting of a compressed principal median lobe, an anterior lobe connected with it, and a heel. The latter has elevated posterior and interior borders. A rudiment of an exterior border is seen in a narrow ridge on the external side of the posterior face of the principal lobe of the tooth.

The sides of the premolars present rather distinct ridges, as in *Periptychus carinidens*. The second true molar has two anterior and three posterior tubercles; the latter close together, pointed and of about equal size. Of the anterior tubercles, the external is much the larger and more elevated. It is compressed and has a curved subacute anterior edge, which extends much in front of the internal tubercle. There is no anterior inner tubercle, nor are there any cingula. The enamel of the sides of the crown presents a few vertical ridges. The last inferior molar only differs from the second, in the greater size of the median posterior lobe, which is nevertheless smaller than in the two other species of *Haploconus*.

There is a mental foramen below the posterior edge of the second inferior premolar.

Measurements.	M.
Length of last five inferior molars	.0250
" third premolar	.0050
" fourth premolar	.0066
" second true molar	.0050
Width of second true molar	.0032
Length of third true molar	.0050
Depth of ramus at P-m. iii	.0095
" " M. iii	.0130

The two rami with the temporary premolars, exhibit the last true molar enclosed in the jaw. The third and fourth premolars are much like the fourth premolar of the specimen above described, but the fourth is a little more robust than that of the latter, which is very much like the third of the deciduous series. The space occupied by the supposed first premolar of the type specimen is too short for the fourth premolar of the deciduous series, otherwise it might be supposed to have occupied that position. The two true molars resemble those of the type, excepting that the last one does not extend so far into the base of the coronoid process, and is in accordance with the position as number two in the series.

The specimens were procured by Mr. D. Baldwin in the Puerco beds of New Mexico.

Haploconus entoconus Cope, loc. cit. 1882, p. 686.

Anisonchus coniferus Cope, loc. cit. 1882, October (September), p. 832.

Anisonchus gillianus Cope. *Haploconus gillianus* Cope, loc. cit., 1882, p. 686.

Anisonchus sectorius Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881, p. 488, *Mioclaenus sectorius*, Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 831.

Hemithlæus kowalevskianus Cope, Amer. Nat. 1882, p. 832.

Hemithlæus opisthacus Cope. *Mioclænus opisthacus*, 1 c. 1882, p. 833.

Conoryctes comma Cope American Naturalist, 1881, p. 829.

Conoryctes crassicuspis Cope.

The posterior part of a mandibular ramus supporting the last two molar teeth indicates a second and larger species of the genus. The ramus is one-half deeper than that of the *C. comma*, and the second true molar is much larger than in that species. The last true molar is much smaller than the the penultimate, and consists of three anterior cusps and a longer heel. The former are obtuse, the external the longer, the internal equal, the anterior on the inner edge of the crown. The heel sustains a low conic tubercle.

From the Puerco beds of N. W. New Mexico.

Phenacodontidæ.

Protogonia plicifera Cope, Amer. Nat. 1882, Oct. (Sept.), p. 833.

Protogonia subquadrata Cope, Proceedings Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881, p. 492.

Phenacodus puercensis Cope, Proc. Amer. Philos. Soc. 1881, p. 492.

Phenacodus zuniensis Cope, loc. cit. p. 492; loc. cit. 1881 (1882), p. 180.

Pantolambda bathmodon Cope, Amer. Nat. 1882, p. 418.

Mioclænus turgidus Cope, Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 830.

Mioclænus minimus, sp. nov.

This is one of the least mammalia of the Puerco fauna, exceeding by a little the *Hyopsodus acolytus*. It is represented by parts of two mandibles, which display all the true molars. As there are no premolars preserved, its reference to the genus *Mioclænus* is provisional only, but its true molars have the peculiar characteristics of those of the *M. turgidus*.

