

Professor Julian B. Woelfel<sup>53</sup> lists ten distinctive characteristics of the human tooth in **Dental Anatomy**. The fossil tooth matches all ten of these distinctive characteristics:

1. The crowns have a marked constriction at the cervix, appearing as if they are being squeezed by a rubber band.
2. The crowns on deciduous teeth appear bulbous, often having labial or buccal cingula.
3. There are no mamelons on the incisal edges.
4. The cingulums are prominent or seem to bulge and occupy about one third of the cericoincisal length.
5. The crown is wider than it is long, but narrow near the cervix.
6. The incisal edge is quite flat except for some rounding at the distoincisal angle.
7. The labial surface is smooth; usually there are no depressions.
8. The mesial side of the crown is fairly flat whereas the distal side is more convex.
9. The marginal ridges are often distinct and prominent.
10. The curvature of the cervical line is greater on the mesial than on the distal surface.

Professor Jerold M. Lowenstein<sup>54</sup> won the Nobel prize in medicine for a sophisticated test on radioimmunoassay with antisera involving fossils and their identification. Co-researcher Don Patton and I took the fossil tooth to Professor Dean Kenyon<sup>55</sup> for extraction of a small amount of fossil material around the pulp cavity. Dr. Kenyon in turn sent the fossil fragment to Dr. Lowenstein for application of his radioimmunoassay. The text of Dr. Lowenstein's reply to Dr. Kenyon was:

**I have tested the fossil tooth from Texas, age about a million years, thought to be either human or fish. The tooth was ground and decalcified with EDTA and then tested by radioimmunoassay with antisera to albumins of human, chimpanzee, bear, bison, elk, mouse, elephant and trout, and with antisera to**