

ferred to *Equus complicatus*; as are 2 upper teeth and 3 lower teeth. One of the upper teeth, a left third molar, is unusually thin, only 19 mm. A left lower third molar is 33 mm. long and only 12 mm. thick. These thin teeth possibly belong to another species.

From Henry Slater, a student residing in El Paso, Texas, the writer has learned that some bones of a hind leg of a proboscidean were found in 1926 about 0.25 mile south of Chispa, Jeff Davis County, Texas. The femur measured 4.5 feet in length. This quite certainly belonged to a large elephant. Other bones were believed to be in the ground. The skeleton was buried in sand at a depth of about 5 feet and was exposed by the cutting of an arroyo, called on the maps Chispa Creek. For the present the animal must be regarded as an undetermined species of *Elephas*. Chispa is on the Southern Pacific railroad, near the northwestern county line.

Dr. Ellis W. Shuler, Professor of Geology, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, has informed the writer that in the summer of 1926 he saw an elephant tooth which was found by John Merrill, in Jeff Davis County, Texas, at a place 7 miles west of Fort Davis and 0.25 mile northwest of Point of Rock. This appears to locate the place close to the meridian of 104°. The tooth was discovered in a gully at a depth of 4.5 feet. It measured 6.5 inches in length, 5 inches in depth and 2.5 inches in width. Fifteen plates were counted. These statements indicate that there were about 9 plates in a 100-mm. line, from which one might conclude that the tooth belonged to *Elephas boreus*. For the present it may be regarded as an undetermined species.

From Dr. Mark Francis the writer has received for examination a tooth of apparently *Equus complicatus*. It is a third or fourth upper premolar and is worn down to a height of about 47 mm. It was sent to him from Ballenger, Runnels County, Texas, by John A. Weeks. The writer has learned nothing about the circumstances of its discovery.

Doctor Francis has informed the writer that he received from Roy Brewer, of Amarillo, Potter County, Texas, 5 plates of a molar tooth of *Elephas columbi*. Amarillo is near the center of the "Panhandle" of Texas.

In a collection sent by Doctor Francis, about December 1, 1924, the writer finds 2 upper molar teeth, a hindmost lower molar, a fragment of the right mandible with 3 teeth, and a third metatarsal of the genus *Equus*. These were found in Brazos River, at Pittbridge.

One of the teeth, sent by Doctor Francis from Pittbridge, is an upper right apparently fourth premolar, only slightly injured. It is worn little, the height being 83 mm. It is curved about as is the type tooth of *Equus complicatus* cited above. The length is 31 mm.; the thickness, 30 mm.; width of the protocone, 14 mm. The striking feature of the tooth is the great complexity of the enamel (pl. XII, fig. 6), this surpassing that of *Equus pectinatus* Cope, already referred to. The enamel of the outer border of the inner valley has an outwardly directed lobe, in front of which is a deep and broad caballine fold. Beyond this are 2 smaller infolds which produce 3 lobes. In figure 6 of the plate is shown a polished section of the same tooth, about 30 mm. from the grinding surface in use at the death of the animal. In this level the complexity of the folding has become somewhat reduced. The anterior style on