The two anterior cusps of the true molars are higher than the heel, and they are united together to a point above the level of the heel. The section of both those of the M. ii is round; that of the external one of the first is cresentic; of the inner cusp, round. The heel is wide, and supports a cusp at the posterior external angle. It is bounded posteriorly, and on the inner side by a raised ridge, which gives with the cusp, on wearing a comma-shaped surface. A transverse ridge closely appressed to the anterior cusps connects them anteriorly. In one of the specimens there is a cingulum on the external side of the second inferior molar; on the other specimen it is wanting. Enamel smooth.

The mandibular ramus is rather deep and compressed, and displays an external ridge on the anterior border of the coronoid, which is not continued downwards.

Measurements (No. 2).

		M.
Length of basis of true molars		.0125
Diameters M. ii	anteroposterior	.0040
	transverse	.0035
Depth of ramus at M. ii		.0073

From the Puerco beds of New Mexico. D. Baldwin.

Mioclænus subtrigonus Cope, Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 490, 491.

Mioclænus protogonioides Cope, loc. cit. 1882, Oct. (Sept.), p. 833.

Mioclænus mandibularis Cope, Amer. Nat. 1881, p. 830.

Mioclænus baldwini Cope, loc. cit. 1882, Oct. p. 833.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The preceding list of fifty-six species is doubtless sufficiently characteristic to enable us to form a pretty good idea of the Puerco fauna. Omitting six undetermined species of reptiles, we find the following peculiarities in the remaining forms. As already pointed out the three determined species of reptiles belong to a suborder, which has thus far been only found in the Laramie formation, or Cretaceous No. 6. This gives the Puerco at once a position below all the other tertiaries. The mutilate orders of mammals may be dismissed as being not likely to occur in a lacustrine formation. The orders of land Mammals are represented as follows :

Monotremata		0
Marsupialia		5
Rodentia		0
Chiroptera		0
Edentata		0
Bunotheria		15
Tæniodonta	2	
Tillodonta	2	
Insectivora	0	
Mesodonta	2	
Lemuroidea	0	
Creodonta	9	
Taxeopoda		25
Hyracoidea	0	
Condylarthra	25	
Proboscidea		0
Amblypoda		0
Diplarthra		0
Carnivora		0
Quadrumana		0
Total		45

The above list renders the peculiar facies of this fauna at once apparent. It is the only Tertiary fauna known, from which Perissodactyla are absent. The absence of Amblypoda, one of the oldest types, is unexpected. The lack of Rodentia is remarkable, and perhaps only due to failure of discovery; but if yet to be found, they must be very rare, and their absence is consistent with their small representation in the Wasatch beds above them. In the large number of Bunotheria, the Puerco agrees with the later Eocenes, but the order is here characterized by the small number of Mesodonta; and the Lemuroidea are apparently absent. An especial feature of the fauna is the presence of five undoubted species of Marsupialia of the family Plagianlacidae, which has its origin in the Jurassic period, and extended through the Cretaceous. It is represented in the latter period in the Laramie by the genus *Meniscoëssus*.*

In the absence of a number of the existing orders of placental Mammalia, the Puerco agrees with other Eocene faunæ. In the absence of all of the placental orders with convoluted cerebral hemispheres, this fauna is more primitive than any other Eocene fauna. The absence of all ungulata excepting Taxeopoda, which have the most primitive foot structure, is further evidence of its primitive character. This is further increased by the presence of the Marsupialia above mentioned. The general result is a mixture of Marsupial, and semi-marsupial forms, with half lemurs, and a great expansion of the Hyracoid type.

In more detail, the genera of Bunotheria may be compared with those of the period immediately following; viz.: The Wasatch. One genus only of the Creodonta is common to the two epochs (*Didymictis*). Five of the species r maining are much like oppossums, and may be Marsupialia. The two genera (*Deltatherium* and *Triisodon*) to which they belong, do not occur in the Wasatch. The remaining two genera, (three species) are peculiar to the Puerco, but represent a family (Mesonychidæ) which occurs throughout our Eocenes. The two species of Mesodonta belong to genera of the Wasatch, one of them at least extending into the Bridger. The genera of Tæniodonta and Tillodonta are distinct from those of any of the later Eocenes, so far as known.

Supplement on a new Meniscotherium from the Wasatch epoch.

