

gan. The fragment consists of only 5 plates and is considerably decayed. Professor Scherzer regarded the tooth as belonging to *Elephas boreus*. The animal must have lived after the Wisconsin glacier had retired from that region.

#### MINNESOTA

Dr. C. R. Stauffer in 1924 (Science, n. s., vol. LX, p. 41) reported that a vertebra of *Mammot americanum* had been found at Owatonna, Steele County, Minnesota; also that *Elephas columbi* had been collected in Rock County, Dakota County, Faribault County and Freeborn County.

#### MISSISSIPPI

Professor J. M. Sullivan, of Milsap College, Jackson, in July 1925, showed the writer a lower tooth of *Equus fraternus* which he found in 1900, about 4 miles southwest of Columbus. It was lying in loose materials on Selma chalk. The locality appears to be near the northwest corner of township 19 north, range 18 east, and near Plymouth Bluff. In 1926, Professor Sullivan brought for examination the outer half of an upper left third or fourth premolar and a fragment of a lower tooth. These the writer refers to *E. fraternus*, but they are possibly those of *E. complicatus*.

#### MONTANA

In 1889, H. Pohlig (Nov. Acta Acad. Leop.-Car., vol. XLVII, p. 246) described an elephant tooth as *Elephas imperator* which had been found at a place which he called Sponambar, near Helena, Montana. C. C. Covington, county surveyor of Lewis and Clark County, writes that about 1889 there was a placer mining camp on Missouri River, at the mouth of Spokane Creek and this was called Spokane Bar. Dr. W. Freudenberg has a description and a figure of this tooth in his work on the mastodons and elephants of Mexico (Geol. Pal. Abh. Jena., vol. XIV (XVIII), Heft. 3, 1922). The locality is the most northern one known for this species, with the exception of one or two cases in Washington.

#### NEBRASKA

*Haliaeëtis leucocephalus* has been recorded from the early Pleistocene beds along Niobrara River, near Peters, Sheridan County. At writing the author is not able to cite his authority for this statement.

In May 1925, Anton Wortmann, of Hartington, Cedar County, Nebraska, sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification a tooth belonging to the genus *Mylohyus*. The tooth was regarded as the second premolar. The length was 12.8 mm.; the width, 8.7 mm.; the height of the crown on the front lobe, 7.6 mm. In front was a cusp resembling a part of a cingulum. The tooth was found in Bow Creek, township 31 north, range 1 east, in gravelly clay at a depth of about 10 feet. It must have belonged to a large species. The species was not determined.

On the farm of E. J. Hartman, 5 miles south of Staplehurst, Seward County, Nebraska, was discovered the type of Erwin H. Barbour's *Elephas scotti* (Bull. Neb. State Mus., No. 2, pp. 21-24, with figs. 7-10). The writer has learned nothing about the geology of the locality.