

The Tillodonts of Marsh, which range from the Puerco through the Bridger Eocene, fail of prototypic characters in having less than the normal

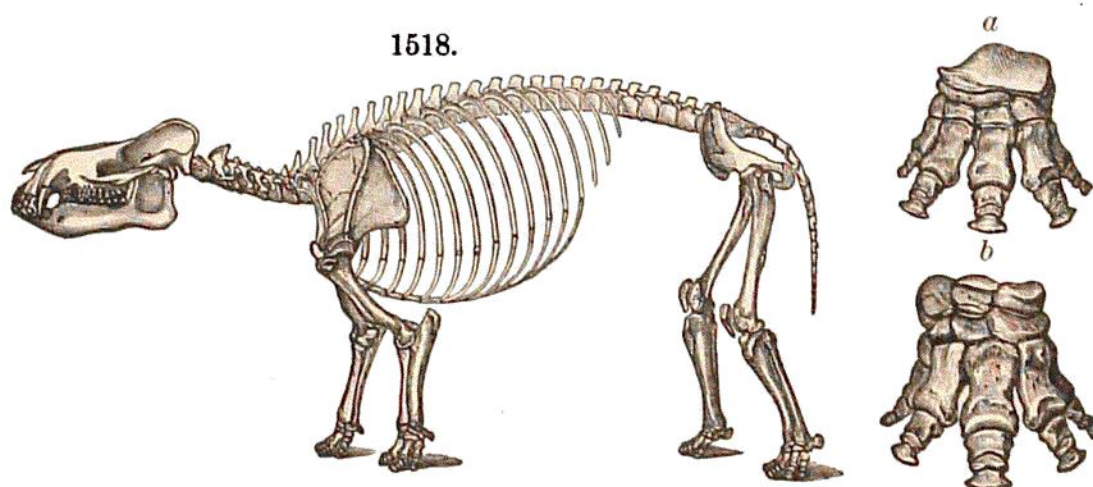
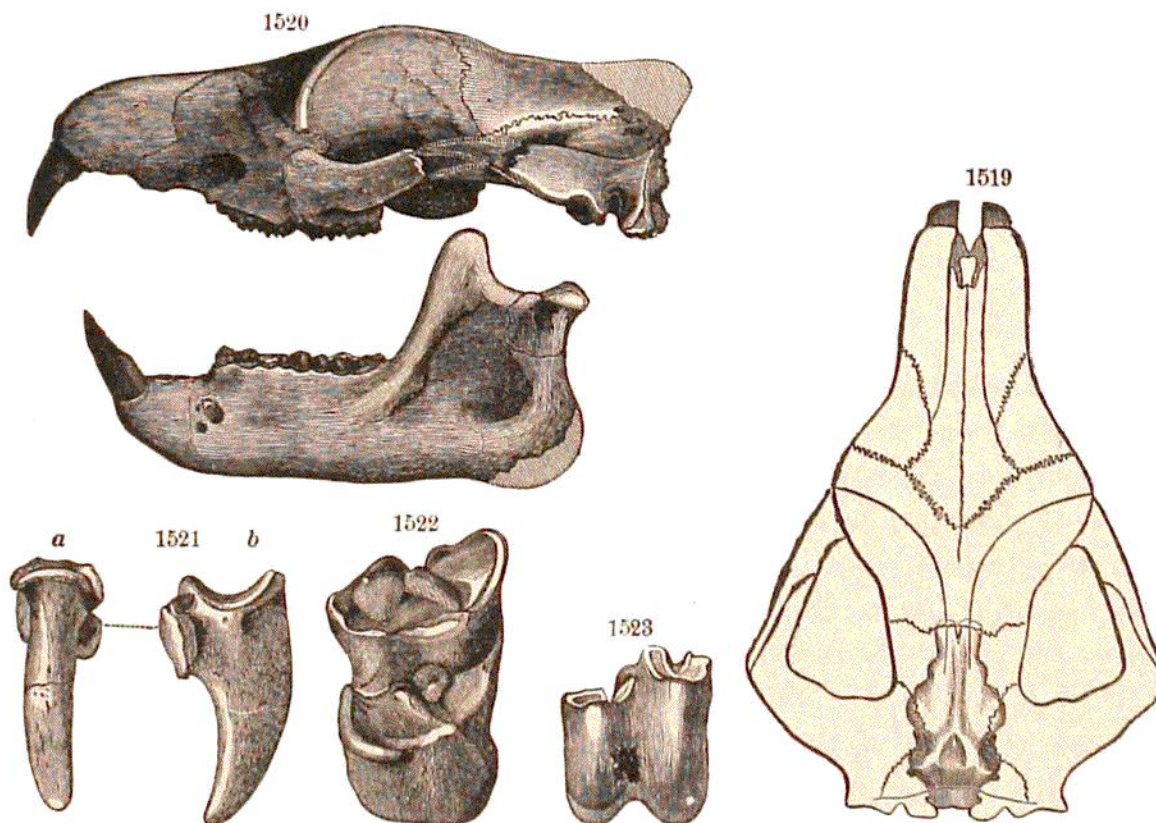


Fig. 1518, Restoration of *Coryphodon hamatus* ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); *a*, fore foot; *b*, hind foot ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). Marsh.

number of incisors, with one of the pairs much elongated like those of a Beaver and other Rodents, as shown in the figures of *Tillotherium fodiens* of Marsh. The name, from $\tau\acute{\iota}\lambda\lambda\omega$, *bite*, alludes to the long incisors. *Psitta-*

1519-1523.



Figs. 1519, *Tillotherium fodiens*, top view, with form of brain cavity ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1520, same, skull and lower jaw; 1521 *a*, *b*, same, ungual phalanx or claw, front and side view; 1522, *T. latidens*, last upper molar ($\times \frac{1}{2}$); 1523, *Anchippodus minor*, lower molar ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). All from Marsh.

cotherium of Cope is a genus of the group from the Puerco beds; *Anchippodus* of Leidy, from the Bridger group and the New Jersey Eocene; and *Tillo-*