there may be a single condyle slightly divided or two exoccipital condyles. There is, on passing from earlier to later types, a steady increase in the size of the dentary and decrease in the size of the other elements of the jaw. The quadrate also becomes much reduced in the higher types. In Gorgonopsians and probably all earlier types the arch of the atlas is a pair of bones; in Cynodonts, as in mammals, there is a single arch.

It is argued that the small Gorgonopsians fed almost exclusively on the comparatively slow-moving, small, herbivorous Anomodonts. In the Trias the small Anomodonts became very rare, and the carnivorous Therapsids had to feed on other small forms, apparently the more active lizard-like Cotylosaurs, such as *Procolophon*. The change of habit resulted in the Cynodontia.

In Upper Triassic times the larger Cynodonts preyed upon the large Anomodont, *Kannemeyeria*, and carried on their existence so long as these Anomodonts survived, but died out with them about the end of the Trias or in Rhætic times. The small Cynodonts, having neither small Anomodonts nor small Cotylosaurs to feed on, were forced to hunt the very active long-limbed Thecodonts. The greatly increased activity brought about that series of changes which formed the mammals—the flexible skin with hair, the four-chambered heart and warm blood, the loose jaw with teeth for mastication, an increased development of tactile sensation and a great increase of cerebrum. Not improbably the attacks of the newly-evolved Cynodont or mammalian type brought about a corresponding evolution in the Pseudosuchian Thecodonts which ultimately resulted in the formation of Dinosaurs and Birds.

A Case of Abnormal Trichromatic Colour Vision due to a Shift in the Spectrum of the Green-Sensation Curve.

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