ART. XLVIII.—*A New Miocene Mammal*; by
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VARIOUS remains in the Yale Museum seem to indicate a new ungulate mammal, apparently allied to *Hyopotamus*. The specimens, although distinctive, were not found together, and their relation to each other cannot now be determined. A very perfect last upper molar, which may be taken as the type, is shown natural size in the accompanying figures. Its crown is composed of the same main elements as in the corresponding tooth of *Hyopotamus*, but all the five cusps are much less elevated. In addition, the basal ridge of the outer margin is swollen into two high pointed cusps, making seven in all, and this has suggested the generic name.

Upper molar of *Heptacodon curtus*, Marsh. Natural size. *a*, seen from below; *b*, outer view; *c*, front view.

Of the outer cusps, or buttresses, the anterior one is the larger, and is situated well forward and partly outside of the main body of the crown. The antero-median cusp is well developed, triangular in outline, and situated somewhat in advance of the other two anterior cusps, as shown in figure *a*. The two interior cones are connected near their inner margins by a low ridge, and their summits are joined by a high outward-curved ridge, which extends nearly to the centre of the crown. The crown itself is very short, considerably shorter than in the molars of *Hyopotamus*.

The animal thus indicated, which may be called *Heptacodon curtus*, was somewhat larger than a sheep. The known remains are from the upper Miocene of South Dakota.

Yale University Museum, April 14, 1894.