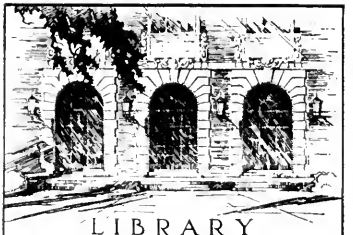

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A NEW GENUS, BARYLAMBDA, FOR TITANOIDES FABERI, PALEOCENE AMBLYPOD

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Excellent specimens of an upper Paleocene amblypod have recently been described by me under the name of *Titanoides faberi*. Recent direct comparisons with type material have shown, however, that this species must be withdrawn from *Titanoides* and made the type of a new genus.

During a recent visit to the American Museum and to Princeton University I was able to study for the first time the holotype specimens of *Titanoides primaevus* Gidley, U.S.N.M. No. 7934, *T. gidleyi* Jepsen, P.U. No. 13235, and of a new species described by Simpson in a paper now in press. Comparisons of "*T.*" *faberi* with these specimens, all of them unfortunately only incomplete mandibles, have revealed certain constant differences in *faberi* which are fully as great as those separating other closely related Paleocene genera. It is regrettable that this fact was not recognized from the earlier comparisons with the published figures, but it is very fortunate that recognition occurred before publication of the definitive paper on *faberi* and of major works by other authors in which this species will be discussed.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to Dr. Walter Granger, Dr. George Gaylord Simpson, and Dr. Glenn L. Jepsen for permission to study the specimens and for many other kindnesses.

Amblypoda Cope
Pantolambdidae Cope
Barylambda,[1] gen. nov.

Type.—*Titanoides faberi* Patterson, 1933.

Distribution.—Upper Paleocene, Plateau Valley beds, Colorado.

[1] Named in analogy with *Pantolambda*, and in allusion to the large size of the genotypic species.

Diagnosis.—Resembling *Titanoides* in the comparable parts, but distinguished as follows: Lower P with paraconid wing directed more anteriorly, especially on $P_{\overline{2}-\overline{3}}$; paraconid and metaconid less developed. Lower M with slighter progressive increase in size posteriorly, $M_{\overline{1}}$ being larger and $M_{\overline{3}}$ smaller, relative to $M_{\overline{2}}$; base of paraconid of $M_{\overline{1}}$ situated high on tooth; entoconid[1] suppressed on $M_{\overline{3}}$; metastylid rudimentary on $M_{\overline{1}-\overline{2}}$, present on $M_{\overline{3}}$; metaconids-metastylids wider antero-posteriorly, especially at their bases; talonid of $M_{\overline{3}}$ narrower relative to trigonid. Clearly distinguished from *Pantolambda* by larger size, accompanied by graviportal specializations.

Increased knowledge of *Titanoides primaevus* may well show that the lower incisors differ from those of *B. faberi* in the possession of small lateral cusps. The known incisor of *T. gidleyi* (Jepsen, 1930, p. 507, pl. 6) possesses these cusps, and since this species is distinguished from the genotype by smaller size only it is probable that the agreement would extend to the incisors. I may state in passing that I fully agree with Jepsen in his belief that the premolar of *T. primaevus* tentatively identified by Gidley (1917, p. 431) as $P_{\overline{4}}$ is really $P_{\overline{3}}$.

In 1934 (p. 72) I proposed the subfamily Titanoidinae for the reception of graviportal pantolambdids with "pantodont" astragali. Due to the reference of *faberi* to *Titanoides* it was then believed that this genus possessed these characters. It is now evident that the characters attributed to the "Titanoidinae" were based on *Barylambda faberi*. The skeletal characters of *Titanoides* are at present entirely unknown. Under these circumstances, according to my understanding of the rules of nomenclature concerned, Titanoidinae must be replaced by **Barylambdinae.** *Titanoides* may tentatively be referred to this subfamily on the basis of its large size. The tentative nature of the reference must be strongly emphasized, however, since close resemblances in the lower dentition of amblypod genera by no means necessarily indicate similar skeletal structure.

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[1] The cusp termed entoconid by me in 1934 (p. 79) is the hypoconulid.

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