

the outer face is damaged; the median style is 6 mm. wide and has a narrow groove. There is a distinct but thin rear style. The dentine of this tooth is stained a brownish red, the cement white and yellowish. The tooth is referred to *Equus complicatus*. One part of the tooth is in the Francis collection, another is in the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 11374).

An upper left little-worn third molar comes from Pittbridge. It is strongly curved backward from the summit toward the root. The height is about 90 mm. The fore-and-aft length of the tooth increases from about 25 mm. at the grinding surface to 37 mm. at the base. The thickness is 21 mm. near the summit and 24 mm. near the root. As will be seen from the section taken near the middle of the height (plate XII, fig. 8), the enamel is much folded and is mostly stained black. The dentine is bluish and the cement white. The protocone is 15 mm. fore-and-aft. The tooth is referred to *Equus complicatus*. The lower half of this tooth with a polished cross-section was presented to the U. S. National Museum by Doctor Francis (Cat. No. 11375).

The fragment of lower jaw belongs on the right side and contains the 3 molars. The depth at the rear of the hind molar is 130 mm.; at the front of the first molar, close to 100 mm. The length of the molar series is 87 mm. The following are the measurements in millimeters of the individual lower molars:

Teeth	Height	Length	Width
	mm.	mm.	mm.
First lower molar. . . . .	44	25	15.5
Second lower molar. . . . .	..	26.5	15
Third lower molar. . . . .	..	34	13

A remarkable feature of these teeth is the thickness of the cement. Taking this into consideration, the first molar is 21 mm. wide; the second, 20 mm.; the third, 18 mm. It is thickest on the outer face of the tooth.

The enamel presents some features that need to be noted. The external valley is broad and has a backwardly directed fold which runs along the inner side of the forwardly extended end of the hind inner inlet. The valley does not pass between the adjacent ends of the 2 inner valleys. The inner hind angle of the tooth, called sometimes the entostylid, again hypoconulid, is distinctly set off from the entoconid by infolds of the enamel. The writer does not identify these teeth specifically. They resemble in many respects those of *Equus niobrænsis*. Another molar, a lower left third, from Pittbridge, appears to belong to the same species as those in the jaw. It differs only in having much thinner cement. The height is 70 mm.; the length, 33 mm.; the width, 14 mm.

The metatarsal is somewhat waterworn. Its length is 270 mm.; the width at the middle of the length is 38 mm.; the fore-and-aft diameter is 31.5 mm. It appears to differ little from the metatarsal described above from near Cameron.

From Doctor Francis the writer received 3 horse teeth which were found near Sealy, Austin County, "near the Big Bend" of Brazos River. These