

were those of *Hipparion* this furnishes additional evidence that this genus came up into the Pleistocene. Leidy (in Whitney's *Auriferous Gravels*, p. 248) made statements regarding these Dry Creek fossils. For remarks on the geology of the locality see page 235.

*Hornitos, Mariposa County* (22)—J. D. Whitney, in 1880 (*Auriferous Gravels*, etc., p. 261), stated that remains of elephant and horse had been reported found at Hornitos and at a gulch 5 miles northeast of Hornitos, at a depth of about 15 feet.

*North Coalinga Region, Fresno County* (23)—In 1915, Dr. John C. Merriam reported (*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, n. s., vol. xxii, p. 223, figs. 33-37) large teeth and some foot bones of an equine animal. Upper and lower teeth, in good state of preservation, were secured, but these are in such a stage of development that Doctor Merriam was not able to decide whether they belonged to *Equus* or to *Pliohippus*. They appeared in most characters to be nearest to *Equus*. The position of the geological formation was not satisfactorily determined. On another page will be found an account of the geology of the locality and a list of the genera of the formation.

*McKittrick, Kern County* (24)—In 1921, Dr. John C. Merriam and Dr. Chester Stock contributed a paper (*Science*, n. s., vol. liv, p. 566) on Pleistocene vertebrate fossils which had been discovered in an asphalt deposit near the town of McKittrick. Among the species secured was *Equus occidentalis*, but what the parts were was not communicated. In all, 11 species of mammals and 10 species of birds were determined. On another page will be found a description of the deposit and a list of the fossils discovered.

An important collection of jaws and teeth of *Equus occidentalis* was long ago secured in the region about Buena Vista Lake. These were first mentioned by Doctor Leidy in 1865 (*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila.*, 1865, p. 94), and on them was based in part Leidy's original description of the species. Another part of Leidy's type was a single molar which had been found in Tuolumne County. As stated above, Gidley chose the Tuolumne tooth as the special type of the species. The Buena Vista Lake specimens therefore form the co-type.

In Whitney's work (*The Auriferous Gravels*, etc., page 256), Leidy lists the specimens which he had at command from Kern County. It may be mentioned here that a foot-note on that page states that the exact locality was believed to be the "Sta. Maria Oil Springs, about 12 miles northeast of the north end of Buena Vista Lake."

The materials consisted of the greater portions of both jaws of an individual of mature age. The upper jaw contained the incisors, the canines, three premolars and the first molar. The premolars and the molars were, in 1873 (*Contrib. Ext. Vert. Fauna West. Terrs.*, p. 242, pl. xxxiii, fig. 1), described more fully and figured.

Besides these parts, Leidy had portions of a lower jaw with all the teeth, except one last molar; also a portion of the left ramus of another lower jaw with the grinding teeth, except the last molar; also an isolated upper molar; also a part of an upper jaw presented by Dr. George H. Horn and containing the anterior 5 molars. The last-mentioned specimen and probably the others are in the collection of the Philadelphia Academy. All appear to have been impregnated with bitumen.