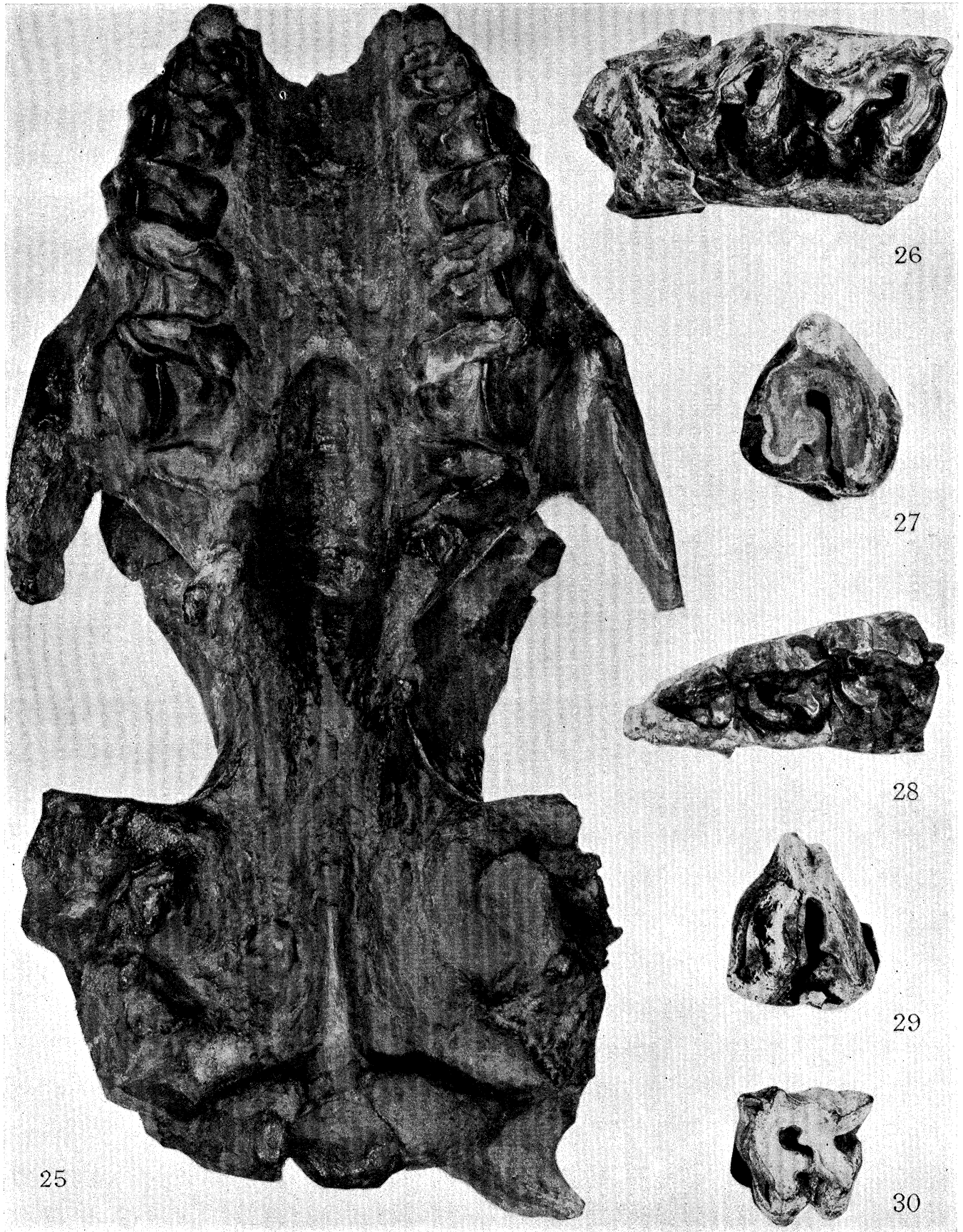
