

APPENDIX

ALABAMA

In Blainville's great work *Ostéographie*, etc., volume III, plate XVII, is a figure of a tooth of *Mammot americanum* which had been brought from Fort Mobile.

ALBERTA

In the U. S. National Museum is an upper left third equine molar (Cat. No. 8254) of a hitherto undetermined species, presented by W. E. Cutler, of Calgary, Alberta (Hay, Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322A, p. 154). This (pl. I, fig. 11) was found in a railroad cut at Empress, embedded in gravel and thoroughly fossilized. The height of the tooth is only 35 mm.; the length of the grinding surface is 30 mm.; the width, 25 mm.; the protocone is 17 mm. long. The enamel of the front fossette is a little undulated at the hind inner border. The inner valley is much like that of the corresponding tooth from Cameron (plate I, fig. 2); although it is somewhat wider. It appears to the writer to belong to *Equus lambet*.

In the *Summary Report of the Geological Survey of Canada* for 1895 (1897) Robert Bell stated, on his page 136A, that a portion of a molar of a mammoth had been found about 6 miles above Edmonton. This must have been along Saskatchewan River.

ARKANSAS

In October 1926, a hindmost left lower tooth of *Mammot americanum* was sent by K. E. Keasler, of Mariana, Lee County, Arkansas, to the U. S. National Museum for identification. This place is on l'Anguille River, and about 50 miles southwest from Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Keasler, in reply to a letter of inquiry, sent the information that the tooth was found in the river in the southeast quarter of section 10, township 2 north, range 3 east. Inasmuch as the tooth was in a soft condition it could have been transported but little distance.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In 1923, in the writer's volume on the Pleistocene vertebrates of the eastern part of North America (Carnegie Inst. Wash., Pub. No. 322, pages 178 and 348), mention was made of an elephant tooth which had been found in the northeastern part of Washington City. Having got into correspondence with Dr. Arthur B. Bibbins, of Baltimore, the writer had the pleasure of receiving from him a photograph which shows the specimen of the natural size. It consists of 4 plates of the hindmost upper molar of *Elephas columbi*. Near the grinding surface these four plates occupied a space of 66 mm. Consequently there were 6 plates in 100 mm. The height of these plates was 140 mm.

FLORIDA

The following fossils were collected at Melbourne by Dr. F. B. Loomis, in 1924. The list was published in the *American Journal of Science*, 1924, series 5, volume VIII, p. 506.

Elephas columbi
Mammot americanum
Equus complicatus (E. leidy) *fd*
Gidley)

Megalonyx jeffersoni
Chlamytherium septentrionale
Tapirus haysii
Odocoileus sellardstae