

NEVADA
(Map 9)

Osceola, White Pine County (1)—There was sent to the U. S. National Museum in 1907 the lower jaw and teeth of a fossil horse which had been found near Osceola. The donor was C. W. Gaby, connected with the Hogum Placer mines, and the fossil was secured through F. B. Weeks, of the U. S. Geological Survey.

This jaw is reported to have been found at a depth of 100 feet. It was evidently buried in a very fine yellowish sand in which are a few coarser grains. The bone has lost all of its animal matter, but is not mineralized. It is light and porous, and breaks easily into fragments. Its color is white. At present the only definite statement to be made about its structure is that the least width at the symphysis was 36 mm.; its length perhaps 60 mm. The thickness from the underside to the upper surface on the midline was 25 mm. Besides the incisors there were canine teeth, but these were lost in exhuming the jaw. On the left side the two hind molars are missing; on the right side only the last one. There are present 3 incisors and parts of 2 others. All of the teeth have retained their coat of cement.

This horse was a young but mature one, as shown by the high and little worn teeth. The measurements of the premolars and molars of the right side are given below. Where the teeth are worn down but little, the length and width are taken somewhat below the worn face. A view of the grinding surface of the teeth is presented on plate II, figure 3, and a view of the inner face on plate III, figure 2.

Measurements of lower teeth

	Height	Length	Thickness	Double loop
	mm.	mm.	mm.	mm.
Second premolar.....	50	27.5	14	13.8
Third premolar.....	68	26	14	14.2
Fourth premolar.....	80	24	14.5	15
First molar.....	67	25.5	13	13.5
Second molar.....	76	25	13	14

The enamel of these teeth is not complicated by any especial foldings. It resembles much that seen in the teeth of the type of *Equus laurentius* (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XLIV, p. 587, fig. 26); but the teeth of the Osceola horse are smaller than those just referred to, both in length and width. In the molars the outer valley, as seen on the grinding surface, pushes itself in between the median expansions of the two inner valleys. The inner front double loop of enamel (metaconid + metastylid) is shorter than in the Lynx Creek, Arizona, horse. These teeth are referred to the species *Equus nevadanus*, the type of which, found at Manhattan, Nevada, is described below.

There are present 3 incisors practically complete and a few fragments of others. These teeth are only slightly worn. They are strongly curved. At