

Trichechus (Odobænus), Linnæus.

Horizontal part of premaxilla very short and thick, and with a strong tubercle; ascending part articulating with nasal. Superior maxilla swollen in front, and with large alveoli for lodgment of canine tusks; these alveoli are in the transverse plane of the front of the face. Anterior nares relatively small, vertical in direction, and with scarcely any premaxilla in front of the opening. Occipital crests distinct and meeting mesially. No sagittal crest. Crests on frontal and temporal bones marking limit of temporal muscle. A slight ridge along line of squamous suture. Interorbital and interzygomatic region of frontal not very constricted. Hard palate truncated immediately in front of strongly projecting hamulars and in line with anterior border of glenoid fossæ; transverse part of palato-maxillary suture well behind the posterior edge of maxillary root of zygoma; vomer entirely concealed by hard palate, its posterior border articulates with vomerine crest of palate considerably in front of the truncated border. Zygomatic arch not bulging, its greatest width is at the zygomatic process of the temporal, and the interzygomatic part of the skull is much below the greatest width of the cranium; zygomatic process of temporal short and not nearly reaching the orbital process of the malar. Orbits relatively small; infraorbital foramen large and opening below the floor of the orbit. Tympanic bulla not swollen, but uniformly roughened on inferior surface and continuous with the short thick wall of the external auditory meatus, the mouth of which looks directly outwards. Foramen lacerum posterius relatively small. Paroccipitals not detached processes. Basi-occipital not perforated mesially. Occipital condyles converging anteriorly and sometimes continuous. Condylloid foramen immediately in front of condyle.

Permanent dentition—in. $\frac{1-1}{0-0}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, p. c. $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 18$.

Milk dentition—in. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, c. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, p. c. $\frac{5-5}{4-4} = 34$.

The last and penultimate upper molars and the last lower molar often rudimentary or absent. Mandible with a massive, incurved, subcondyloid tubercle separated by a notch from the feeble angle; condyle with scarcely any neck, coronoid short and broad, sigmoid notch very shallow, lower border of body everted and with a wide arch; symphysis ankylosed. Pineal body remarkably developed.