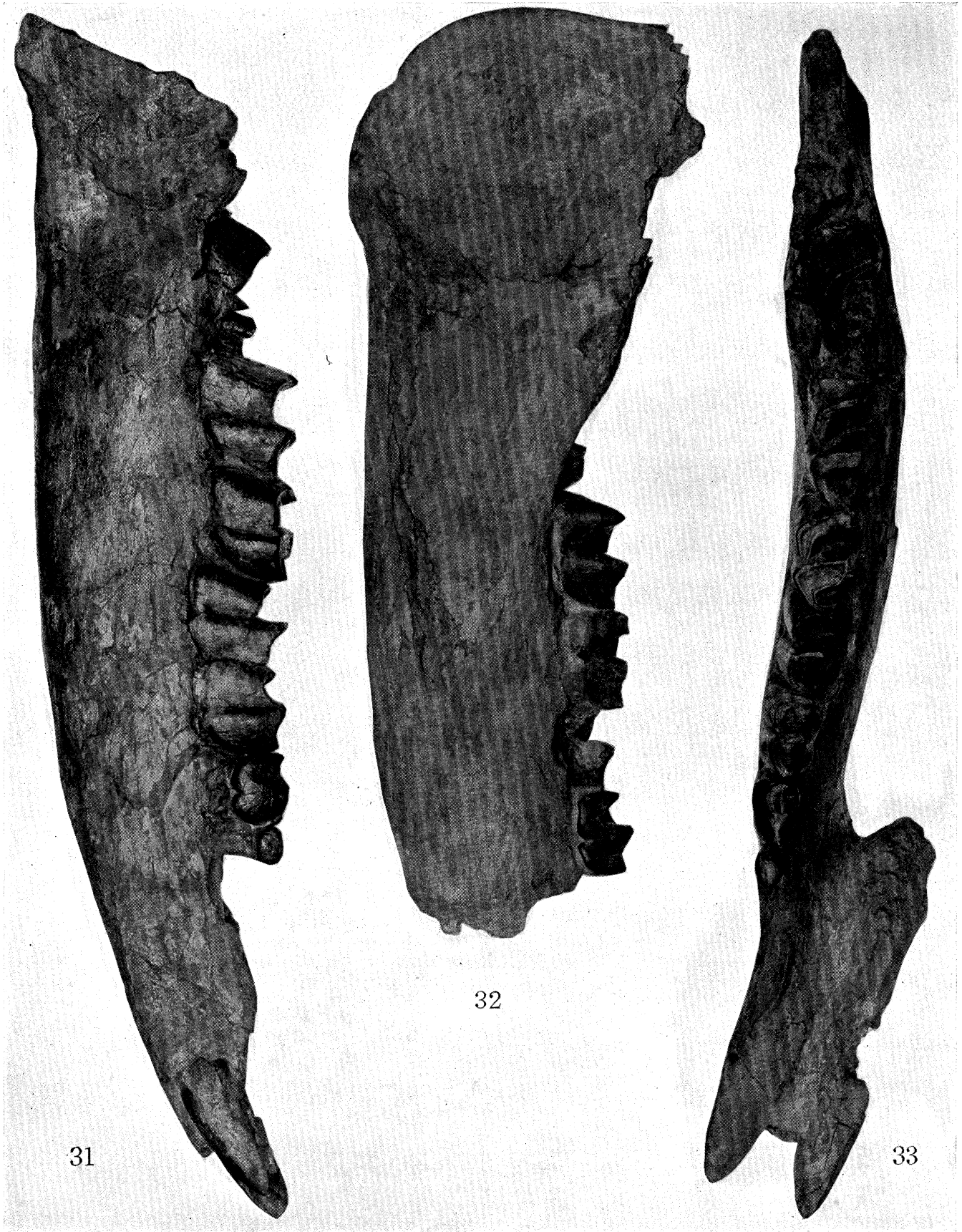
