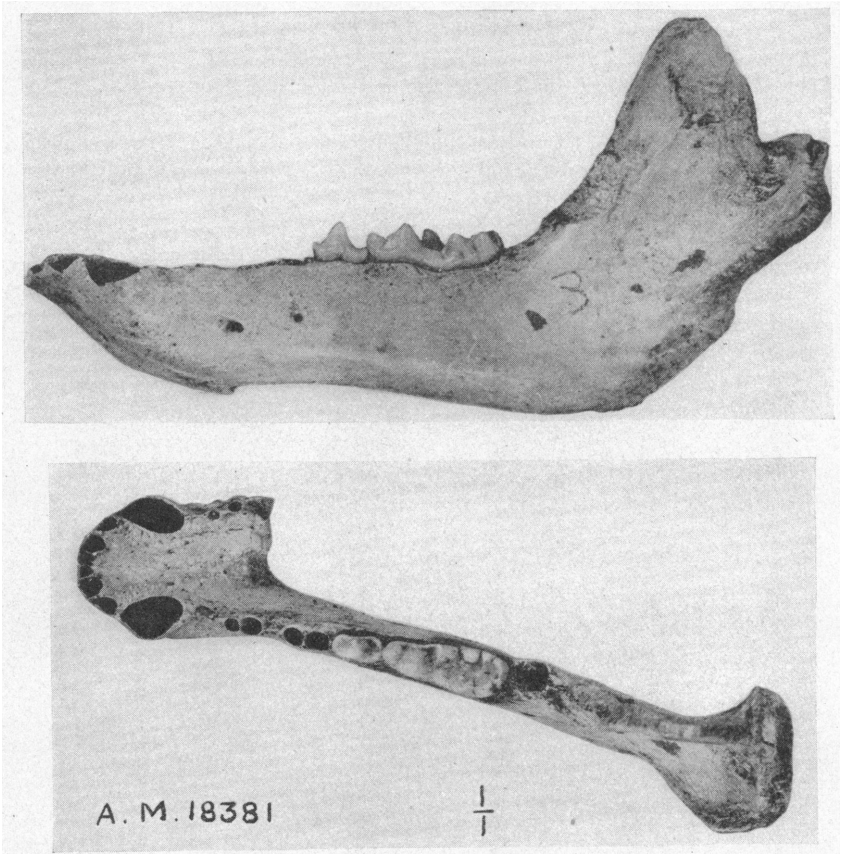

Fig. 14. *Arctonyx rostratus.* No. 18381. Lower jaw, outer and top views. Natural size.

flattened, occiput broader at the base. P_3 and p_4 are more robust than in *A. collaris* and there is no diastema between them; m_1 and m_2 are considerably larger and more robust, with the cusps more conical in form.

This species differs but little from Milne Edwards' drawing of *A. collaris*. The differences from a specimen obtained in the mountains of Shensi (with which the above comparisons are made) are more considerable but may also be reduced in essence to the greater size and robustness of the fossil species and the somewhat higher degree of specialization of its modern relative.

The construction of the teeth in *Arctonyx* is essentially the same as in *Meles*, to which it is rather nearly related, in spite of the wide difference in proportions.

Cyon antiquus, new species

TYPE.—No. 18389, a pair of lower jaws. No. 18583, parts of crania, limb bones and vertebræ of a canid of appropriate size and characters are provisionally referred to the species.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.—Metaconid distinct upon m_1 and m_2. Teeth slightly more robust than in our specimens of *C. alpinus*, more decidedly larger and heavier than in *C. javanicus*.

There is some question as to the validity of this species, as Mivart in his 'Monograph of the Canidæ' figures the metaconid as present on m_1 of both species of *Cyon*, although it is absent in our specimens referred to them. It may therefore be a variable character.

