



Fig. 37 *Caenopus?* sp., ROM 23192, incomplete left mandibular ramus with P<sub>3</sub> to M<sub>3</sub>; occlusal view, × 1.



Fig. 38 *Caenopus?* sp., ROM 23193, incomplete right mandibular ramus with P<sub>3</sub> to M<sub>3</sub>; occlusal view, × 1.

ROM 23194 is larger than the incomplete rami described above and probably represents a different species. The most anterior tooth, represented by two closely appressed roots, is evidently the first of the cheek series, as there is no trace of alveoli in front. It is followed by a much larger tooth, with narrow, trenchant crown, now well worn; there is a main cusp and a principal crest extending in front and behind. From the cusp there is a short, oblique crest, like a protolophid, and at the posterior end there is a short hypolophid. This tooth is interpreted as DP<sub>3</sub>. The supposed DP<sub>4</sub> is a very long, narrow tooth, tapering anterad; it has a molariform protolophid and hypolophid, but from the protoconid a crest runs anterad, with a transverse crest extending linguad to the paraconid. The effect is that of a tooth with two talonids. M<sub>1</sub> is a more conventional tooth, but the protolophid and metalophid are nearly straight, forming a sharp V. M<sub>2</sub> also shows this V-shaped trigonid, but the protolophid is recurved at the parastylid. The apparent absence of P<sub>1</sub> is the principal basis for the reference of this specimen to *Caenopus*. The deciduous premolars of *Caenopus* have not been described, but those of the present specimen are very different from those here referred to *Trigonias* (e.g., ROM 23184).

MEASUREMENTS (in millimetres)

	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>
ROM 23190		
Right P <sub>3</sub>	18.8	13.8
Right P <sub>4</sub>	19.2	15.0
Right M <sub>1</sub>	20.7	15.3
Right M <sub>2</sub>	27.1	16.6
Right M <sub>3</sub>	28.5	14.9
ROM 23194		
Left DP <sub>3</sub>	18.4	10.4
Left DP <sub>4</sub>	28.7	15.1
Left M <sub>1</sub>	28.6	17.4
Left M <sub>2</sub>	—	16.5



Fig. 39 *Caenopus?* sp., ROM 23194, incomplete left mandibular ramus with DP<sub>3</sub>, DP<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>1</sub>, M<sub>2</sub>; occlusal view, × 1.

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I should like to dedicate this Contribution to the memory of Dr. Horace Elmer Wood, II, for many years the leading authority on Tertiary Rhinoceroidea.

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