

dina. They possess the complete dentition of the Prochoriata—namely, forty-four teeth ($\begin{smallmatrix} 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 1 \cdot 4 \cdot 3 \end{smallmatrix}$). Then follow the Eocene Palæolemures, or Adapida, with forty teeth, they having lost one pair of incisors in each jaw. To these are attached the younger Autolemures, or Stenopida, with thirty-six teeth, they thus possessing already the same dentition as the Platyrrhinæ. The characteristic dentition of the Catarrhinæ is derived from this formula by the loss of another premolar.

These relations are so clear and so closely connected with a gradual transformation of the whole skull, and with the progressive differentiation of the Primate-form, that we are justified in saying that the pedigree of the Primates, from the oldest Eocene Lemures upwards to man, is now so well known, its principal features so firmly fixed within the Tertiary age, that there is no missing link whatever.

Quite different, and much more incom-