Meniscotherium tapiacitis, sp. nov.

The species now to be described is a good deal smaller than *M. chamense*, and, *a fortiori*, than the *M. terrærubræ*. It is known to me from the nearly entire rami of a single mandible. These support the last five molars of one side or the other, and alveoli of two others and of the canine tooth.

Two characters besides the small size, are observable in this jaw. First, the symphysis has not the shallow convex inferior outline in transverse section; but is on the contrary angular, having subvertical sides separate from a convex middle by a rounded angle. The symphysis is thus deeper than in *M. terrærubræ*. Second, the crown of the third inferior molar tooth has partly the form of that of the second of the *M. terrærubræ*. It is anteroposteriorly short, and has a short heel and no anterior basal lobe; the section of the principal lobe is lenticular, and profile subconic. In *M. terrærubræ* this tooth is elongate, with well developed heel and anterior lobe. The alveolus of the canine is relatively larger than that of the *M. terrærubræ*. The coronoid process does not rise so close to the last molar tooth, nor so steeply, as in the latter species. The posterior recurvature of the internal extremity of the anterior limb of the posterior V of the true molars is but little marked.

* American Naturalist, 1882, p 830, Sept, 28th.

Measurements.		M.
Length of true molars on base		.018
Diameters M. ii	anteroposterior	.006
	transverse	.0044
Diameters M. iii	anteroposterior	.0065
	transverse	.0038
Diameters P-m. iii	vertical	.0045
	arteroposterior	.004
Width of inferior face of symphysis		.008
Depth ramus at P-m. iii		.009
" " " M. iii		.0103

This species was obtained by Mr. D. Baldwin from beds of probably lowest Wasatch age, in New Mexico.

On the Systemaitc Relations of the Carnivora Fissipedia. By E. D. Cope.

(*Read before the American Philosophical Society, October 20, 1882.*)

This order embraces the clawed mammalia with transverse glenoid cavity of the squamosal bone, confluent scaphoid and lunar bones of the carpus, and well developed cerebral hemispheres. It is well distinguished from all others at present known, but such definition is likely to be invalidated by future discovery. Some of the Insectivora possess a united scapholunar bone, but the reduction of the cerebral hemispheres of such forms distinguishes them. The presence of the crucial fissure of the hemispheres is present under various modifications in all *Carnivora*, while the parietooccipital and calcarine fissures are absent.

The many types of existing carnivora fall into natural groups, which are of the grade termed family in zoölogy. But the distinction of these from each other is not easily accompanished, nor is it easy to express their relalations in a satisfactory manner. The primary suborders of pinnipedia and fissipedia are easily defined. Various characters have been considered in ascertaining the taxonomy of the more numerous fissiped division. The characters of the teeth, especially the sectorials, are important, as is also the number of the digits. Turner* has added important characters derived from the foramina at the base of the skull, and the otic bulla, which Flower† has extended. Garrod‡ has pointed out the significance of the number of convolutions of the middle and posterior part of the hemispheres. I have added some characters derived from the foramina of the posterior and lateral walls of the skull.§ Mr. Turner also defines the families by the form and relations of the paroccipital process.

* Proceedings Zoological Soc., London, 1848, p. 63.

† Loc. cit., 1869, p. 5. ‡ Loc. cit., 1878, p. 377.

§ Proceedings Amer. Philosophical Society, 1880, p.

