



FIGURE 13. *Cryptopterus webbi*, right  $M_3$ , anterior end upwards, UF 12353, Haile XV A.

most sciuropterines. Instead, a large cingulum occupies the anterolabial corner of the molar, recalling the arrangement found in the third lower molar of *Cryptopterus tobieni* (Mein 1970: fig. 39).

The anterolingual part of the third molar is greatly expanded as in most sciuropterines. It supports a very large prominent metaconid from which a posterior crest connects broadly back to a low metastylid (or mesostylid according to Mein's 1970 terminology), and a labial crest reaches the anteroconid. From the robust metaconid, the enamel surface slopes gradually downward into a very shallow trigonid valley. In its center are several low sinuous ridges (lophulids) that trend in a posterolingual direction. Such lophulid complexes are characteristic of many sciuropterines; the homologous but higher ridges in *Petaurista xanthotis* were appropriately termed "metaconid-metastylid chaos" by McKenna (1962). These lophulids presumably provide drainage canals for the juices produced when pulpy foods are crushed in the trigonid basin. Similar features for similar purposes are found in such unrelated mammals as *Ailuropoda* and *Pongo*.

A distinct entostylid occupies the midlingual part of the molar from Haile XV A. A weak ridge, the hypolophid, extends labially from the entostylid, but is soon lost in the broad continuity between the trigonid and talonid "valleys" in the center of the tooth. A minor depression,