

2. A well-preserved left lower molar from a peat bed in Jackson county, Michigan.

This tooth presents a marked longitudinal convexity on the outer side, while the inner side, in the vicinity of the crown, is nearly straight to the posterior third, when it becomes somewhat concave internally. The grinding surface is deeply concave—the middle being depressed nearly an inch below the extremities, and about one third of an inch below the adjacent sides. The grinding surface, moreover, is twisted so that its plane, near the posterior extremity, makes an angle of about  $15^\circ$  with the same plane near the anterior extremity, the crown being more turned outwards posteriorly. The five posterior plates still present traces of the digitations; in the third from the extremity are five equidistant circular digitations. The posterior plate, as it penetrates the body of the tooth, curves backwards and then forwards, presenting a posterior convexity. The hinder plates are placed at right angles with the crown-axis, but in proceeding forwards the outer ends are most rapidly advanced, so that near the middle of the crown the plates make an angle of only about  $80^\circ$  with the crown-axis, and the 10th plate is duplicated in its outer half to fill up the enlarged space in the outer curvature. When the tooth rests on its crown and is viewed from the side, the profile is nearly an equilateral right-angled triangle, truncated two fifths of the way down from the apex. The hypotenuse, or anterior slope of the alveolar portion of the tooth is furnished with six short fangs produced by deep folds of the dentine. The truncated portion, viewed from the side opposite the crown appears to be an irregularly long cup or crater of dentine, covered externally by cement, and filled with the same substance to within two-thirds of an inch of the rim. The cement of this tooth is nearly black, and is about .075 of an inch thick on the exterior; the dentine is light-coloured immediately beneath, and quite white in its deeper substance. The enamel, which projects in the plates, above both the cement and the dentine, retains a fine chalcedonic colour and lustre.

3. Cast of a left lower molar, found near Toronto, C. W., and obtained from Thomas Barret, of Niagara Falls, C. W.

This tooth is curved on both sides, with the convexity turned outwards. The grinding surface is strongly concave both longitudinally and transversely. One strong fang on the anterior portion of the tooth seems to have been removed. Posteriorly the apparent removal of the deeper alveolar portion has exposed ten of the plates.