

In the collection sent by Curator Over was a fragment of 5 enamel plates of a lower molar, probably the third, of *Elephas boreus*. The 5 plates occupy 58 mm., equal to 8.6 plates in 100 mm. The tooth was found in the A. Solem gravel pit, on Brule Creek, Union County, South Dakota, 12 miles north of Sioux Falls.

Later Mr. Over informed the writer that there is in the museum of the University of South Dakota a well-preserved tooth of an elephant which was found in a gravel pit near Olivet, Hutchinson County, South Dakota. The museum number is 17103. There are 7 enamel plates in a 100-mm. line. The tooth is about 8.5 inches long, 3.75 inches wide and 7 inches high, and is referred to *Elephas columbi*. Mr. Over sent for examination a fragment of an elephant tooth and an incisor and fragments of 2 molars of a horse. The elephant tooth was collected in a gravel pit a mile east of Sioux Falls. It consists of 3 or 4 of the rear plates of a much-worn lower molar, probably the first. The museum number is 12808. There were apparently 8 plates in a 100-mm. line, but they are worn obliquely and consequently appear broader than they really are; also the enamel is thin. The writer refers the tooth to *Elephas boreus*. The horse teeth belong to Mr. Over's collection and were discovered in a high bank along Rabbit Creek, Perkins County, South Dakota, not far from Date. The teeth are indeterminable specifically.

In June 1925, a letter was received at the U. S. National Museum from Leslie C. Booen, of Bowman, Bowman County, North Dakota; and accompanying it was a photograph of a lower jaw of an elephant which had been found in the sand in Grand River, South Dakota. The locality is said to be about 15 miles east of north of Buffalo, Harding County. Both horizontal rami of the jaw are present, but both are injured and the tooth of the right side is missing. That of the left side is in fine condition except that a few of the rear plates, apparently not more than 3, are gone; 15 are preserved. The tooth has a triturated surface 210 mm. long and 100 mm. wide. It had not reached the base and the large front root remains. On the front half of this surface are somewhat less than 5 plates in a 100-mm. line. Inasmuch as there could hardly have been more than 18 plates in the tooth the animal must be referred to *Elephas imperator*. The rear third of the tooth is bent strongly outward. The total length, allowance made for the curve, must have been somewhat more than 300 mm.

The county in which this tooth was found is in the northwestern corner of the State. It is therefore the most northern locality known for the species east of the Rocky Mountains.

### TEXAS

From Dr. Mark Francis, of College Station, Texas, the writer received, in 1925, a collection of fossil bones, which he had collected on the bank of Aransas River, in San Patricio County. These were described in 1926 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LXVIII, art. 24, pp. 1-8, pl. 1). The following is the list:

Testudo sp. indet.	Glyptodon petaliferus
Alligator mississippiensis	Equus complicatus
Megatherium mirabile	E. littoralis?
Chlamytherium septentrionale	Camelops aransas