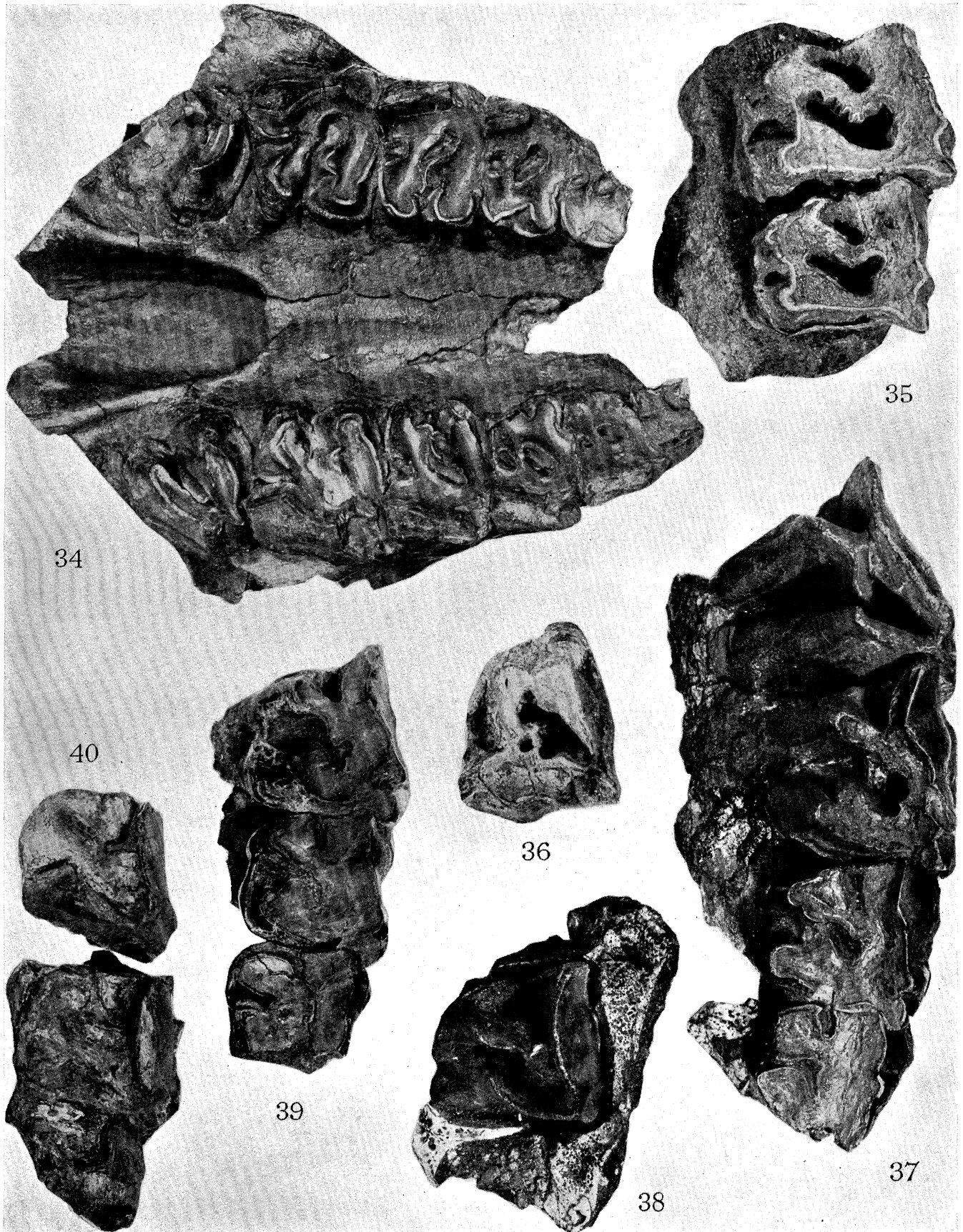


