

Walker River. These had been sent to Professor O. C. Marsh for identification, but no report was ever rendered, except in a general way. The forms mentioned were a proboscidean (elephant or mastodon), a horse, an ox (bison) and a camel. From an article by W J McGee (*Amer. Anthropologist*, vol. 11, 1889, p. 303) it is learned that these remains were found by him along the lower 15 miles of the canyon of Walker River. The bones were so abundant that in a day's ride he collected as many as could be conveniently carried behind the saddle.

In the collection made in 1924 by W. F. Foshag and S. H. Cathcart, of Henry G. Ferguson's party, in the canyon of Walker River, on the east side, 8 miles north of Schurz, is about three-fourths of the distal left median metacarpal of a small horse. It is here compared with the corresponding bone of a domestic horse. This bone has an extreme length of 260 mm. If the nutrient foramen in the 2 bones compared has the same relative position, the fossil bone was 226 mm. long. The fragment is now 177 mm. long. The following table gives the measurements of the 2 bones:

	Domestic horse	Fossil horse
	mm.	mm.
Length.....	260	226±
Width across upper articular surface.....	58	46
Fore-and-aft diameter of upper articular surface....	34	31
Side-to-side diameter at middle of length.....	36	29.5
Fore-and-aft diameter at middle of length.....	30	23

Estimates made from these measurements show that the fossil bone is not only shorter but relatively slenderer. In the domestic horse the index of the side-to-side diameter (width compared with length) at the middle of the length is 13.8; in the fossil, 13.1. The index of fore-and-aft diameter at the same level is, in the domestic horse, 11.5; in the fossil, 8.8. The fossil bone is perceptibly more flattened. The rear face, instead of being convex, is occupied its whole length by a broad furrow (see plate IV, fig. 1).

Evidently this horse did not belong to either *Equus pacificus* or *E. occidentalis*, but to one of the species of smaller horses.

In the same collection is a second phalange (pl. IV, fig. 2) which probably belonged to the small species just mentioned. Compared with the corresponding bone of the domestic horse used above, the following measurements are secured.

An examination of the table shows that the fossil bone is relatively narrower but thicker at the upper end; relatively wider and thicker at the middle of the length and relatively wider at the lower end.

Calculation shows that the lower end of the metacarpal described was probably 43 mm. wide. That is exactly the width of the upper end of the phalange here described, but the bone may belong to the hind foot. The