

VII.—MEMO. OF JAW AND MOLARS OF RHINOCEROS ANTIQUITATIS IN THE MUSEUM OF LE PUY.

September, 1863.

Examined a lower jaw, left side, broken in front and behind, of *Rhinoceros tichorhinus*, and two detached upper and three lower molars of same species, labelled *Rhinoc. Mesotropus*, by Aymard, in his handwriting. The jaw is youngish and contains the last five molars *in situ*, the last not quite emerged. There is also a block of plaster of Paris containing four molars, not consecutive, of upper jaw, right side (*i.e.* two true molars and two premolars), named *R. Mesotropus* in Aymard's handwriting. According to Aymard, both *R. megarhinus* and *R. tichorhinus* belong to his *R. Mesotropus*. The specimens are from 'Attérissements de Paradis près Espaly.'

VIII.—NOTE ON SPECIMENS OF *R. ANTIQUITATIS* IN MAIDSTONE MUSEUM.

September 28, 1863.

In this collection I found five upper molars of *Rhinoc. tichorhinus*, from Stroud; six upper molars, including two fine last upper, from the brick-earth at Thornhill, at back of Maidstone Jail, one of which is very remarkable and ought to be figured; the lower end of a right humerus from Burham; and the fragment of a tooth, far advanced in wear, from the railway cutting near St. Peter's Church.

NOTES ON DENTITION OF LIVING SPECIES OF RHINOCEROS.

I.—NOTE ON RHINOCEROS KEITLOA.

Saffron Walden, October 8, 1861.

The Saffron Walden Museum contains a beautifully perfect skeleton of an adult Rhinoceros, got at the same time as the Elephant from Algoa Bay (see *antea*, p. 265), but the ticket indicating South Africa. It bears the name of *Rhinoceros camus* or *R. simus* of Burchell.

In the upper jaw there are seven molars all protruded, but the last true molar barely touched by wear. There are four premolars and three true molars. The premolars are surrounded by a distinct basal cingulum; but in the progress of wear only two pits have been left, and the form of the crown is exactly that of the two-horned Rhinoceros of Sumatra, and totally different from the *Tichorhinus* pattern. Unfortunately the two intermaxillary bones have been lost or omitted in mounting the skeleton, but it is apparent that there was a short diastemal edge in front of the first premolar.

As regards the lower jaw the dentition is quite complete. There are four premolars and three true molars, all of them affected by wear, except the last. The first premolar has a flattened crown, with a single fang, and is of moderate size, immediately in front of which is the nearly filled up alveolus of an outer incisor which had been shed, and of which the fang-pit is in progress of filling up. Inside of it there is, on either side, and immediately contiguous to it, the pit, nearly eradi-

cated, of a rudimentary incisor. There were, therefore, *four incisors* below, deciduous in the adult animal, and which were in immediate contiguity with the molar series without the interruption of a diasteme. On the whole, the dentition of this skeleton reminds me very much of that of the adult *Rhinoceros bicornis* of Africa.

There is one peculiarity in the skull deserving notice, viz. that while the suborbital foramen on the left side is single, on the right side there are distinctly three foramina disposed in a triangle. The skin of the same skeleton has been mounted, forming a very fine specimen. It presents two horns, of which the nasal is 27 inches long, and $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth at the base. The posterior horn is contiguous at the base with the anterior. It is of large size, measuring about 13 inches in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches in girth at the base. On referring to the excellent figures in Anderson's 'Lake Ngami' (p. 386), it would seem that the Saffron Walden skeleton is a *R. Keilloa*, both horns being of considerable length; in Anderson's figure they are subequal.

II.—NOTE ON RHINOCEROS CAMUS.

In the same Museum there is also a skeleton of a little *Rhinoceros camus*. Both jaws show seven molars on each side, the seventh in the upper jaw being barely out. The front of the lower jaw shows the pits of four incisors which had fallen out, the pits being nearly filled up; the two outer are large, the two inner small. The alveolus of the outer incisor is overarched by the first premolar, there being only two lines of interval.

III.—NOTE ON DENTITION OF RHINOCEROS BICORNIS.

Leeds, July 17, 1858.

In the Natural History Museum there is a very fine skull of *Rhinoceros bicornis* in the best possible age for the comparison of the dentition, but it has no lower jaw. All the permanent teeth are in place; the premolars are well worn, and the last molar is just worn sufficiently to show the pattern perfectly. The 3rd right premolar has three distinct fossettes, and the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th have a distinct basal bourrelet on the inner side very salient and marked, and continuous with the anterior and the posterior bourrelet. There is no inner bourrelet to the three last molars. The last molar has an interior bourrelet, but only one or two warty tubercles posteriorly. The posterior barrel is bifurcate. There is a very minute rudimentary incisor in the incisive bone on the right side.