

in a gravel pit at a depth of about 21 feet. In the same issue of the "Byron Times" is a letter from Dr. John C. Merriam in which he stated the specimen appeared to be most closely related to the species found in the asphalt beds at Los Angeles. It may, therefore, belong to *Equus occidentalis*.

*Martinez, Contra Costa County* (16)—In 1868, Dr. Joseph Leidy described briefly (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1868, p. 195) the new species of horse, *Equus pacificus*, basing it on a large tooth found at Martinez. This tooth had been sent to Leidy by the geologist J. D. Whitney. Whitney regarded the deposit as belonging to the Pliocene. Leidy gave a description of this type tooth in Whitney's *Auriferous Gravels*, on page 257. So far as the writer knows, it has never been figured. In his monograph of 1925 (Carnegie Inst. Wash., Pub. No. 331, p. 201) Dr. Stock credits this locality with an unnamed species, probably new, of *Equus*.

In 1900, Dr. John C. Merriam reported (Science, n. s., vol. XI, p. 219) the discovery of some part, not specified, of a large horse on the south shore of Suisun Bay. It was found by Judge Jones, of Martinez, and was associated with an undetermined species of elephant and with a bone which appeared to belong to *Morotherium*.

*Pinole, Contra Costa County* (17)—In 1904, Dr. W. J. Sinclair (Univ. Calif. Pub. Arch. Ethnol., II, p. 20) reported the finding of vertebrate fossils on the east shore of San Pablo Bay, north of Pinole. Among the species secured, about 8 in number, were identified *Equus pacificus* and a small undetermined *Equus*. An account of the geology and a list of the species will be found on page 206.

*Livermore Valley, Alameda County* (18)—In a list of fossil vertebrates found by him in Livermore Valley, Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates included *Equus*, but no further information as to the species was furnished (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, p. 19). A list of the associated animals will be given under the geology of the county.

*Centerville, Alameda County* (19)—In J. D. Whitney's *Auriferous Gravels* (p. 257), Doctor Leidy, under the heading *Equus pacificus*, wrote: "Another specimen, the greater portion of a fourth or fifth lower molar from the 'Elephant bed, Centerville, Alameda County,' may belong also to the same."

*Mission San José, Alameda County* (20)—In 1874, Dr. Lorenzo G. Yates reported (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1874, p. 19) the finding of *Equus* at Mission San José, with mastodon, lama, etc. No details were communicated.

Under this number may be recorded some horse teeth in Stanford University reported to me by Dr. John C. Branner as having been found in Santa Clara Valley, north of San José, the exact locality not being known.

*Dry Creek, Merced County* (21)—In 1870, Doctor Leidy described some fossils from Dry Creek (Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1870, pp. 125-126). He gave the locality as Table Mountain, but corrected the error in the same "Proceedings" in 1871, page 50. In the collection Doctor Leidy found an incisor tooth, a part of a tibia and a part of a metacarpal, all of apparently the same small horse. Leidy thought these bones belonged to a *Hipparion*. In the collection were bones of a camel, to which he gave the name *Auchenia californica*. There was also the distal three-fourths of a metacarpal, probably of a deer, but rather more robust than that of the Virginia deer. If the *Equus* bones