Forster-Cooper.

Phil. Trans., B, vol. 223, Plate 65.







23



24



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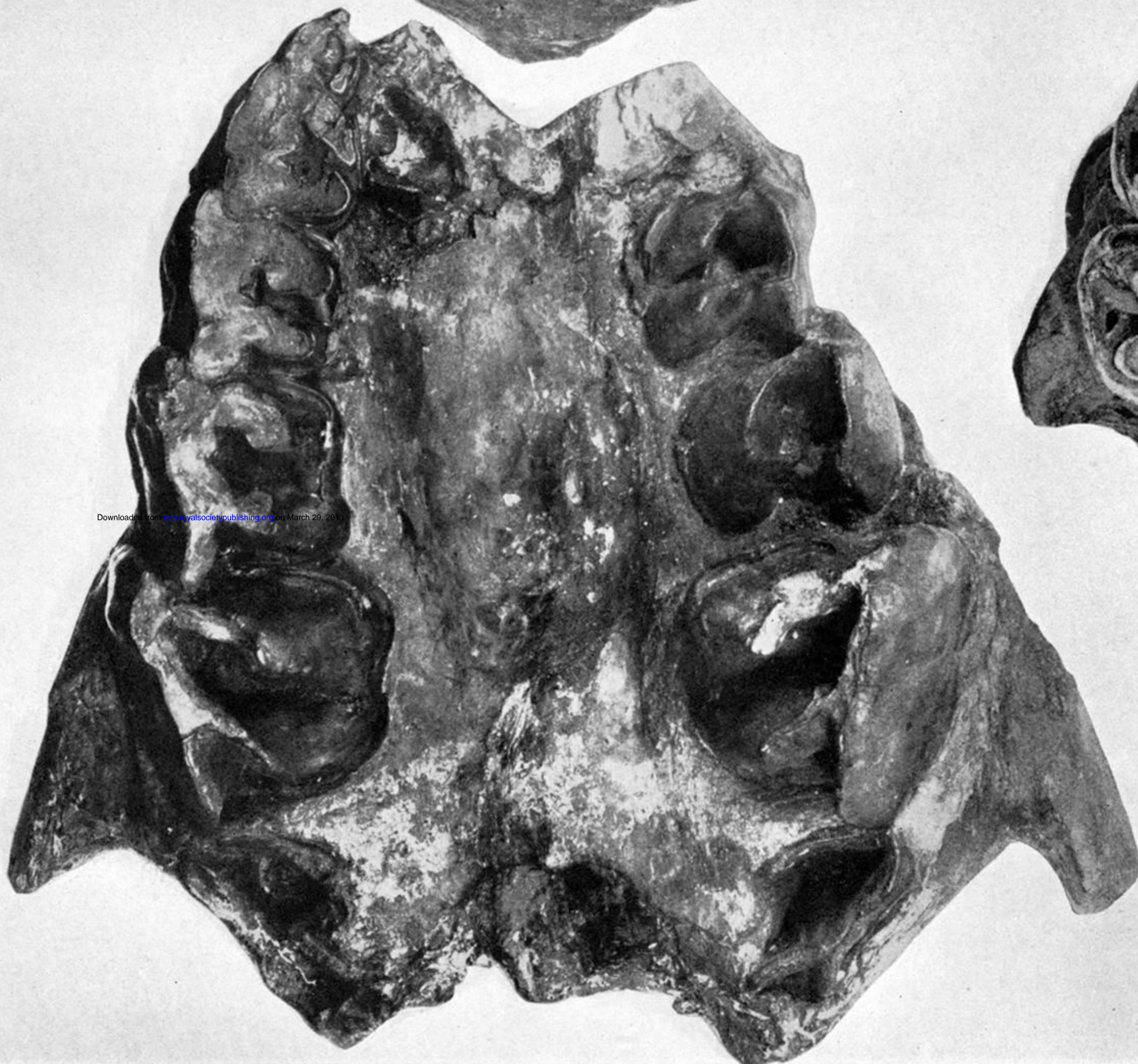


PLATE 64.

FIG. 22.—Palate of *Paraceratherium bugtiense* showing the milk teeth and permanent premolars. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 23.—View of the inner side of the milk teeth of a younger specimen of *P. bugtiense*. Natural size.

FIG. 24.—Second and third upper premolars of a specimen doubtfully referred to *A. albigense*. Natural size.

