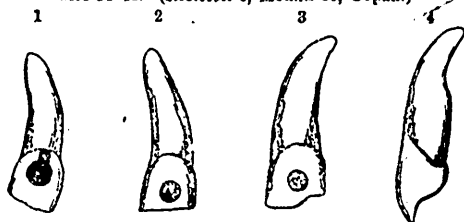


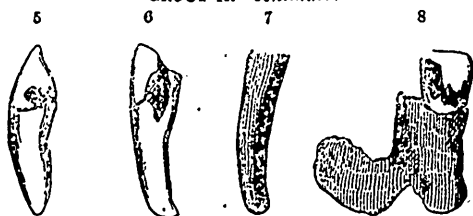
teeth that may have formerly had an inlay were partially filled with something that seemed like a red cement substance. None of these from this skeleton were filed, but in the lower jaw of the skeleton was found the most interesting curiosity in the whole collection to dentists—a lower, left, lateral incisor that has been carved from some dark stone, and which has been implanted to take the place of one that had been lost. The tartar upon it would seem to show that it had been worn for some time during life. This implantation antedates Dr. Younger's experiments by about fifteen hundred years. Many of the teeth were so completely covered with tartar as to form masses nearly double their original size, and in one case an upper molar had the tartar deposited in

GROUP II. (Skeleton 8, Mound 36, Copan.)



*Superior*—1. Partially filled with a reddish cement (cuspid); 2. Almost wholly filled with a reddish cement (incisor); 3. Green jade inlay, no filing (incisor); 4. Cuspid, same jaw, no filing and no inlay.

GROUP II.—Continued.



*Inferior*—5, 6. Cuspids decayed, no inlay, no filing; 7. Stone tooth, carved from a dark stone; 8. Decayed bicuspid and piece of socket.

such a way, and to such a degree, that it formed a shape that articulated on the gum of the lower jaw where the teeth had previously been lost. In one case, at least, the drilling of the tooth to produce a cavity in which to fit the inlay, had encroached upon the pulp, and there is distinct evidence of recalcification of pulp tissue at this point.

The whole collection is one of much interest, perhaps the most interesting evidence of prehistoric dental work that is to be found in any museum, and it is well worth a visit to Cambridge to see.—*International Dental Journal*.

[We are under obligation to the publishers of the *International Dental Journal* for the plates used in Dr. Andrew's paper on "Prehistoric Crania from Central America."—ED. D.D.J.]