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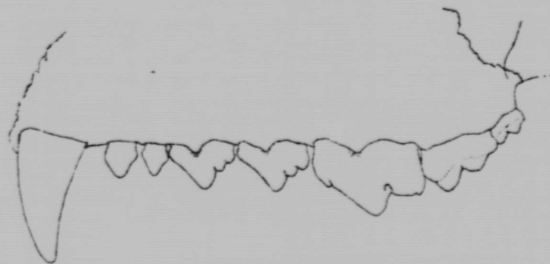
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NOTE ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A SUPERNUMERARY TOOTH IN A DOG.*

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Last summer whilst engaged in field work in the vicinity of Kamloops Lake, B.C., the writer found, near the mouth of Tranquille River, the skull of a dog, probably that of a collie, that is of some interest. In this skull the teeth of the mandible appear to be normal, but in the upper jaw a supernumerary first premolar is present on both sides.



† Natural size

Between the second premolar and the canine (see the above figure) are two small, single-rooted teeth with simple conical crowns. Of these the one next behind the canine, and separated from it by a space measuring 3.3 mm., is apparently the normal first premolar. Between this tooth and the second premolar is the tooth considered to be the supernumerary one. It is slightly smaller than the first premolar, and its posterior edge is less sloping; in other words, its crown, in side view, is more bilaterally symmetrical, a point possibly not sufficiently accentuated in the figure. It almost entirely occupies the interval between the first and second premolar, touching the latter but leaving a very narrow space between it and the former. The other teeth in the upper jaw, including the incisors, are apparently quite normal.

In comparison with the skull of a white wolf (*Canis lupus occidentalis* var. *albus*) from Fullerton, Hudson Bay, the Tranquille specimen is slightly shorter with almost the same

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