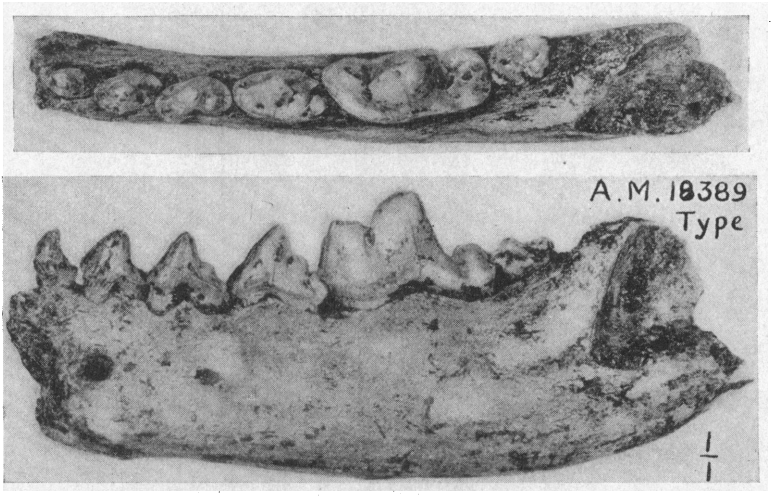

Fig. 15. *Cyon antiquus*. Lower jaw, No. 18389, type specimen, top and outer views. Natural size.

Felis aff. tigris Linnæus

No. 18624, a complete skull and jaws; also a part of skull with lower jaws associated, and a number of jaws and limb bones more or less associated, are referred here. In comparison with a series of skulls of the modern tiger we have been unable to recognize any constant distinctions for the fossil form, and therefore refer it to *F. tigris*, although a more minute and exhaustive comparison might very well show valid specific distinctions.

There is no doubt, at any rate, that it belongs nearer to the tiger than to the lion and that it is quite distinct from *F. cristata* of the Siwalik Pliocene.

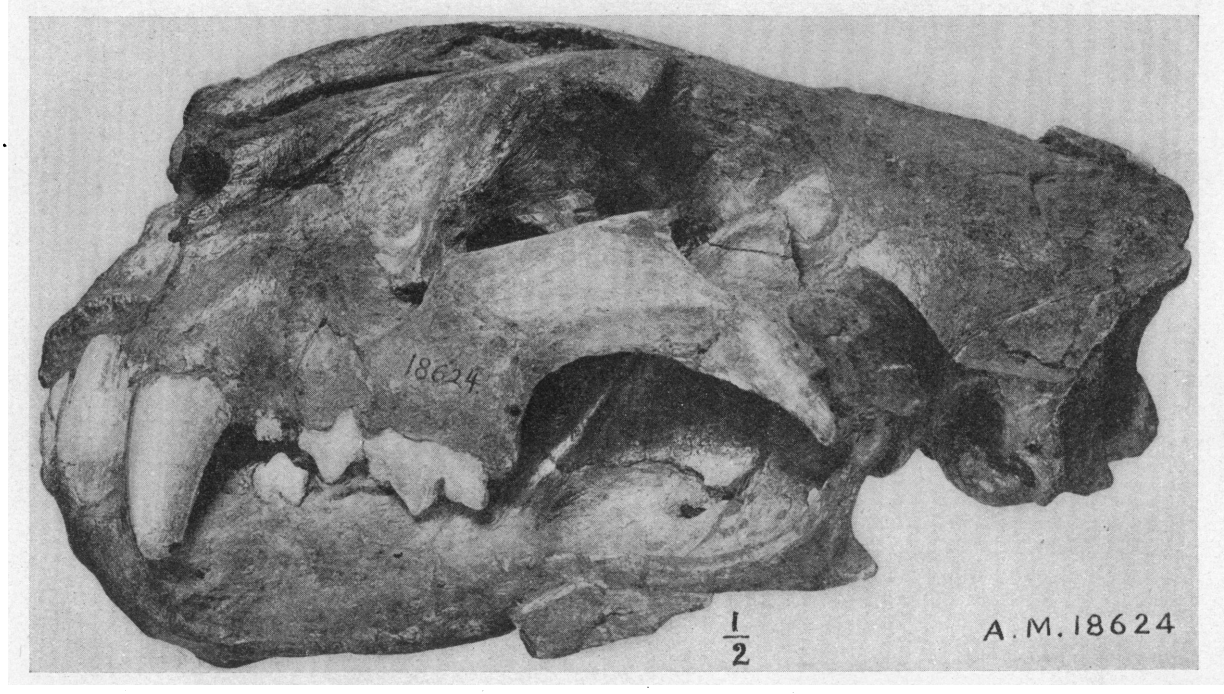

Fig. 16. *Felis* aff. *tigris*. No. 18624, skull and jaws. One-half natural size.

