original elements b1 and c1 are present together in m1, definitely showing the homologies (fig. 5B—97.11.7.60). Style b1 is shown in m2 of this specimen and also in a second specimen (fig. 5C—0.7.11.79). In a third specimen it is seen in all three molars. A fourth shows exactly the condition described in the specimen of *M. opossum* in which the intermediate elements are absent in all three molars.

M. crassicaudata. Two specimens show the conditions represented in fig. 5E, F (85.11.26.11, 79.5.1.13), which are easily referable to the general type in *M. opossum*. The cingulum is greatly reduced in m3 in this species.

Chironectes

C. minimus. One specimen shows the approximation and extra development of styles b and c, and style c2 is evident in m1 and m2, so that the type corresponds with that of *Metachirus*. Intermediate styles are absent in this specimen (fig. 6A—849.a), but in a second young specimen they are indicated in m2 (fig. 6B—849.f).

Didelphys

D. marsupialis azarae. The predominance of styles b and c is indicated in two specimens in all three molars, but especially in m1 and m2. In m2 and m3 is shown the presence of two styles posterior to c, probably indicating a division of style c2. In m3 the intermediate b1 is indicated (fig. 6C—84.2.3.25). This element was identified in several specimens. It is sometimes present in the deciduous premolar, which has a molariform pattern.

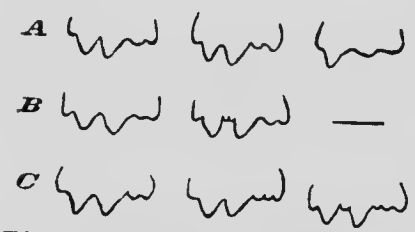

Fig. 6. Stylar Cusps in Chironectes and Didelphys

General Summary

In comparing the characters of the stylar cusps in an extended series of specimens such as indicated above, three features become apparent. In the first place, as compara-