

elements are b, c₁, and c, and these are developed to about an equal extent. Style b₁ tends to be slightly cleft. The same three elements are seen in m₃, but they decrease from before backwards from b (fig. 3I). In four other specimens the styles are less modified, five elements being typically present, of which b and c show their normal predominance, while b₁ and c₁ are present together, but of small size. There is a slight reduction of style c in m₂.

The relations in *M. murina* and *M. cinerea* are of interest as showing among the variations tendencies on the one hand towards the more primitive condition of the styles, as seen for example in *M. simonsi*, and on the other towards the reduction of the cingulum, as seen in *Caluromys*. The apparent increase of style c₁ signifies not an increase in development of the cingulum but a general levelling off of the styler projections. In the omnivorous and bunodont development of the molars, as seen in the phalangerine division of the Australian Phalangeridae, the cingulum is obliterated, being only seen as a faint ridge in primitive forms. *Caluromys* among the Didelphyidae shows indications of embarking upon this modification, and the two species of *M. murina* and *M. cinerea* which are in many respects prototypal to *Caluromys* show in association with the latter the very first stages in this reduction.

Caluromys

C. laniger. In one specimen the transitional characters between this genus and *M. murina* and *M. cinerea* are well exemplified. In m₁ four elements are present projecting to almost the same extent. Particularly noticeable is the increased size of c₁ in comparison with c and the absence of b₁. In m₂ the condition is slightly changed by a peculiar reduction of style b. In m₃ the

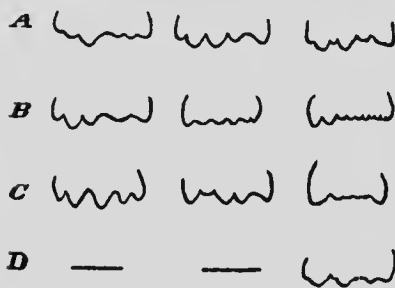


Fig. 4. Stylar Cusps in *Caluromys*