

ON THE OCCURENCE OF A MONGOLIAN EOCENE PERISSODACTYLE
IN THE RED SANDSTONE OF SICHUAN, S. W. HONAN.*

By

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In addition to the Turtle *Sinohadrianus* described by Dr. C. Ping in the Bulletin of the Geological Society of China Vol. VIII, pp. 231—238, the material collected by Mr. C. Li, of the National Institute of Geology, Shanghai, from the red sandstone formation of Sichuan, S. W. Honan, contains the following specimens:

- a) Fragments of rather large Mammalian bones.
- b) Traces of a large canine (length, 45 mm; breadth, 15 mm), the print of which only, with a small layer of enamel, is preserved.



Fig. 1. *Lophialetes* sp. indet. M³ crown view 2/1.

- c) Several isolated teeth or broken jaws belonging to a small lophodont Perissodactyle.

Amongst these latter, one tooth only (a third upper molar) is sufficiently preserved for allowing a generic determination. On this specimen (fig. 1), in which the parastyle area is broken, the most noticeable characters are as follows:

1. Paracone rounded and convex.
2. Metacone flat.
3. Length of the tooth, 12.8 mm; breadth, 13 mm.

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By the shape of the metacone, the specimen differs from the genus *Desmatotherium* (metacone deeply concave) and from the genus *Caenolophus* Matth. (metacone slightly rounded or undulated as in *Rhinoceros*); - and it fits exactly with the genus *Lophialetes* Matthew and Granger (Family Lophiadontidae), so characteristic of the Irdin Manha formation (Upper-Eocene) of Central Gobi.

The size of the Honan specimen is almost the same (a little larger), and the shape practically the same, as in *Lophialetes expeditus* Matth. and Gr. (American Museum Novitates, n. 199, 1925, p. 5). But, of course, the discovery (probably easy) of better specimens, showing the premolar teeth, is necessary for a definitive determination.