

Fig. 27 *Trigonias?* sp., ROM 5932, fragment of left maxilla with P² and P³; occlusal view, × 1.

ROM 23183 is the smallest mandibular specimen in the collection other than those referred to *Hyracodon*. It may belong to *Trigonias* because of the crown pattern of M₃, with the proto-lophid forming a continuous curve from protoconid to parastylid. The most interesting feature is the pattern produced on P₂, P₃, and M₁ by the deep wear (Fig. 28).

MEASUREMENTS (in millimetres)

	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>
ROM 5932		
Left P ³	18.1	21.0
Left P ⁴	19.8	25.1
ROM 23183		
Left P ₂ to M ₃	107.3	—
Left P ₂	12.3	11.1
Left P ₃	16.0	13.9
Left P ₄	16.7	14.9
Left M ₁	20.5	17.1
Left M ₂	24.2	17.4
Left M ₃	26.9	15.7

***Subhyracodon* Brandt, 1878**

GENERIC CHARACTERS

Medium-sized rhinoceroses. Dentition $\frac{3-2}{2} \frac{1-0}{0} \frac{4}{4} \frac{3}{3}$. I¹ blade-like, moderately elongate. I² small, conoid. Upper C small and vestigial to absent. P¹ submolariform. P² molariform but with transverse lophs tending to unite lingually. P³ molariform, lophs quite separate. P⁴ less molariform, with reduced metaloph. Strong lingual cingulum on upper premolars. M¹ and possibly M² with antecrochet. Distinct but interrupted lingual cingulum on upper molars. I₁ vestigial. I₂ elongate, compressed, more or less procumbent. P₁ compressed conoid, single-rooted; P₂ and P₃ submolariform; P₄ molariform. Skull almost flat dorsally from nasals to occiput, there being no dorsad curvature posteriorly. Nasals narrow and pointed, extending



Fig. 28 *Trigonias?* sp., ROM 23183, incomplete mandible with left and right P₂ to M₃; occlusal view, × 1.

about as far anterad as the premaxillae. Sagittal crest low, incipiently double, diverging anterad towards orbits and posterad into the lambdodal crest. Manus tridactyl.

TYPE

Rhinoceros occidentalis Leidy, 1851

Subhyracodon sagittatus, sp. nov.

ETYMOLOGY

Sagittatus, Latin, arrow-shaped, in reference to the distinct sagittal crest.

TYPES

Holotype: SMNH P1635.2 (Figs. 29–31), nearly complete skull with right I³ to M³ and left P¹ to M³. Paratype: SMNH P833.1 (Figs. 32–34), immature skull with both P¹, DP² to DP⁴, M¹, partly erupted M². Both from Hunter Quarry.

SPECIFIC CHARACTERS

Smaller than *Subhyracodon trigonodus* (Osborn and Wortman, 1894) and *S. copei* (Osborn, 1898), and much smaller than *S. occidentalis* (Leidy, 1851). Skull relatively broad; sagittal crest low but distinct, relatively long. Upper dentition with three incisors, the first not specially enlarged. Upper canine absent; very short diastema between I³ and P¹. P⁴ with reduced metaloph.

DESCRIPTION

The holotype skull lacks most of the basicranium, the right zygoma, and the left premaxilla. The skull roof, including the nasals and supraoccipitals, the facial, orbital, and palatal regions are well preserved.

The incomplete right premaxilla has two alveoli, of about equal size, followed by a slender, peglike, pointed tooth. As this tooth is immediately in front of the premaxilla-maxilla suture, it is identified as I³. The moderate size of the first alveolus indicates that I¹ was not specially enlarged. Behind the suture there is a very short interval of edentulous maxilla, with no trace of, and hardly space for, a canine. P¹ is badly worn on both sides; it is ovoid in outline, with a hook-shaped prolongation anterolingually. P², although well worn, preserves the molariform pattern with well-developed protoleph and metaloph, but there is a posterad-directed spur from the protocone that connects with the metaloph; the lingual cingulum is continuous and the lingual margin symmetrically rounded. P³ is more molariform, the protoleph and metaloph being well developed and distinct, the former slightly wider than the latter; the lingual cingulum is continuous, and the lingual margin almost symmetrically rounded. P⁴ is less molariform, the protoleph being wide and high, but the metaloph



Fig. 29 *Subhyracodon sagittatus* Russell, sp., nov. SMNH P1635.2, holotype, nearly complete skull; dorsal view, $\times 0.75$.