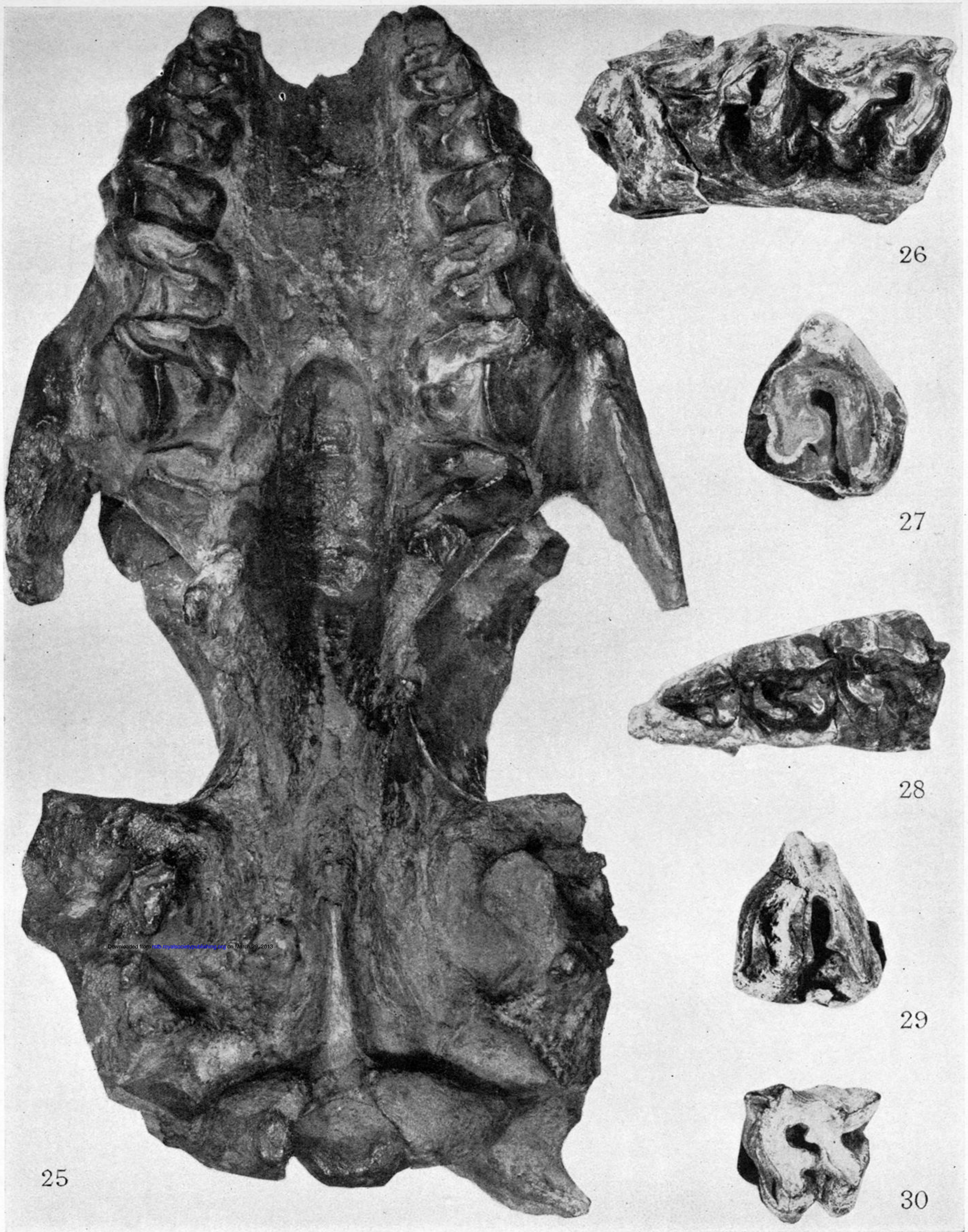


PLATE 65.

FIG. 25.—*Aceratherium abeli* n. sp. Palatal surface of skull. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 26.—First two upper molars and part of the third erupting of a specimen referred to *C. tagicus*.
Natural size.

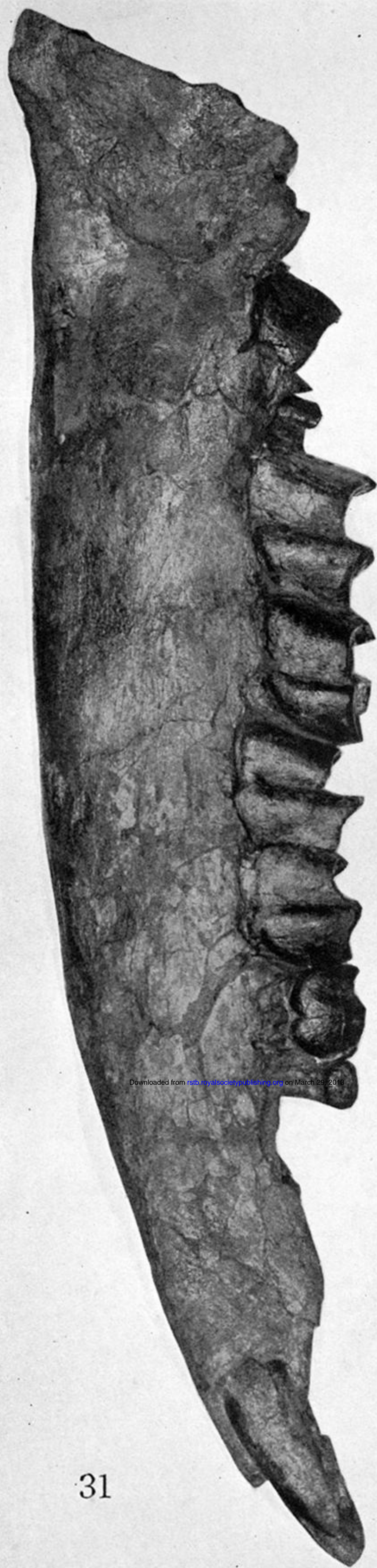
FIG. 27.—A worn third upper molar

FIG. 28.—Upper milk teeth

FIG. 29.—A partially worn third upper molar

FIG. 30.—A worn upper milk molar

} of the same species. Natural size.



31



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33

PLATE 66.

