

double-rooted third premolar are self-contained in distinct, clean-cut peripheral margins without any elevation of the bone externally or internally between them, and are separated only by a sharp-edged septum of bone which is at the same level as, and contributes equally to, the margins of both alveoli. Between the alveolus for the first premolar and the anterior one of the third is a space measuring 6 mm.

Diameter of alveolus of first premolar:	Mm.
Antero-posterior.....	13
Transverse.....	8
Diameter of anterior alveolus of third premolar:	
Antero-posterior.....	7.5
Transverse.....	6
Diameter of posterior alveolus of third premolar:	
Antero-posterior.....	10.5
Transverse.....	7

Of the incisors the third is much the largest, and the second is slightly smaller than the first. The fourth premolar has a well-developed inner cusp in line with the mid-length of the tooth, adding to its breadth and causing the cross section of the crown to be subtriangular in outline, the exterior surface of the crown exceeding in length the two inner and equal sides. The first molar is subquadrangular in outline, its breadth nearly equalling its maximum antero-posterior diameter which is at the outer side of the crown. The second molar is broadest in front, and narrows rapidly backward; its maximum breadth is equal to two-thirds of its length. All the teeth are much worn.

Diameter of first incisor:	Mm.
Antero-posterior.....	12.5
Transverse.....	8
Diameter of alveolus of second incisor:	
Antero-posterior.....	13
Transverse.....	7
Diameter of third incisor:	
Antero-posterior.....	17
Transverse.....	18
Diameter of fourth premolar:	
Antero-posterior.....	22.5
Transverse.....	17
Diameter of first molar:	
Antero-posterior.....	27
Transverse.....	25
Diameter of second molar:	
Antero-posterior.....	37.5
Transverse.....	25