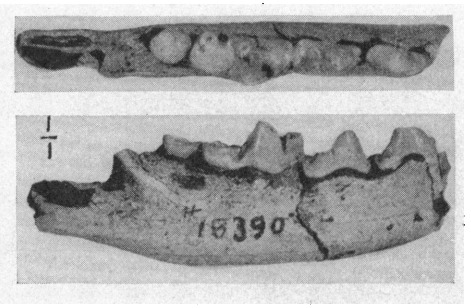

Fig. 17. *Viverra* sp. Lower jaw, No. 18390, top and outer views. Natural size.

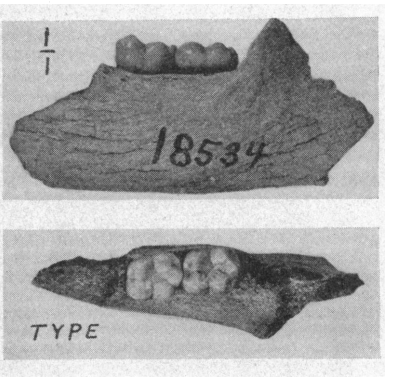

Fig. 18. *Bunopithecus sericus,* No. 18534, type, lower jaw fragment, top and outer views. Natural size.

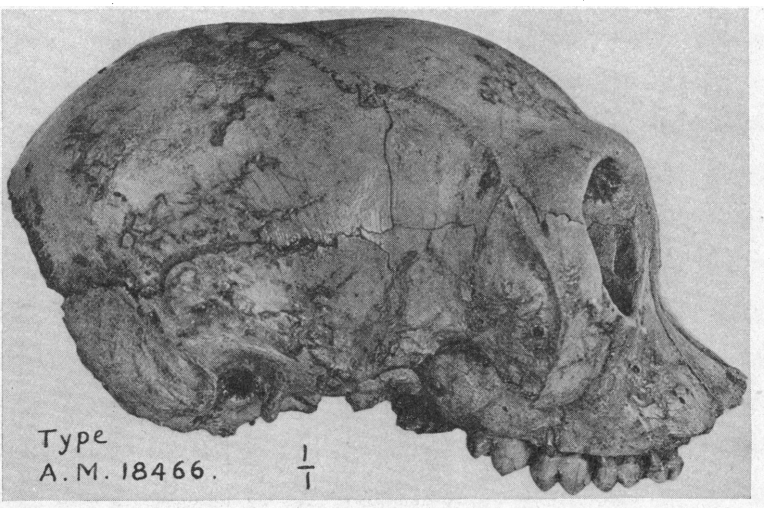

Fig. 19. *Rhinopithecus tingianus.* No. 18466. Type skull, side view. Natural size.

