

being absent (fig. 2E). In m₃ is shown a reduction of all elements, those present being a, b and c.

P. domestica. Two specimens show in all three molars the minimum of three styles as described for the first two molars of *P.orex* (fig. 2F—52.2.22.10). A third specimen shows a conspicuous difference. In m₂ styles b and c are enlarged and approximated, as generally in the more specialized *Chironectes*, *Didelphys*, and *Metachirus*. Style c₂ is present also as in the latter. In m₃ styles b and c are separated by an element probably representing c₁, but style c₂ is still present as a small element (fig. 2G).

P. brevicaudata. Two specimens show the reduced formula in m₁ and m₂, as in the specimens of *P.orex* and *P. domestica*. In m₃ five elements are present and the posterior ones are reduced, as in the specimens of *P. iheringi* (fig. 2H—0.5.16.60). A third specimen shows practically the same condition except that styles b₁ and c₁ are only faintly indicated in m₃, and style c₂ is developed on the posterior face of c. In a fourth specimen m₁ and m₂ show the presence of style b₁ (fig. 2I—67.4.12.540).

Marmosa

M. simonsi. In four specimens the cingular ridge is moderately developed and bears five projections giving a pattern much like the specimen of *Peratherium*, except that the intermediate elements are relatively larger in m₁ and m₂, and that in m₃ style c₁ tends to be divided (fig. 3A—99.8.1.23).

M. elegans. In two specimens five elements are again indicated in m₂ and m₃. In m₁ styles a and c₁ are more moderately developed and b₁ is absent (fig. 3B—98.8.2.12). In five other specimens the intermediate styles b₁ and c₁ are absent, while in two others the same condition obtains except that c₁ is indicated in m₃ (fig. 3C).

M. sinaloe. In two specimens only four styles are developed. Of these a, b, and c show their usual relations, while style c₁ is in comparison enlarged (fig. 3D). This is a feature which becomes prominent in the species *M. murina* and *M. cinerea*.