

cingulum is simply crenulated and the individual elements are not apparent (fig. 4C—44.12.18.28). In a second specimen showing the same characters in m1 and m2 the individual elements are apparent, although greatly reduced, and the ridge would still be described as crenulated (fig. 4D—80.5.6.88). In the variety *C. laniger pallida* two specimens show distinctly the reduction of the cingulum (fig. 4A, B—0.7.11.82, 0.7.11.35).

C. trinitatis. Two specimens show minute crenulations only.

Metachirus

The general conditions in this genus and in *Chironectes* and *Didelphys* appear as modifications of those of the primitive species of *Marmosa* and *Peramys*, and it is seen that the development in *Caluromys* is a special one ending as far as the modern Didelphyidae are concerned with that genus. The general arrangement is seen in the approximation of styles b and c, development of style c2, an element scarcely recognizable in the smaller forms, through the shifting forwards of style c, the variable indications of the intermediate styles b1 and c1.

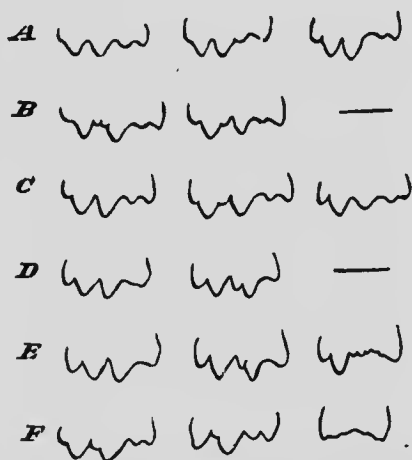


Fig. 5. Stylar Cusps in *Metachirus*

M. opossum. In one specimen four elements make up the series, namely, a, b, c and c2 (fig. 5A—46.2.2.4). This specimen is abnormal as seen in the development of m4 like the remaining teeth. In m4 styles b and c are present though of small size. A young specimen of *M. opossum* var. *melanurus* shows the characteristic form of styles b, c, and c2, but the