

the borders, on the rear surface, the enamel forms a ridge, but there is no cup. On the front surfaces are faint indications of 2 grooves. The right first incisor is 15 mm. wide on the biting edge; the left second, 17 mm.; the left third, 15 mm., measured obliquely.

*Manhattan, Nye County (2)*—At a deserted town, Central, about a mile west of Manhattan, were collected bones and teeth of an undetermined species of *Equus*. These were sent to the U. S. National Museum by Henry G. Ferguson, of the U. S. Geological Survey, and were determined by J. W. Gidley (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. 640, 1917, p. 182). The remains consisted of a molar tooth, a tibia, a metatarsal, etc., all badly broken. With these were a part of a tusk of probably an elephant, and part of a tibia and a part of a metatarsus referred, with some doubt, to *Rangifer*.

In a collection sent to the U. S. National Museum from Manhattan, Nevada, in 1921, by H. G. Clinton, of Manhattan, were the upper premolars and the first and second molars and a metatarsal of a horse. These teeth are made the type of the species *Equus nevadanus*. They and the lower jaws of a bison were found at a depth of 100 feet of gravel at the mouth of Manhattan Gulch, about a mile east of Manhattan. The catalogue number is 10482.

This horse was a young adult and the teeth are only slightly worn. They are figured on plate II, figure 2, and plate III, figure 1, of natural size, from photographs. The height is intended to show only the state of wear. It is taken on the outer face of the tooth, from the notch between the roots to the edge of the grinding surface. The length is taken on the grinding surface at the middle of the length. The width is the distance across the grinding surface, not including the cement. The length of the premolar series is 85 mm.

Measurements of upper teeth

Teeth	Height	Length	Width	Protocone
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Second premolar.....	48	32	23	8.5
Third premolar.....	56	26	24	11
Fourth premolar.....	66	26	25	12.4
First molar.....	58	24	25	11.5
Second molar.....	70	25	24	13

A comparison of these measurements with those of the corresponding teeth of the type of *Equus laurentius*, found near Lawrence, Kansas (Hay, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XLIV, 1913, p. 586), shows that in some cases the Manhattan teeth are somewhat different, especially as to the protocones. Also, the second premolar is shorter and wider in the Manhattan specimen.

On comparing the arrangement of the enamel figures on the grinding surfaces of the teeth from Manhattan with the corresponding figures of the type of *Equus laurentius* it is found that the anterior fosses of the Manhattan horse have each an inflected fold in the front border; but this fold is very small in the molars. In the type *E. laurentius* this fold is small or absent,