In studying the extinct carnivora of the Tertiary period, it has become necessary to examine into the above definitions, in order to determine the affinities of the numerous genera which have been discovered. To take them up in order, I begin with the foramina at the base of the skull. The result of my study of these has been, that their importance was not overrated by Mr. Turner, and that the divisions of secondary rank indicated by them are well founded. Secondly, as to the form and structure of the auditory bulla. Although the degree and form of inflation are characteristic of various groups of Carnivora, they cannot be used in a systematic sense, because like all characters of proportion merely, there is no way of expressing them in a tangible form. For, if the forms in question pass into each other, the gradations are *insensible*, and not sensible, as is the case with an organ composed of distinct parts. The same objection does not apply so much to the arrangement of the septa of the bulla. The septum is absent in the Arctoidea of Flower (*Ursidæ* of Turner), small in the Cynoidea (Flower, *Canidæ* Turner), and generally large in the Æluroidea (Flower, *Felidæ* Turner). But here occurs the serious discrepancy, that in the Hyænidæ, otherwise so nearly allied to the Felidæ, the septum of the bulla is wanting. Nevertheless, the serial arrangement of the order indicated by Flower, viz.: commencing with the Arctoidea, following with the Cynoidea, and ending with the Æluroidea, is generally sustained by the structure of the auditory bulla, and by the characters of the feet and dentition, as well as of the cranial foramina. Turner's arrangement in the order, Ursidæ, Felidæ and Canidæ, is not sustained by his own characters, and its only support is derived from Flower's observations on the external or sylvian convolution of the hemisphere of the brain.* There are three simple longitudinal convolutions in the raccoons; in the civets and cats the inferior convolution is fissured at the extremities, while in the dogs it is entirely divided, so that there are four longitudinal convolutions between the Sylvian and median fissures.

An important set of characters hitherto overlooked, confirms Flower's order. I refer to those derived from the turbinal bones. In the ursine and canine forms generally, the maxilloturbinal is largely developed, and excludes the two ethmoturbinals from the anterior nareal opening. In the Feline group, as arranged by Turner, the inferior ethmoturbinal is developed at the expense of the maxilloturbinal, and occupies a part of the anterior nareal opening. These modifications are not, so far as my experience has gone, subject to the exceptions seen in the development of the otic septa and molar teeth, while they coincide with their indications. The seals possess the character of the inferior group, or Ursidæ, in a high degree.

The characters derived from the paroccipital process are of limited application, as the study of the extinct forms shows.

* Proceedings Zoological Society, London, 1869, p. 482.

I would then divide the fissiped carnivora into two tribes as follows :

External nostril occupied by the complex maxilloturbinal bone ; ethmoturbinals confined to the posterior part of the nasal fossa ; the inferior ethmoturbinal of reduced size.......................... HYPOMYCTERI.
External nostril occupied by the inferior ethmoturbinal and the reduced maxilloturbinal.............................. .... EPIMYCTERI.

While no doubt transitional forms will be discovered, the types at present known fall very distinctly into one or the other of these divisions. The characters are readily preceived on looking into the nares of well cleaned specimens. The *Hypomycteri* stand next to the *Pinnipedia*, since the maxilloturbinal bone has the same anterior development in that group.

In searching for definitions of the families, it is necessary to be precise as to the definition of terms. The meaning of the word sectorial is in this connection important, since there are so many transitional forms between the sectorial and tubercular tooth. A sectorial tooth then of the upper jaw, is one which has at least two external tubercles, which are the the homologues of the median and posterior lobes of the sectorial of the cat. By the flattening and emargination of their continuous edges, the sectorial blade is formed. One or two interior, and an anterior lobe, may or may not exist. In the genera of the *Procyonidæ*, except in *Bassaris*, the two external tubercles do not form a blade. The inferior sectorial tooth differs from the tubercular only in having an anterior lobe or cusp, which belongs primitively to the interior side. The inferior sectorial teeth with large heels, as in Viverridæ and Canidæ, I have called tubercular-sectorials. The sectorial blade is formed by the union and emargination of the edges of the anterior and the principal external cusp. This blade is not well developed in the genus *Cynogale* and still less in the *Procyonidæ* and *Ursidæ*. The families are then defined as follows.

HYPOMYCTERI.

I. No sectorial teeth in either jaw.

Toes 5–5.................................. .... *Cercoleptidæ*.

II. Sectorial teeth in both jaws.

α. Toes 5–5

β. No alisphenoid canal.

True molars $\frac{2}{2}$.. *Procyonidæ*.
" " $\frac{1}{2}$.. *Mustelidæ*.

ββ. An alisphenoid canal.

