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## GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

A NEW GENUS OF RHINOCERONTIDÆ.—While the genus *Aphelops* must be regarded as the direct ancestor of the recent rhinoceroses with canine and incisor teeth, now confined to Asia and the Islands; the ancestral genus of the African forms and their extinct congeners, which are without the teeth named, is less known. It can now be shown that the missing genus inhabited North America, and that like *Aphelops*, it is hornless. It may be named and characterized as follows: *Peraceras* Cope; superior dentition; I. 0; C. 0; P-m. 4; M. 3; nasal bones weak, hornless.

This genus is established on a new species recently discovered by Mr. R. H. Hazard, in the Loup Fork formation of Nebraska, which may be called *Peraceras superciliosus*. It is founded on a nearly perfect skull, which lacks the lower jaw. Its size is about that of the Indian rhinoceros. It is narrowed anteriorly, but is very wide between the orbits. Posterior to these it contracts rapidly, and rises to a rather elevated occiput. Saggital crest narrow; a prominent angle above each orbit. The premaxillary bone is narrow and weak. The nasal notch extends to above the middle of the third superior premolar. The occiput is rectangular in outline, with truncate summit. Its surface above is concave, divided by a strong median crest; lower down a vertical groove intersects its lateral border. The crests of the molar teeth are rather simple, and the posterior notch is soon isolated on attrition. Wear also isolates an external median fossa of the second premolar. Length of skull from end of premaxillary bone to condyles, M. 700; length of alveolar border of premaxillary, .025; length of molar series, .315; length of three true molars, .160; width of crown of second true molar at base, .075; superciliary width, .255.

This species is nearest to the *Peraceras malacorhinus*, a species which I formerly referred to *Aphelops*, but which I have little doubt belongs to the present genus. It differs from *P. superciliosus* as follows: In the latter species the front is wider, and is plane or concave, not convex; the superior edge of the maxillary is not wide and incurved, and has not the oblique ridges; the infraorbital foramen consequently has a more lateral opening. The nareal notch does not extend so far posteriorly by the one and a half molar teeth. The occiput is wider, is divided by a median crest not found in *P. malacorhinus*, and has the vertical lateral grooves much shorter. The acute supraorbital angle is not seen in the *P. malacorhinus*.

The rhinoceroses of the Loup Fork formation whose generic position can now be ascertained, are the following: *Paraceras malacorhinus*; *P. superciliosus*; *Aphelops meridianus*; *A. megalodus*; *A. fossiger*.—E. D. Cope.