

*Manix, San Bernardino County* (25)—In 1914, Dr. John P. Buwalda described (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. VII, pp. 443-464, pls. XXII-XXV) Pleistocene beds near Manix in the eastern Mohave Desert region. On his page 45, he recorded the discovery of 6 species of mammals, 1 or more species of birds, 1 or more species of fish, and 4 species of fresh-water mollusks. Among the mammals are a large and a small *Equus*. These have not yet been described. On page 160 is presented a description of the beds and a list of the fossils. This assemblage of species was discussed by Dr. John C. Merriam in 1915 (Pop. Sci. Monthly, March 1915, p. 261); also in 1918 (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. X, p. 518).

*Bautista Creek, Riverside County* (26)—In 1921 (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. XII, pp. 289-314), Dr. Childs Frick described Pleistocene deposits lying along Bautista Creek, about 6 miles southeast of the town of Hemet. On his page 293 he presented a list of the species discovered. Only 2 of these were specifically determined, both new. One of these was called *Equus bautistensis* (his page 302, folder 2, figs. 1-3). A description of the formation and the list of species will be found on page 161.

*Santa Paula, Ventura County* (27)—In 1889, Dr. Stephen Bowers, in his report on the geology of Ventura County (8th Ann. Report, State Mineralogist, p. 689) wrote that *Equus occidentalis* had been found near Santa Paula. No other information was furnished regarding the specimen. In the "American Geologist" (vol. IV, 1889, pp. 64, 391) appeared abstracts of letters, probably from Doctor Bowers, in which it was made to appear that this horse and a few other species had been found during the grading of streets in Ventura. Only a camel, so far as known, was found there. Santa Paula is situated on Santa Clara River about 14 miles north of east of Ventura.

*San Buenaventura, Ventura County* (28)—In Bower's paper of 1889 (cited above, p. 689), it is said that *Equus occidentalis* had been collected in the Pliocene hills just north of San Buenaventura. No details were added. His specimens of this horse and other fossils mentioned by him were examined by Dr. L. G. Yates. The *Equus* was probably found in the Upper Fernando deposits, which appear to belong really to the early Pleistocene. Eldridge (Bull. 309, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 24) stated that the upper part of the Fernando extends well up into the Pleistocene.

*Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles County* (29)—Numerous remains of one or more species of *Equus* have been found in the asphalt deposits at Rancho La Brea, a few miles west of Los Angeles. In 1913, Dr. John C. Merriam made a preliminary report on the horses of this deposit (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. VII, pp. 397-418, with 14 text-figs.). He recognized only one species, *Equus occidentalis*. On page 183 the geology of this locality is discussed and a list of the species found there is given.

Dr. L. H. Miller (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. V, p. 306) and Professor Osborn (*Age of Mammals*, 1910, p. 473) had previously announced the presence of *Equus pacificus*. Merriam, as just cited, regarded it as doubtful that any of the remains found at La Brea can be referred to *Equus pacificus*. Stock recorded (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 331, p. 30) only *Equus occidentalis*.