

On a new collection of fossil mammals collected by Professor Scalabrini in the ravines of Paraná

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Ribodon limbato. Amegh. gen. and sp. n.

This is another representing probably the order of the perissodactyls, at least by which it seems to show the only molar by which I found this genus. It is a true molar, of the upper jaw, of a figure somewhat quadrangular and bilobed, which indicates an animal the size of a small tapir. The crown is very low and formed by a layer of enamel of enormous thickness in comparison to the relative small size of the molar. This tooth, before being worn by mastication, should have presented two high transverse crests like the molars of tapirs, covered with a strong blanket of enamel as if it were a molar in miniature of *Dinotherium*. On being used by mastication, the molar has become worn away in a very particular mode. The two transverse crests have been used completely in longitudinal effect by the disappearance of enamel and forming in their place two profound depressions, equally transverse but without being in relation between each other, as is the rule of animals with tubercular teeth. Keeping separate by a wide and thick belt of enamel, thus there is seen in the crown of this molar two figures, transverse and deep, limited by a belt of wide and thick enamel on its internal and external edges, but very delicate on the anterior and posterior edges, where they are pressing against each other. One curious thing, and

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which probably constitutes a generic character of this animal, is the complete wearing away of the enamel, without carrying out a deposit of some cement, by which the wearing away continued to attack the dentine producing the two deep depressions which were transverse. These are of a somewhat elliptical figure, limited by a belt of thick and wide enamel, semicircular on the internal part and more delicate and with two creases on the external part, the first one situated on the anterior part of the molar and the second one situated on the posterior. The width of the border of enamel that surrounds the figures reaches on the internal edge of the molar to some 5 mm, and its thickness is probably more than 1 mm. The anterior lobe is notably narrower than the posterior.

I will not launch, over a single molar, into speculations over the affinities of the animal, contenting myself to give some measurements of the piece described that permit you to recognize it.

diameter of the molar: anteroposterior 17 mm, transverse 18 mm

height of the crown: external part 8 mm, internal part 6 mm

diameter of the 1st transverse figure: anteroposterior 5 mm

produced by the wearing away: transverse 9 mm

diameter of the 2nd transversal figure: anteroposterior 7 mm

produced by the wearing away: transverse 10 mm