

PALÆONTOLOGICAL NOTES No. 1.

MACROPUS TITAN OWEN AND THYLACOLEO CARNIFEX
OWEN.

BY

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(Plates xvii-xxiii.)

MACROPUS TITAN *Owen*.

(Plates xvii-xviii.)

Macropus titan Owen, in Mitchell's Three Expeditions into the Interior of Eastern Australia, 2nd Edit., ii, 1838, p. 360.

Macropus titan Lydekker, Brit. Mus. Cat. Foss. Mamms., Part v, 1887, p. 225.

Macropus magister De Vis, Proc. Linn. Soc. N. S. Wales, x, 1894, p. 120.

On a recent visit to the Wellington Caves, New South Wales, a well known depository of fossil marsupials, Mr. G. C. Clutton of the Museum Staff and myself obtained the greater part of a macropod skull, which was firmly embedded in the red cave earth at a depth of about seventy feet. On examination this was found to conform closely to Owen's description of *Macropus titan*, a species first recorded from the same locality. Our specimen, though it belongs to a young individual and has several marks of immaturity, is highly interesting in that certain features are preserved which have not been previously described. The opportunity has also been taken to examine other cranial remains of this form and to review De Vis' species *Macropus magister*, which I find to be a synonym of *M. titan*.

Skull (Pl. xvii, figs. 1-3).—The skull (F.18665) lacks the occipital bones and most of the basicranial region, the anterior part of the nasals and the incisor teeth. In profile it ascends gently from the interparietal to the coronary suture, in front of which it is almost straight dorsally. The walls of the nasal chamber are slightly swollen, the sides of the muzzle almost parallel; the nasals expand only slightly posteriorly. The opening of the lachrymal canal lies wholly in the lachrymal bone but close to the maxillo-lachrymal suture. Supraorbital edges not sharp, but continued backwards in temporal ridges, which bound a median depressed