

NOTICE OF A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF
ARTIODACTYL FROM THE UPPER
EOCENE OF WYOMING.

The Carnegie Museum palaeontological expedition of 1934, under the leadership of Mr. J. LeRoy Kay, discovered a rather well preserved skull of an artiodactyl at Beaver Divide, Wyoming. This specimen, which was found in beds of upper Eocene age, is important in that it would seem to represent a new and a somewhat specialized type of bunodont artiodactyl, related in a general way to the Eocene achaenodonts, choeropotamids and dichobunids. It will be described in considerable detail in a forthcoming publication of the Carnegie Museum; in the meantime the following definition of a new genus and species (to which the specimen has been assigned) is published, in order that the names may be made available for publication in Prof. W. B. Scott's new edition of "A History of Land Mammals in the Western Hemisphere." Permission to publish this preliminary notice has been granted by Dr. A. Avinoff, Director of the Carnegie Museum.

Brachyhyops, new genus.

Diagnosis.—A medium sized artiodactyl, the skull being comparable in length to the skull of a modern peccary. Dentition 3 (?) - 1 - 4 - 3; lower dentition unknown. Cheek teeth comparable in shape to those of *Choeropotamus*, *Helohyus*, *Achaenodon* and *Parahyus*, being near to the latter in size. Cranium broad, having widely separated parietal crests. Orbit closed posteriorly; situated above the last two molars. Muzzle relatively short, so that the postorbital length exceeds somewhat the preorbital length of the skull. Zygomatic arch vertically expanded behind and below the orbit, somewhat in the manner of the entelodonts. Skull transversely broad, due to the lateral expansion of the arches. Glenoids shallow and broad and relatively low, being about on a level with the occlusal line of the upper cheek teeth. Paroccipital processes short and pterygoids weak. Posterior nares extending to the middle of the upper third molar. Basicranium primitive, the arrangement of the foramina being like that in the dichobunids.

Generic type.—*Brachyhyops wyomingensis*, new species.

Brachyhyops wyomingensis, new species.

Type.—Carnegie Museum No. 12048, a skull, virtually complete.

Paratypes.—None.

Horizon.—From the uppermost level of the Uinta formation, immediately beneath the basal Oligocene agglomerate at Beaver Divide.

Locality.—One half mile north of Wagon Bed Springs, Wyoming.
Diagnosis.—The specific diagnosis is the same as that given for the genus.

Brachyhyops is probably quite distinct from any of the genera of *Bunodonta* heretofore known to us. It is very possibly descended from *Parahyus*, a genus of middle Eocene age. Detailed comparisons and more definite conclusions as to the affinities of this new form will be published in the Carnegie Museum paper, mentioned above.

EDWIN H. COLBERT.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY,
NEW YORK, N. Y.