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## NOTICE OF A NEW MIOCENE RHINOCEROS, *DICERATHERIUM* *ARIKARENSE*

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SPECIAL ARTICLES.

NOTICE OF A NEW MIOCENE RHINOCEROS,  
DICERATHERIUM ARIKARENSE.

THE accompanying sketches represent the skull of a species of rhinoceros, *Diceratherium arikarense*, supposedly new, discovered by the geological expedition of 1905, sent from the University of Nebraska by the Hon. Charles H. Morrill to the Loup Fork beds at Agate, Nebraska, on the ranch of Mr. James Cook.

The genus *Diceratherium* was established by Marsh in 1875 on material from the Miocene beds near the John Day River in eastern Oregon, and two species, *armatum* and *nanum*, were recognized. A third species, *advenum*, was based on material from the Eocene (possibly Miocene) of Utah. Difference of horizon, and distance seem to warrant the specific name herein proposed. In comparing numerous individuals such variation was noted as to justify the belief that this group might legitimately enough be divided into several species.

The figures seem sufficiently explanatory, so descriptions will be brief. A pair of anterior protuberances or horn cores constitute the dis-

tinguishing feature of the genus. Many skulls were found, but unfortunately no single one was complete. They were found in a very limited area, and together with them were great numbers of rhinoceros bones, many of

*Syndyoceras*, *Oxydactylus*, a species of horse, tapir, rhinoceros, etc., being associated constitute an interesting new fauna for the region.

Dental formula: I 1/1, C 1/0, P 4/3, M 3/3.  
Measurements: Length of skull, 375 mm.

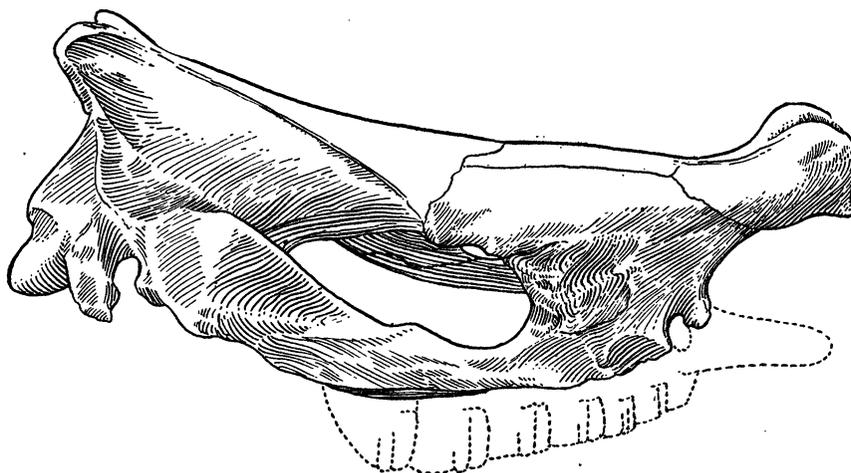


FIG. 1. Skull of *Diceratherium arikarense*, side view, drawn from a specimen in the collections of Hon. Charles H. Morrill.

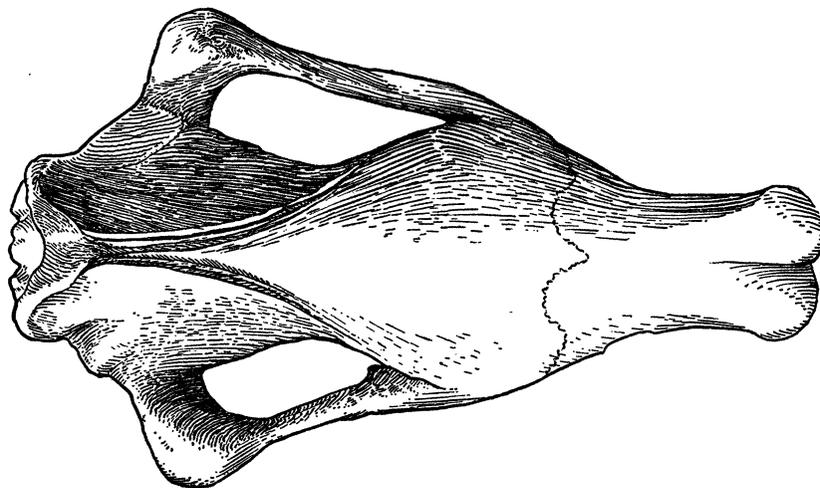


FIG. 2. Top view of the above.

which presumably belong to this genus, in which event a complete restoration is assured. The mandible is strong, and its angles are expanded and flare outward. Some crania are so short and saddle-shaped that they must belong properly to another species.

*Diceratherium*, *Elothierium*, *Chalicotherium*,

(14.75 inches); extreme width across zygoma, 220 mm. (8.75 inches); distance between post-orbital processes, 130 mm. (5 inches); width across horn cores, 68 mm. (2.75 inches).

ERWIN HINCKLEY BARBOUR.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA,  
July 4, 1906.