

tooth, formed by the metaconid and the metastylid, is longer in the Lynx Creek horse.

Although the incisors of the horse here described are more worn than those of the Osceola horse, they are still considerably longer and evidently were from the first narrower. The widths of the worn surfaces vary from 13 mm. to 15 mm., except that of the outer incisor which is 17 mm., obliquely. From the grinding surface the teeth diminish in width much less rapidly than in the Osceola horse. At the borders the enamel is not turned back as a ridge and in 4 teeth there are traces of a cup. The front surface of the incisors is convex and without a groove; in the Osceola horse this face is flat and with indications of 2 grooves.

With the teeth from Lynx Creek is a fragment of the right side of the lower jaw, with a part of the symphysis. At the rear of this the jaw is 45 mm. high and 21 mm. thick.

*Keams Canyon, Navajo County* (7)—In 1893 the U. S. National Museum received from Thomas V. Keam, through W J McGee, some Pleistocene fossils which had been found at the mouth of Keams Canyon. In the collection were a left third metacarpal, 2 splint bones (one cossified with the third metacarpal) and the left trapezoid and magnum carpals. The third metacarpal is 230 mm. long, 53 mm. wide at the upper surface for articulation, and 50 mm. at the lower end. At the middle of the length the side-to-side diameter is 49 mm.; the fore-and-aft, 30 mm. It is impossible to determine to what species this horse belonged. In the same collection were bones of a camel (p. 80), of a bison (p. 115), of a deer (p. 107) and of a large bear (p. 131), and a bone of probably an elephant (p. 45).

*Shato Spring, Navajo County* (8)—At Shato Spring, Dr. H. G. Gregory (Prof. Pap. U. S. Geol. Surv., 93, p. 82) obtained from a dissected terrace some remains of *Equus*, as identified by Dr. R. S. Lull. The nature of the remains was not reported. In the same terrace were found remains of *Elephas*, *Megalonyx*, and doubtfully of *Bison*.

Shato Spring is near latitude 36° 35' and longitude 110° 39'.

*Anita, Coconino County* (9)—In 1921 the writer described (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LIX, p. 617) a collection of fossil vertebrates found in a cave or fissure near Anita. In this collection were found 2 species of *Equus*, one referred to *E. occidentalis*, the other, with some doubt, to *E. giganteus*. These were represented by bones and teeth (op. cit., pls. CXXVIII, CXXIV).

Before this collection was studied, Mr. Bicknell sent a single horse tooth, apparently the fourth lower premolar, to the U. S. National Museum for identification. The height of the tooth was about 95 mm.; the length of the grinding face, 37 mm.; the width 17 mm. It was regarded as belonging probably to *E. giganteus*. This had been found in the same fissure as those mentioned above. The accompanying species, 14 in number, are recorded on page 129.

The writer believes that this collection belongs to the earliest stage of the Pleistocene, the Nebraskan.