

Newberry to Dr. Leidy for examination. The species is hardly determinable from such a fragment. The length of the grinding surface is 28 mm. and the enamel of the fossettes is considerably complicated. The size appears to be too small for *E. pacificus*.

## IDAHO

(Map 9)

*Minidoka, Minidoka County* (1)—In the U. S. National Museum are some remains of a specifically unidentifiable horse which was found at Minidoka. The parts present are a portion of the left ramus of a lower jaw with 3 premolars and the first molar; a fragment of a right lower ramus, with the second premolar little worn; a fragment with the first 2 molars much worn; the head of the right scapula; and the distal end of the right tibia. Merriam (Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif., vol. x, p. 529, fig. 5) figured a tooth, the lower fourth premolar, which he referred provisionally to *E. idahoensis*. The length of the grinding surface, as figured, is 35 mm.; the width, without the cement, 18 mm. In the Minidoka specimens the second molar is 32 mm. long and only 14 mm. wide. It can hardly belong to *E. idahoensis*. The enamel is differently arranged also.

*Sinker Creek, Owyhee County* (2)—In the U. S. National Museum is a much worn horse tooth (Cat. No. 687) which was found by Clarence King in the locality mentioned. It was first mentioned by Dr. Joseph Leidy (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, p. 67), and again in 1873 (Contrib. Ext. Vert. Fauna, p. 244).

At the same place had been found fragments of teeth of *Stegomastodon mirificus*. Leidy referred the horse tooth to *Equus excelsus*, but the species is doubtful. Along this same creek were collected a number of species of fresh-water fishes which were described by Cope. The geology and the vertebrate fauna will be considered on another page.

*Section 2, Township 3 North, Range 5 West, Canyon County* (3)—Lindgren and Drake, in the folio cited, recorded the presence of horse remains at a point 1.5 miles north of Jump Creek in the bluff on the north side of Snake River, in soft lake beds and at an elevation of 2,400 feet. This would apparently be close to the line between sections 2 and 11. Such remains are said to be fairly common at that place. In 1900 (20th Ann. Rep., U. S. Geol. Surv., pt. 3, pp. 99), Lindgren mentions the occurrence of *Equus* at this locality.

*Between Nampa and Caldwell, Canyon County* (4)—Horse remains have been discovered at several places within the Nampa quadrangle (Folio No. 103, pp. 2, 3). Remains were reported from Indian Creek, 4.5 miles northwest of Nampa. This would be near the railroad and in section 6, township 3 north, range 2 west. The elevation is given as 2,400 feet above sea-level. The remains, whatever they were, were found "at the base of a small bluff of Quaternary, in sand probably belonging to the Tertiary lake beds"; that is, to what the geologists believed to be Pliocene. Dr. F. A. Lucas (20th Rep. U. S. Geol. Surv., pt. 3, p. 99, 1900) determined the *Equus* remains. The nature of these was not indicated.

*Froman Ferry, Canyon County* (5)—The authors cited above state that *Equus* remains were met with at a place 2.5 miles north-northwest of the ferry