The skeleton of an amynodont rhinoceros, essentially complete except for the left fore leg, was one of the choice finds of the 1923 field season in Mongolia. It was collected in the Shara Murun Formation at Ula Usu, by A. F. Johnson, in June and September, 1923, and has been skillfully mounted by Peter Kaisen. It is clearly referable to the genus Amynodon, and the closest resemblances are with Amynodon intermedius Osborn from the Uinta of Utah.

**Amynodon mongoliensis**, new species

**Type.**—Amer. Mus. No. 20278, a laterally crushed skull and nearly complete skeleton, lacking the left fore leg, of an adult.

**Horizon.**—Shara Murun, Upper Eocene, Mongolia.

**Locality.**—Ula Usu, Inner Mongolia (field No. 224).

**Diagnosis.**—I₁[^1], C₁[^1], P₃[^3], M₃[^3]; teeth generally suggestive of *A. intermedius*; canines not hypertrophied; stub of root of dP₁[^1], right, still present; internal cingula complete on P₂[^2] and M₂[^3], but interrupted by the transverse crests on M₁[^1]; transversely elongated hypostyles on P₂[^2], parallel to, but distinct from, the immediately adjoining posterior cingulum, forming distinct crests, nearly or quite continuous, basally, with the protolophs; traces of cement on upper molar ectolophs; external and internal cingula unusually prominent (for members of the Amynodontidae) on all lower cheek teeth; P₂ reduced in size; P₃[^4]–₄ molariform, not greatly reduced in size; lower molars rectangular and not excessively elongated; M₃ not appreciably longer than M₂; large preorbital fossa; long alisphenoid canal; prominent paroccipital process; vertebral formula: 7 cervical, 17 thoracic, 4 lumbar, 5 sacral and pseudosacral, and 22 (+ 1?) caudal vertebrae; size order of *Metamynodon planifrons*, but proportions in general, and ratios of limb segments, in particular, as in *Amynodon intermedius*; radius not much compressed, anteroposteriorly; digit V of manus fully functional; metacarpals and metatarsals not shortened; distal phalanges nubbins, not indicating well-shaped hooves; deep pit on dorsal surface of femur just proximal to patellar groove, presumably for origin of a large m. suberuous; tuber calcis not flattened, dorso-ventrally.

This specimen has been mentioned briefly, without name or de-
Fig. 1. *Amyodon mongoliensis*, new species. Amer. Mus. No. 20278, Type. Outline of skeleton traced from a photograph of the mounted specimen. One-sixteenth natural size.
Fig. 2. Skeleton of *Amynodon mongoliensis* lying in the matrix. Shara Murun beds, Ula Usu, Inner Mongolia, September, 1923. Collectors are Olsen, Johnson, and Kan ("Buckshot"). The skull, the muzzle of which was exposed when found, has been removed.
scription, by Berkey and Morris. It is very doubtful whether it is the form indicated by Zdansky as "Amynodon? sp.", and it obviously has no close relation to the relatively tiny Amynodon sinensis Zdansky.

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Right premaxillary to condyle........... 549.5
Nasal to occiput....................... 49548
Width across zygomata (reduced by crushing).................. 225+
Lacrimal duct to premaxillary........... 242
Lacrimal duct to occipital condyle...... 340.5
Length of right ramus of mandible...... 450
Height of coronoid (average of both sides).................. 245.5
Length of P1–M1 (average of both sides) 198.3 187.0
Length of P3–4 (average of both sides) 70.3 62.2
Length of M1–2 (average of both sides) 127.3 125.6 73.5
Length of P2–M3 (average of both sides) 187.3 170.5
Length of P3–4 (average of both sides) 61.9 54.3
Length of M1–2 (average of both sides) 124.9 118.8 67
Length of M1 (average of both sides) 35.6 33.1 18.5
Length of M3 (average of both sides) 44.8 40.2 22.0
Length of M2 (average of both sides) 45.8 46.1 24.0
Height at withers........................ about 1400
Length of trunk.......................... about 1670

Additional specimens which are presumably referable to this species are: A. M. No. 21601, the skull and lower jaws, with large parts of the skeleton doubtfully associated, of an old individual, with worn teeth, from the gray beds in the Shara Murun, collected in 1925, four miles north of Baron Sogin Lamasary; and the following individuals, all collected at Ula Usu, in the Shara Murun, in 1923:

2 'Die altertiaren Säugetiere Chinas nebst Stratigraphischen Bemerkungen.' Palaeont. Sinica, (C), VI, 2, pp. 42–50, Pls. II–III.
3 Measurements from Zdansky.
A. M. No. 20279, left ramus of mandible with $dP_1$–$dP_4$;
A. M. No. 20282, left maxilla with $dP_1$–$dP_4$ and left ramus with a deciduous incisor and $dP_1$–$dP_4$;
A. M. No. 20283, both rami, with $P_2$–$M_3$, right, and $M_1$–$M_3$, left;
A. M. No. 20284, a face with $dP_2$–$dP_4$, left, and $dP_3$–$dP_4$, right.

The special resemblances of *A. mongoliensis* to *A. intermedius* should not be interpreted as due to direct migration by either species, but, rather, to parallel evolution in closely related lines.
Fig. 3. *Amyodon mongoliensis*, Amer. Mus. No. 20278. Skull, mandible, and atlas vertebra. One-fourth natural size.
Fig. 4. *Amyodon mongoliensis*, Amer. Mus. No. 20278. Crown views of right upper and left lower cheek teeth. Two-thirds natural size.
Fig. 5. *Amynodon mongoliensis*, Amer. Mus. No. 20278. Front view of right manus. One-half natural size.
Fig. 6. *Amynodon mongoliensis*, Amer. Mus. No. 20278. Front view of right pes. One-half natural size.