Molars quadrate, $\frac{2}{2}$.... .... *Aeluridæ*.
Molars longitudinal, $\frac{2}{3}$. .... *Ursidæ*.

αα. Toes 5–4 or 4–4.

Sectorials well developed, an alisphenoid canal.................. *Canidæ*.

EPIMYCTERI.

I. Molars haplodont.

Toes 5–4 ; no alisphenoid canal.................................*Protelidæ.*

II. Molars bunodont, no sectorials.

Toes 5–5 ; an alisphenoid canal.................................*Arctictidæ.*

III. Molars bunodont, with sectorials.

α. Otic bulla with septum.

β. Alisphenoid canal and postglenoid foramen, present.

γ. True molars well developed.

Toes 5–5.................................*Viverridæ.*

Toes 5–4.................................*Cynictidæ.*

Toes 4–4.................................*Suricatidæ.*

γγ. True molars much reduced.

Toes 5–5.................................*Cryptoproctidæ.*

Toes 5–4.................................*Nimravidæ.*

ββ. No alisphenoid canal; post glenoid foramen rudimental or wanting.

Toes 5–4.................................*Felidæ.*

αα Otic bulla without septum.

No alisphenoid canal, nor post glenoid foramen : Toes 4–4......*Hyænidæ.*

The genera of these families are the following :

CERCOLEPTIDÆ ; *Cercoleptes* Neotropical.

PROCYONIDÆ ; *Procyon,* Bassaricyon, Bassaris ;* Neartic and Neotropical.

MUSTELIDÆ ; Melinæ (two tubercles of internal side of superior sectorial) ; *Taxidea, Meles.* Mustelinæ, (one internal tubercle of superior sectorials) *; Enhydris, Pteronura, Lutra, Aonyx, Barangia ; Helictis, Zorilla, Mephitis, Conepatus ; Mellivora ; Gulo, Galictis, Putorius, Mustela.*

ÆLURIDÆ ; *Aelurus ; Æluropodæ ? Hyænarctos.*

URSIDÆ ; *Helarctos ; Arctotherium ; Ursus ; Melursus.*

CANIDÆ ; *Megalotis† ; Amphicyon ; Thous, Paleocyon, Temnocyon, Galecynus, Canis, Vulpes, Enhydrocyon, Hyænocyon, Tomarctus, Speothus, Synagodus, Dysodus, Oligobunis, Icticyon, Lycaon.*

PROTELIDÆ ; *Proteles.* Ethiopian.

ARCTICTIDÆ ; *Arctictis.* Indian.

VIVERRIDÆ ; *Cynogale, Arctogale, Paguma, Paradoxurus, Nandinia, Hemigale, Galidia, Prionodon, Genetta Viverricula, Viverra, Galidictis, Herpestes, Athylax, Calogale, Ichneumia, Bdeogale, Urva, Tæniogale, Onychogale, Helogale, Rhinogale, Mungos, Crossarchus, Eupleres.*

CYNICTIDÆ ; *Cynictis, ? Ictitherium.*

SURICATIDÆ ; *Suricata ;* Ethiopia.

CRYPTOPROCTIDÆ ; *Proælurus ; Cryptoprocta.*

NIMRAVIDÆ ; *Archælurus, Nimravus ; Ælurogale, Dinictis, Pogonodon ; Hoplophoneus.*

* Including *Nasua*, which is not distinct.

† This genus cannot be made the type of a family as is done by Dr. Gray.

Felidæ; Machærodontinæ; *Machærodus, Smilodon;* Felinæ; *Plethælurus* (g. n.)*, *Catolynx; Felis; Neofelis; Uncia,*† *Lynx, Cynælurus.*

Hyænidæ, *Hyænictis, Hyæna, Crocuta.*

* Type, *Felis planiceps* Temm. Char. Second (first) superior premolar two rooted; orbit closed behind; pupil round.

† Mr. Wortman has called my attention to a character of this genus which confirms its separation from Felis, as I proposed in 1879. The maxilloturbinal bone is less complex in the genus Uncia, than in Felis, consistently with a less nocturnal habit, and less necessity for acute smell.

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