

the genera, probably most of the species, of large animals that existed at the beginning of the Pleistocene continued on until the end of the Wisconsin or into the Recent. On this subject see the author's paper of 1926 (*Jour. Acad. Sci.*, vol. xvi, pages 387-392).

In 1924, Dr. W. F. Foshag, of the U. S. National Museum, and S. H. Cathcart, of the U. S. Geological Survey, of Henry G. Ferguson's party collected some bones of a large camel on the western shore of Walker Lake, about 50 feet above the lake level. The remains are described on a previous page.

At a point 8 miles north of Schurz, on the east side of the canyon, Messrs. Foshag and Cathcart found bones and fragments of teeth of a small horse and a bone of a horse about the size of an average domestic horse. 2.5 miles north of Schurz they picked up a part of the pelvic acetabular region of a bison. The writer does not know the distance above the river, but apparently it was not far down. Doctor Antevs presents sections taken near this place (his pp. 89-92, figs. 12, 13, Nos. 23-30); also 2 sections taken 2.5 to 3 miles above Schurz. The writer can not correlate the positions of the bones with the layers of Antevs's sections. It seems highly probable that all of the fossils collected along the lake and the canyon belong to the same Pleistocene stage; also probable that this corresponds to what is regarded as the last high level of Lake Lahontan and the second Bonneville level.

Besides the localities already mentioned vertebrate fossils have been found in a large number of other places. These fossils, although in most cases meager in species and fragmentary, help us sometimes in understanding the geology of the region; while in other cases the geology aids us in determining the age of the animal found.

Many years ago, during the making of excavations in the prison yard at Carson, Ormsby County, there were discovered footprints of many animals. Some of these had an extraordinary resemblance to footprints of human beings. In *Nature* (vol. xxvii, 1883, on page 579) is a letter written by the Duke of Argyll which deals with the subject, and a paper on these footprints had been presented to the California Academy of Science, September 4, 1882, by C. D. Gibbes. It appears that in building the State Prison it had been necessary to cut into a rock composed of alternate layers of sandstone and clay. On several of the clay floors great numbers of tracks of various animals were exposed. Among these are mentioned tracks of the mammoth and many others which resembled closely those of man. The Duke was impressed with the size of these, some measuring 19 inches in length and 8 in width at the ball. Others were 21 inches long. Reference was made to the statement "and there were giants in those days."

This letter brought a response from Dr. Joseph Le Conte (*Nature*, vol. xxviii, 1883, p. 101), who had carefully examined the tracks. He wrote that the rock floor consisted of beds of sandstone, with layers of thin shale. One of the latter bore the tracks. The whole surface of the shale exposed, about 2 acres in extent, was literally covered with tracks. Some were believed to be those of horses, some probably of a wolf, some certainly of a deer; others of wading birds. The tracks referred to the mammoth were 5 inches deep and 22 inches across. His conclusion regarding the supposed human footprints was that they were probably those of a gigantic ground sloth, such