is formed on the Perissodactyle plan. The number of toes varies between three and five, of which the middle one is the largest, and the femur may or may not have a third trochanter, The Tyρo- theriidac and Pachyrucidae are remarkable among the Ungulates for

the retention of clavicles, and for their curious approximation in dentition and certain characters of the skeleton to the Rodentia. The dental formula of *Typotherium* is *i.* ½, *c*. 0/0, *p.* 2/1, *m.* 3/2; that of the smaller Patagonian forms differs by the larger number (3/3) of pre- molars. The toes were unguiculate rather than ungulate in character, except the hind ones (four in number) of *Typotherium.* Certain allied Patagonian forms, such as *Argyrohyrax,* have been supposed to be related to the Hyraxes.

The Toxodontidae differ from the preceding families by the loss of the clavicles and the reduction of the digits to three in each foot. The typical genus *Tοxodon* is represented by animals the size of a

rhinoceros, of which the entire skeleton is now known (fig. 2). The teeth, of which the formula is *i.* 3/3, *c.* 0/1 *p.* 3/2 4/4, *m.* 3/3, all grow from per­sistent pulps; those of the cheek-series are very tall, highly curved, and with a simplified crown-structure. In the older *Nesodon*, on the other hand, the cheek-teeth are shorter-crowned, and depart less widely from a generalized Perissodactyle type, the total number of teeth being forty-four, and there being scarcely any gap in the series. Very remarkable changes occur in the dentition as age advances, most of the teeth eventually developing roots, although the second pair of incisors in each jaw was rootless. The complete

skeleton is not yet known, but it is ascertained that the femur differs from that of *Τoxodon* in the retention of a third trochanter.

*Tοxοdοn* is typified by *T. platensis* from the Pampean formation of Buenos Aires. *Toxodontqtherium* and *Xοtοdοn* are allied but rather older types. *Nesodon* is from the Santa Cruz beds of Patagonia, the typical *N. imbricatus* having a skull about a foot in length, but *N. ovinus* was a smaller animal, about the size of a sheep.

(R. L.\*)

**TOY, CRAWFORD HOWELL** (1836- ), American Hebrew

scholar, was born in Norfolk, Virginia, on the 23rd of March 1836. He graduated at the university of Virginia in 1856, and studied at the university of Berlin in 1866-1868. In 1869-1879 he was professor of Hebrew in the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary (first in Greenville, South Carolina, and after 1877 in Louisville, Kentucky), and in 1880 he became professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in Harvard University, where until 1903 he was also Dexter lecturer on biblical literature.

He wrote *The Religion of Israel* (1882); *Quotations from the Old Testament in the New Testament* (1884) ; *Judaism and Christianity* (1890); and the *Book of Proverbs* (1899) in the “ International Critical Commentary”; and edited a translation of Erdmann’s commentary on Samuel (1877) in Lange’s commentaries; Murray’s *Origin of the Psalms* (1880); and, in Haupt's *Sacred Books of the Old Testament,* the Book of Ezekiel (Hebrew text and English version, 1899).

**TOY** (an adaptation of Du. *tuig,* tools, implements, stuff, *speltuig,* playthings, *i.e.* stuff to play with, *spelen,* to play), a child’s plaything, also a trifle, a worthless, petty ornament, a gew-gaw, a bauble. Children’s toys and playthings survive from the most remote periods of man’s life on the earth, though many so-called diminutive objects made and used by primitive man, sometimes classified as playthings, may have been work­men’s models, votive offerings or sepulchral objects. A large number of wooden, earthenware, stone or metal dolls remain with which the children of ancient Egypt once played; thus in the British Museum collection there is a flat painted wooden doll with strings of mud-beads representing the hair, a bronze woman doll bearing a pot on her head, an earthenware doll carrying and nursing a child; some have movable jointed arms. There are also many toy animals, such as a painted wooden calf, a porcelain elephant with a rider; this once had movable legs, which have disappeared. Balls are found made of leather stuffed with hair, chopped straw and other material, and also of blue porce­lain or papyrus. Jointed dolls, moved by strings, were evidently favourite play­things of the Greek and Roman chil­dren, and small models of furniture, chairs, tables, sets of jugs painted with scenes of children’s life survive from both Greek and Roman times. Balls, tops, rattles and the implements of numerous games, still favourites in all countries and every age, remain to show how little the amusements of children have changed.

See also Doll; Top; Play; and for the history of toys, with their varying yet unchanging fashions, see H. R. d’Allemagne, *Histoire des Jouets,* and F. N. Jackson, *Toys of other Days* (1908).

**TOYNBEE, ARNOLD** (1852-1883), English social reformer and economist, second son of Joseph Toynbee (1815-1866),