



Wpminster
Monsford
Sunday Evn.

My dear Sir,

I yesterday, examined the
megarhine premolars in the Brit.
Mus, and send the enclosed diagrams
of the crown-surface and the
external laminae. The letters
are the same as those I have used
- the Essay on R. megarhinus which
I sent you some time ago. I regret
that I could get neither moulage
nor estampage: but will formally
apply to the Trustees for arms. When
they will notice my application

It is not known. I have chosen
the two crowns as typical out
of 10 from the same locality. The
following is the summary of the
characters of all.

R. megalinus, locality
Grays Thurrock, Brit. Mus.

Number examined 7 Premolars
4; 3 Premolars 3.

Premolar 3 does not differ in
form from Premolar 4, but in
size only. The head of the
anterior valley A is traversed
by a variable number of combing
plates H. which sometimes
meet and insulate a small
accessory valley. Their section in

26
BIBLIOTHEQUE
UNIVERSITAIRE
TOULOUSE

the vom tooth gives the
enamel the appearance of crimping
There is no cusp on the posterior
Collis F. which is notched. The
guard is very strongly marked. The
other characters are given in the Essay
on R. Megalobius.

The closely allied form R. leptodermis of
Owen = R. hemitechus of Falconer, possesses
upper premolars differentiated from the
preceding by the excavation of the
base of the external lamina, and
by the presence of a third fold
or costa at the point marked

N in the external lamina, and by
the roughness of the enamel, ^{small size} and by their
Both the species are ~~also~~ defined from
the R. tichodermis by the absence of
the anterior combing plate (G of my first
Essay in the Nat. Hist. Rev., of the

large size of the guard, and
very many other characters which
are I hope to send you in the Essay on
R. leptolinus, which is now being
printed.

There are two points on which I am
doubtful. Had R. megarhinus 4
premolars? Is it synonymous with
R. schliensackeri? ? ? ? I am almost
persuaded that it is identical with
Cuvier's R. leptolinus.

You have asked the range of the
Megarhinine species in Britain.

A fine upper Premolar 4 in the
possession of the Rev. J. Geun, from
the Forest Bed of Norfolk proves
that it coexisted in Britain
with R. Etruscus, Elephas
meridionalis, and Trogatherium
Cuvieri. It lived here therefore

before the glacial epoch. It has only been found in three other localities - the lower valley of the Thames, at Prayford in Kent, and Grays Thurrock and Ilford in Essex, where it is very abundant. The beds in which it occurs are not far above the level of the sea. Though their exact relation to the Tertiary clay is a open question, the remains they contain, incline me to the belief that they are vastly older than the ordinary low-land series of Mrs Prestwich, and that they are but a stage removed in point of time from the

Megacinal Forest Bed. This
opinion of mine is endorsed by
Mr Godwin-austen, and Sir
Charles Lyell, and the whole matter
is now in the hands of the printer.
The name I have applied to the
is "The Lower Tertiary." The
mammalia with which ^{the Megacinal} is associated
are Felis speleoa, Hyena speleoa, Canis
lupus, Ursus arctos, U. speleoa,
U. primigenius, Bison prisca,
Cervus elaphus, Elephas antiquus, E.
primigenius, E. prisca, Equus
fonti, Rhinoceros leptorhinus of
Owen (R. hemiteachus Falc) R. ticho-
rhinus, Castor Europaeus, and Arvicola
amphibia. It contains also there are
also numerous fluviatile and land
shells, Cyrena fluvialis Unio

Picture, U. lillorati, Anodon cygnus,
Belonia pentaulata etc. ^{Helix nemoralis} There can
be no doubt about the accuracy
of these names, because they have
stood the test of some hard fighting
in London this last winter, and
I have taken the greatest pains about
them. There is ~~no~~ other case of R.
negandii, occurring in Wuta
except the above. It is absent from
all the postglacial gravels. It is
indeed quoted by Mr Prestwich from
Bedford, but he acknowledges that
it is ~~known~~ ^{open to very grave doubt} ~~determined~~, being a
mutilated fragment only, and not
worthy of being quoted at all.

In
describing the Megacrin teeth

I have altogether ignored the
R. Eticus, because no naturalist
could confound the two species
together. If you will further
note about any animals here
in Britain I shall be happy
to help as far as I can, I have
been over every museum in the
United Kingdom, and noted every
specimen worth of note in my
books.

I am

My dear Sir

Yours truly

W. Woodhouse

Mr. Ed. Lantini

15 Rue Lacepède.

P.S. I hope Mr. Francis had a fine
voyage!