

ON TWO NEW PERISSODACTYLES FROM THE BRIDGER  
EOCENE.

BY EDWARD D. COPE.

LIMNOHYUS LÆVIDENS. Cope.

This species is one of the larger forms of the group originally represented by *Paleosyops*, and which has turned out to be so numerous in species. Thanks to the labors of Prof. Marsh, these have been placed on a recognizable footing, and I have been enabled to distinguish not only the species he has described but a few others in the collections obtained by Dr. Hayden's expedition of 1872.

The present species is chiefly represented by a nearly complete cranium with dentition, from Bitter Creek, and a cranium lacking the posterior part of one side and the lower jaw, from Cottonwood Creek. The molars have the general form of those of *L. robustus*, but the second superior premolar has but one outer tubercle. The cingula are much less developed than in that species; those between the inner cones of the molars being entirely absent. These cones are low, and with the rest of the crowns of all the teeth, covered with smooth and shining enamel. The anterior median small tubercle of the first true molar is wanting. The last true molar has but one interior cone.

The canine tooth is powerful and bear-like; the outer incisor is the largest. The premaxillary bones are short, and the side of the face elevated and plane to the convex nasal bones. Zygomatic arch massive.

	M.
Length molar series (No. 1).....	.0140
"    true molars.....	.085
"    three incisors.....	.034
"    crown canine.....	.030
"    "    last molar.....	.039
Width    "    "    ".....	.036
Length cranium to occipital crest.....	.345
"    true molars (No. 2).....	.101
"    last    "    "    (oblique).....	.030
Width    "    "    "    (transverse).....	.038

The measurements of this species are intermediate between those of *Paleosyops paludosus* and *P. major*, of Leidy; those of the latter agreeing with the *Limnohyus robustus*, Marsh, and perhaps other species.

PALEOSYOPS FONTINALIS. Cope.

A small species agreeing with the *P. paludosus* in the two interior cones of the last superior molar. It is represented especially by a considerable part of the cranium of an individual in which the last superior molar is not quite protruded, but with the other molars and last premolar of the permanent dentition in place. The enamel of these teeth is in accordance with the age, delicately rugose, and while the cingulum

is present fore and aft, it is wanting internally and externally. The anterior median tubercle is present on all the true molars, and the bases of the acute inner cones are in contact. The sagittal crest is truncate, and the squamosal portion of the zygoma very stout. The nasal bones are together very convex in transverse section.

M.

Length of true molar series (2.75 in.)	0.067
"    last    "	.025
Width    "    "	.026
Length of penultimate molar	.026
"    "    "	.026
Depth of squamosal process	.025

Found by the writer on a bluff on Green River, near the mouth of the Big Sandy, Wyoming.

The papers descriptive of fossils from the Wyoming basin published by the writer during the year 1872, were issued at the following dates :

On *Bathmodon*, an extinct genus of Ungulates, February 16th.

On a new genus of *Pleurodira* from the Eocene of Wyoming, July 11th.

On the Tertiary coals and fossils of Osino, Nevada, July 29th.

Descriptions of some new *Vertebrata* from the Bridger Group of the Eocene, July 29th.

Second account of new *Vertebrata* from the Bridger Eocene, August 3d.

Third account of new *Vertebrata* from the Eocene of Wyoming Territory, August 7th.

On the existence of *Dinosauria* in the Transition beds of Wyoming, near August 12th.

Notice of *Proboscidiens* from the Eocene of Southern Wyoming, August 19th.

Notices of new *Vertebrata* from the upper waters of Bitter Creek, Wyoming Territory, August 20th.

Second notice of Extinct *Vertebrates* from Bitter Creek, Wyoming, August 22d.

On the Dentition of *Metalophodon*, September 20th.

On a new Vertebrate genus from the northern part of the Tertiary Basin of Green River, October 12th.

Descriptions of new Extinct Reptiles from the Upper Green River Eocene Basin, Wyoming, October 12th.

I have just received a paper "On the Gigantic Fossil Mammals of the Order Dinocerata, by Prof. O. C. Marsh," which contains a formidable catalogue of errors which the author appears to suppose I have committed in describing animals of this type. All this is explained by the fact that Prof. Marsh has never seen the genus *Eobasileus*, Cope, and erroneously supposes it to resemble *Uintatherium*, Leidy (*Dinoceras*, Marsh). The descriptions which I have given are correct, as will presently appear, as well as the fact that I have anticipated the Professor in the descriptions of some of the allied species.

ISSUED JANUARY 31st, 1873.