FIG. 31.—Outer surface of the lower jaw of *Aceratherium abeli*. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 32.—Inner surface. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 33.—Crown surface. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

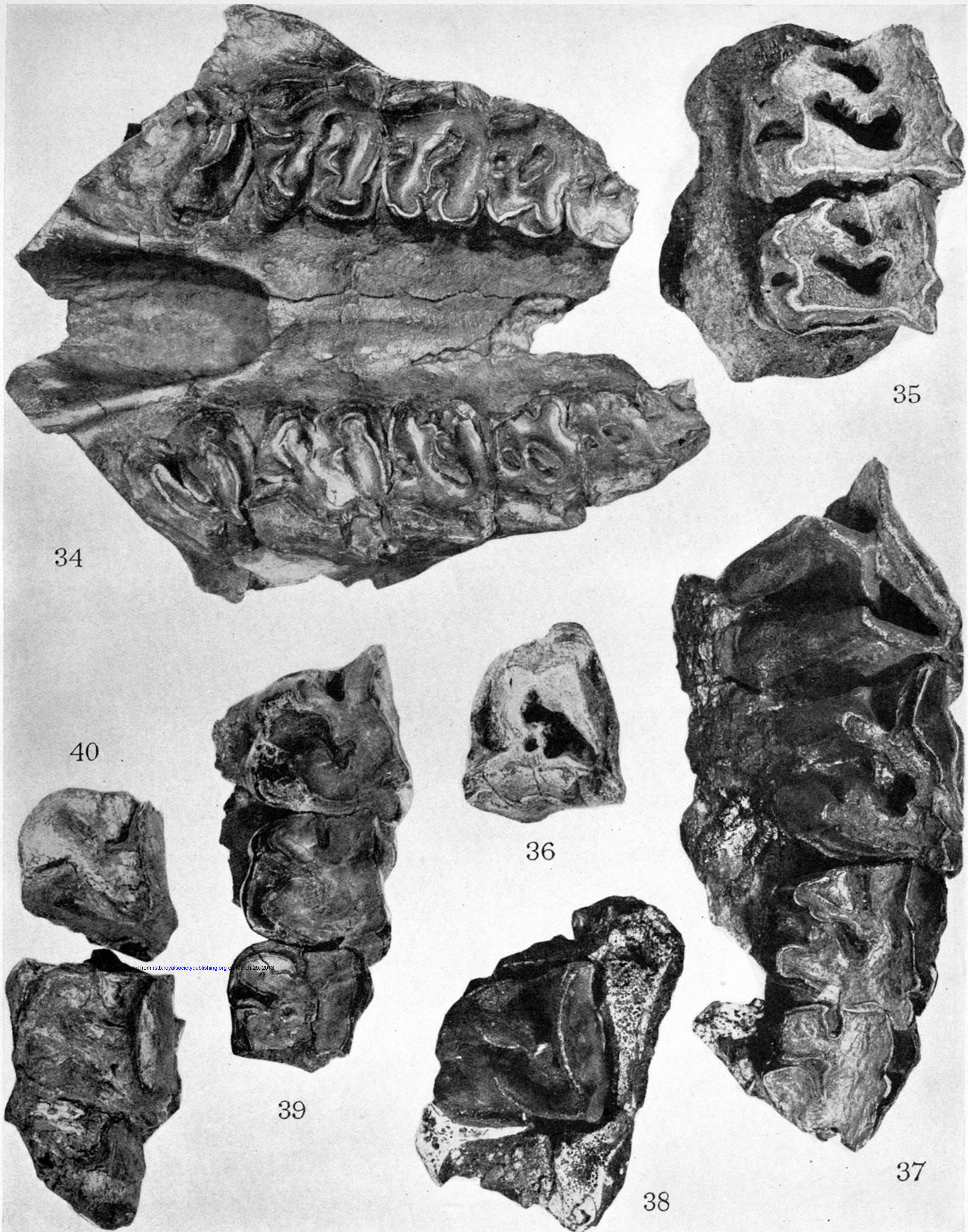


PLATE 67.

FIG. 34.—*R. blandfordi* view of the palate. $\times \frac{1}{2}$.

FIG. 35.—Two upper premolars of a specimen *incertæ sedis* differing from *R. blandfordi* in the crenelation of the metaloph. Natural size.

FIG. 36.—A premolar of a similar form showing the crochet and crista joined. Natural size.

FIG. 37.—Upper milk teeth and (38) the third premolar in its alveolus of a specimen referred to "*Dicera-therium*" *shahbazi*. Natural size.

FIG. 39.—A milk dentition of a species *incertæ sedis* with the third and fourth premolars developed from their alveoli and (40) the partially formed premolars developed from their alveoli.