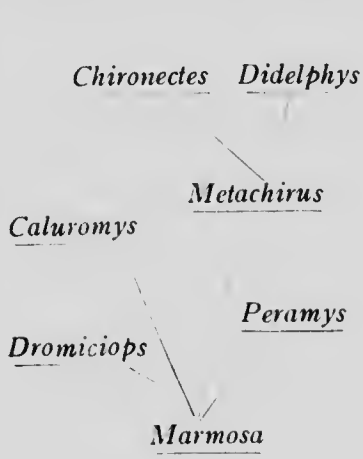
relationships of the various representatives of the family. These relationships as deduced from a study of the dentition and foot-structure and of other characters are indicated in the appended plan, the details of which are more fully explained in the paper already mentioned (loc. cit. pp. 182-185). The two subgenera *Marmosa* and *Peramys* include the smallest and most primitive forms of the family. They show the closest correspondence in dentition, *Peramys* being if anything the more primitive, as seen in the greater development of the posterior premolar, a character which belongs also to the Oligocene *Peratherium*, judging from the examples which have come to my notice. The subgenera *Chironectes* and *Didelphys*, together with their prototype *Metachirus*, are to be considered apart from *Caluromys* and *Dromiciops*. The former are larger but, in dentition, conservative forms retaining the general conditions of *Marmosa* and *Peramys*, while the latter show special characters indicating the beginnings of omnivorous specialization.



The Stylar Elements in Peratherium

In the estimation of primitive conditions in the stylar formula the question naturally arises—what was the condition of these structures in *Peratherium*? Although through the kindness of Dr. Smith Woodward I was able to examine in detail the British Museum specimens, I was unable to decide this question to my satisfaction. The majority of the specimens represent mandibular rami.* Of the few fragments of upper jaws only one shows the characteristics of the external

*Lydekker, R., *British Museum Catalogue of Fossil Mammalia*, pt. 5, pp. 283-288. 1887.