

Each is traversed from top to bottom by a furrow. The enamel of the grinding surface is considerably folded, especially on the inner border of the anterior fossette. Infolds occur in the front and rear borders of both fossettes. It is possible that the tooth belongs to *Equus leidyi*.

Another specimen is a part of the right ischium, with most of the acetabulum, of a horse of medium size. A metacarpal bone is represented by the distal half. The width of the distal end is 46 mm. This bone is labeled as found at a depth of 25 feet.

In 1925, the writer described (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LXVI, art. 34, p. 2, pl. II, fig. 2) a part of a lower jaw of *Anancus brazosius* which had been found in a gravel pit near Cameron. The writer had been informed that this pit was situated about 2 miles north of Cameron. Dr. Mark Francis sends the information that it was discovered in the Tendal pit, about 3 miles southeast of Cameron. He sends 2 photographs of a right lower third molar of *Anancus brazosius* from this pit. This tooth is moderately worn, the rear crest being only slightly abraded. There are 5 cross-crests and a talon of a few conules. The length is 220 mm.; the width at the second crest, 90 mm. The anterior root is missing; also a large part of the great hind root. In the same pit were some teeth of *Elephas columbi*, a lower left hind molar, 16 plates remaining, the length 10.25 inches.

In 1926 (Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. LVI, p. 167), Dr. Childs Frick discussed the writer's *Anancus brazosius*. This he tentatively placed with Cope's *Mastodon serridens*. Inasmuch as Cope's species came from the Clarendon Lower Pliocene, had an elongated lower jaw bearing functional tusks, down-curved upper tusks with a band of enamel, molars of moderate size with at most 4 crests furnished with trefoils on one side only, while *Anancus brazosius* belongs in the Pleistocene, has given no indications of an elongated symphysis or of lower tusks, had large upper and lower molars furnished with five lophs and trefoils on both sides and was rather hypsodont, the writer can not see even generic relationships.

From the Curry gravel pit 2 miles northeast of Cameron, Doctor Francis has received a half of a lower jaw of an undescribed peccary, teeth of a horse and a molar of a tapir, probably *Tapirus haysii*. From a gravel pit situated 4 miles southwest of Cameron, Doctor Francis secured a tooth of *Mammot americanum*, apparently an upper first molar. The writer saw a photograph of this tooth. In the same pit was found some part of a horse.

From the Curry pit, Doctor Francis secured, in 1925, the greater part of the lower jaw of an undescribed species of *Platygonus*. The jaw is considerably damaged, but still renders the essential characters. One fragment (pl. XI, figs. 1-3) consists of the symphysis and a part of the left ramus. It contains 2 right incisors and the roots of the 2 left ones; the canines with the points broken off; the roots of the second premolar and the sockets of the third and fourth. Another fragment consists of the left horizontal ramus without teeth or sockets, but showing a part of the condyle. It connects by a short surface with the fragment just described. A third fragment (pl. XI, fig. 4) joins the symphyseal fragment by an edge 30 mm. long. It contains the 2 hind molars. The cavities of the bone contain a fine sand.