Fig. 30 *Subhyracodon sagittatus* Russell, sp. nov., SMNH P1635.2, holotype, showing right I³, P¹ to M³; right lateral view, × 0.75.

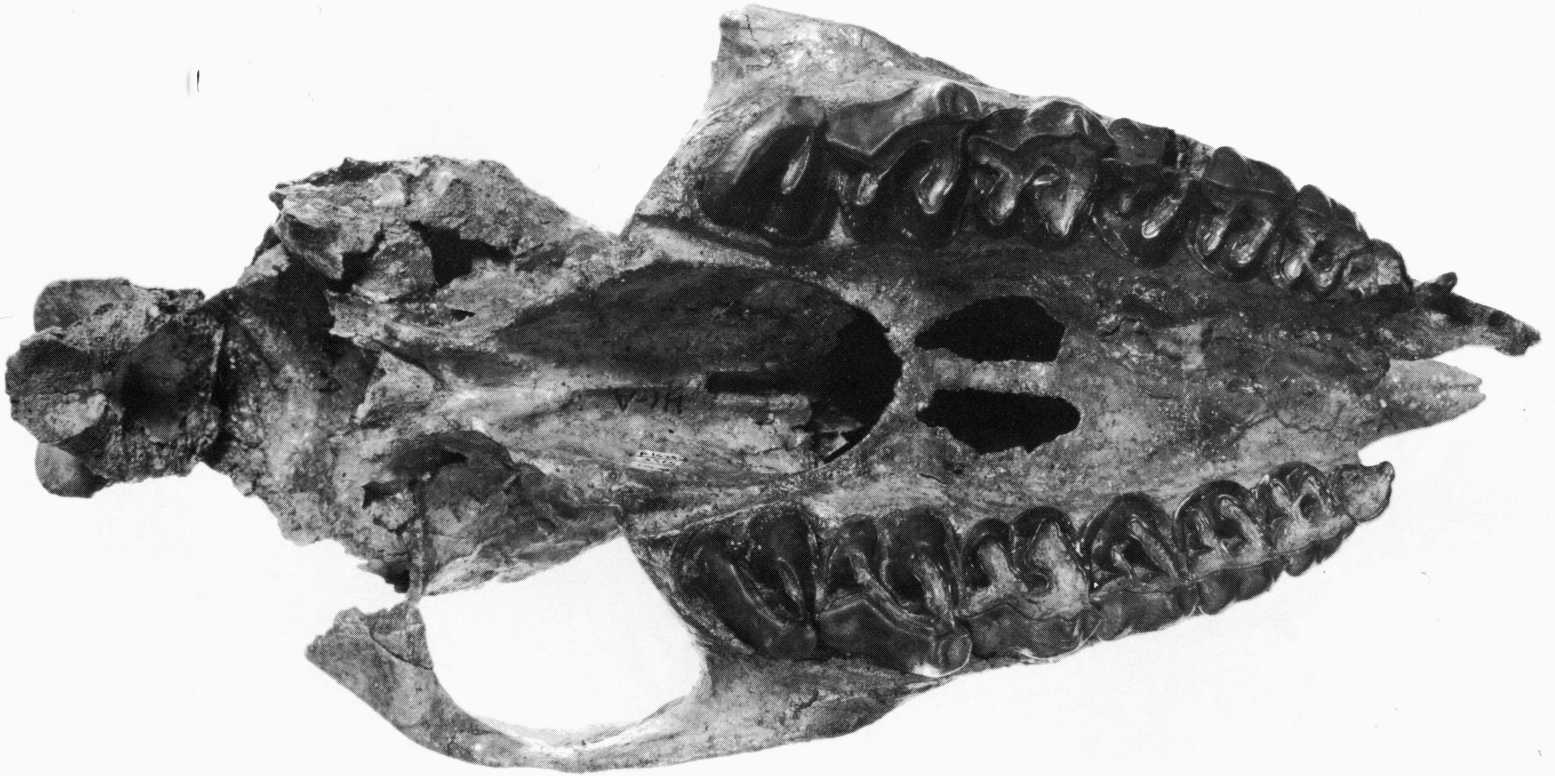


Fig. 31 *Subhyracodon sagittatus* Russell, sp. nov., SMNH P1635.2, holotype, showing left P¹ to M³ and right I³, P¹ to M³; occlusal view, $\times 0.75$.