

All the fossils of all the lists appear to have been found in the deposit immediately overlying the Anastasia marl; that is, the bed equivalent to No. 2 of the section at Vero, Florida. The writer believes that this belongs to the first interglacial stage.

In the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 8088) are the hinder 8 plates, of an upper second molar of an elephant, and labeled as found in 1914 at Turner's, on Caloosahatchee River, by J. M. Purvis. The fragment is 105 mm. long and the width of the grinding surface is 72 mm. There are 4.5 plates in a 50-mm. line, making thus 9 in a 100-mm. line. The enamel is rather thin, but much folded. While recognizing the characters which suggest *Elephas boreus* the writer regards the tooth as belonging to *E. columbi*.

In May 1923 a few upper and lower teeth of *Equus leidy* were sent to the U. S. National Museum from Tallevast, in Manatee County, for identification.

In the collection of the Florida Geological Survey, Tallahassee, Florida, is a complete canine tooth of *Smilodon floridanus*. This was found somewhere in the vicinity of Inverness, Citrus County. From base to tip in a straight line the length is 200 mm. Measured along the convex curve the length is 234 mm. The crown projected beyond the gums 115 mm. There is a cast of this tooth in the U. S. National Museum.

In April 1925, a fragment of a tooth of *Elephas columbi* was sent to the U. S. National Museum for determination, which had been found at Braidentown, Manatee County. With it came 2 teeth of *Equus leidy*.

From a photograph sent by J. E. Moore, of Princess Anne, Maryland, the writer has identified as *Mammot americanum* a third molar, and other teeth as those of *Elephas columbi*; all were found in Phillippi Creek, Sarasota County, Florida.

FRANKLIN

In the writer's volume of 1924 (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322A, p. 121), mention was made of the discovery of a part of a tusk of *Elephas primigenius* in the Arctic regions. The locality was given as the head of Liddon Gulf, Melville Island. In the American Journal of Science (5, vol. VIII, 1924, pp. 183-185, 3 figs.), Dr. E. M. Kindle published an article in which he stated that the locality was on the west side of Banks Island, near Cape James Ross. Inasmuch as it is stated that this cape is on the south side of the entrance to Liddon Gulf and as this gulf is put down on the maps at hand as entering Melville Island, it seems that the writer's first statement is correct.

GEORGIA

In 1923, F. K. Hart, of Albany, Georgia, sent to the U. S. National Museum lower teeth of a horse, probably *Equus leidy*, which had been found in the construction of a dam preparatory to turning Ichawaynochaway Creek, Baker County, out of its channel. Besides the horse teeth, a tooth of *Elephas columbi* and one of *Mammot americanum* were discovered.

From Professor Samuel W. McCallie, state geologist of Georgia, the writer received fragments of a tooth of *Mammot americanum* which was found at Lithia Springs, Georgia. From Brunswick, Georgia, Doctor McCallie sent the writer for identification a tooth of a ground-sloth which had been dredged up at Brunswick, Georgia. Associated with it were some remains of a horse