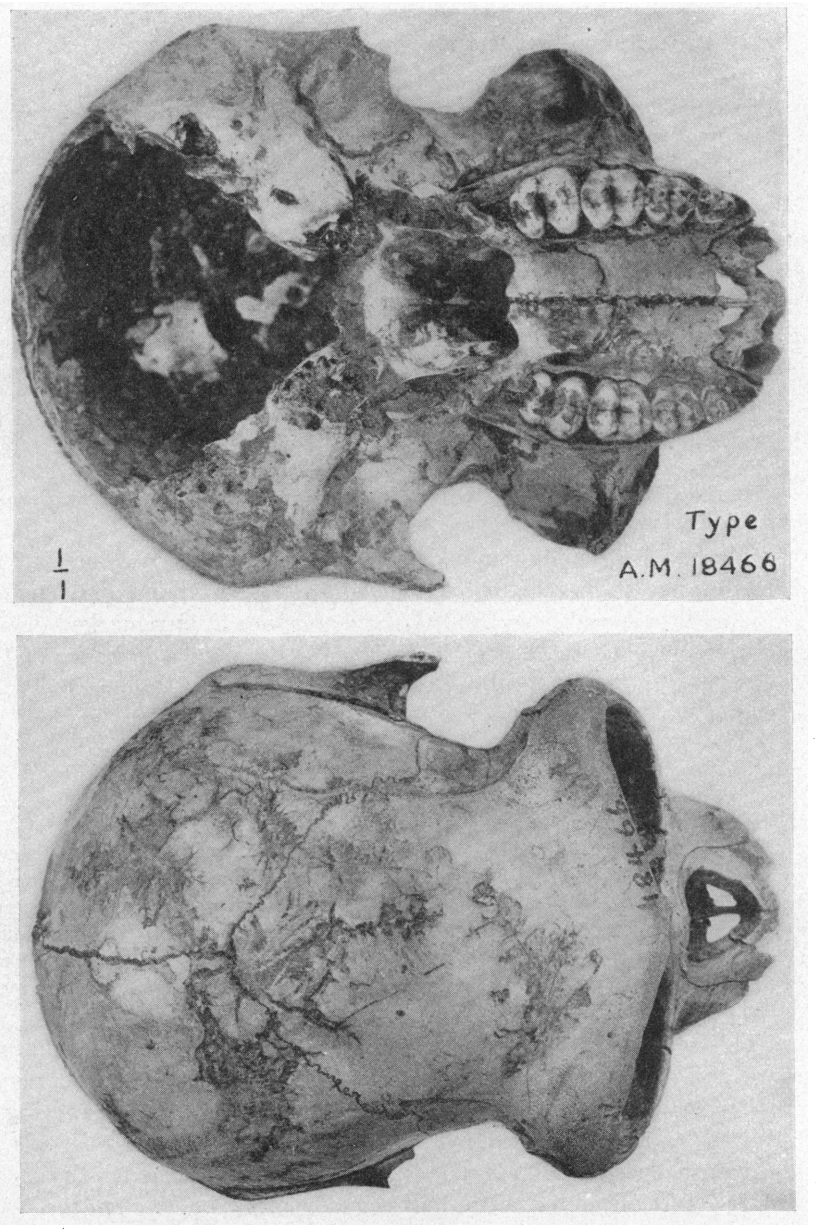

Fig. 20. *Rhinopithecus tingianus*. No. 18466. Type skull, top and palatal views. Natural size.

Bunopithecus sericus, new genus and species

TYPE.—No. 18534, a lower jaw with m_{2-3} on the left side.

GENERIC DISTINCTIONS.—Jaw and teeth much as in *Hylobates* except for greater width of molar and large size of hypoconulid on m_2 and m_3.

The heels are slightly broader than the anterior half of the teeth and the hypoconulid is as large as the entoconid on both teeth. In the gibbon it is small on m_2 and absent on m_3; m_3 is narrower and smaller than m_2 in the gibbon but broader in *Bunopithecus*.

The species is about the size of the hoolock.

Rhinopithecus tingianus, new species

TYPE.—No. 18466, a skull, immature, retaining the milk premolars, and the last molar not yet emerged.

PARATYPES.—Nos. 18467–9, upper and lower jaws.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.—Larger and more robust throughout than *R. roxellanæ*. Size about as in *R. bieti* but with much smaller teeth.

The modern langhur monkeys of this genus have a somewhat ill-defined range in northwestern and southwestern China and eastern Thibet. This species is typical of the genus, not in any marked degree primitive or synthetic in generic position. It is named in honor of Dr. V. K. Ting, the able and progressive director of the Geological Survey of China.

Tapirus (Megatapirus) augustus, new species

TYPE.—No. 18433, skull and jaws.

PARATYPES.—Nos. 18428, 18431, and 18432, skulls, the latter two with lower jaws.

DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERS.—Teeth and skull about one-fourth larger lineally than *T. indicus* or *terrestris* and almost as much exceeding *T. sinensis* in size. Anterior premolars more molariform than in *T. indicus*, the inner cusp and cingulum much more developed, especially in p^1 which in *T. augustus* is wider than long (?). Skull very short and deep, the vomer higher and thicker than in *T. indicus*, much more so than in *T. terrestris*.

This species far exceeds in size any living tapir of which we can find record and differs so considerably in proportions of skull and details of tooth construction that we consider it provisionally as representing a distinct subgenus. All of our tapir specimens appear to be referable to this gigantic species. *T. sinensis* is not present here, although the specimens provisionally referred to it by Schlosser may be *T. augustus*. Although resembling *T. terrestris* in the relative complexity of the anterior premolars, it appears in the skull to be an exaggerated type of *T. indicus*, deeper and shorter with more massive vomer, high-set nasals, etc.