

have the appearance of being teeth of one individual, a young but mature horse, inasmuch as they are little abraded. One is taken to be the upper left third or fourth premolar; another, an upper left fourth premolar; and the third, the upper right premolar. The inner half of 2 of the premolars is missing. The following are the dimensions in millimeters of the teeth.

Teeth	Height	Length	Width	Protocone
	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Third upper premolar.....	55	30
Fourth upper premolar.....	75	27
Third or fourth upper premolar.....	67	26	25	15

These teeth have the enamel of the fossettes strongly folded as shown by figure 9 of plate I. The infolds of enamel into the anterior fossette, opposite the head of the postprotoconal valley, are more comb-like than usual, but this is probably an individual feature. It is not so distinctly seen in the premolars. In the section of the premolars (Cat. No. 11376), taken 40 mm. from the grinding surface (plate XII, fig. 10), the plication of the enamel of the fossettes and of the internal valley is considerably simplified.

The writer sees no good reason why these teeth should not be referred to *Equus leidyi*. It is noted, however, that the tracts of enamel between the styles of the outer faces are flatter than in at least some specimens of *E. leidyi* from Florida. Of the molar figured, the lower half belongs in the Francis collection; the upper half, presented by Doctor Francis, is in the U. S. National Museum.

In the writer's work on the *Pleistocene of the Middle Region of North America*, etc., 1924 (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322A, p. 131), mention is made of teeth of a horse which were found 9 miles southeast of San Antonio. More recently Doctor Francis has sent the writer those teeth; 2 are lower milk teeth of a young horse. What appears to be the first true molar is represented by only the hind half and had not yet come into use. Its height is 45 mm.; its thickness, 11 mm. The third milk tooth is 22 mm. high, 30 mm. long on the grinding surface and 11.3 mm. thick. The fourth milk tooth is 30 mm. high, 35 mm. long on the grinding surface and 11 mm. thick. Both of the milk teeth would soon have had the grinding surface reduced in length, finally to about 27 mm.

With this lot is a left lower molar, first or second, worn down to a height of about 50 mm. The length is 23 mm.; the width, 14 mm. The outer valley insinuates itself between the adjacent ends of the expansions of the two inner valleys. It is possible that this tooth belongs to *Equus semiplicatus*. In the same lot is the distal half of the tibia of a large horse. At 150 mm. above the lower end the greater diameter is 43 mm.; the lesser, 33 mm.

Doctor Francis sent the writer horse remains from Rogers, Texas, which had been found in a gravel pit. One object is the outer half of a left upper third or fourth premolar. It is little worn, the height being 75 mm. The length of the grinding surface is 28 mm. A remarkable character is the width of the anterior and median styles, this being from 7 mm. to 8 mm.