

formed the present writer that this mastodon tooth and various other specimens had been dredged up from gravel pits near Columbus. All were found at depths of from 10 to 35 feet below the surface in sand and gravel deposits which crop out or are covered by a sandy loam of not more than 6 feet. The gravel deposits range in depth to 40 feet and are underlain by a yellow clay. When the gravel is removed a lake of water remains.

Dr. Francis sent the writer, in 1926, 2 teeth of horses which were found at Waco in the Potts-Moore gravel pits. One of these is a lower milk tooth and is not specifically determinable. The length just below the grinding surface is 34 mm.; the thickness is 15 mm. The other tooth is an upper right molar, first or second. The height is 77 mm.; the length at the grinding surfaces, 26 mm.; the width, 25.5 mm. The enamel of the fossettes is well plicated. The infold at the head of the inner valley is very small. The writer refers the tooth to *Equus leidyi*.

In Publication No. 322A, 1924, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, page 127, the writer recorded the finding of a metatarsal bone of *Equus* in these gravel pits.

In February 1925, the writer received from Doctor Francis a drawing of a lower hindmost molar of *Mammot americanum* found by August J. Blumberg at McQueeney, Guadalupe County. The tooth has 4 cross-crests and a small talon. The length is 122 mm. Mr. Blumberg wrote that it was found in a gravel pit 500 yards from Guadalupe River, at a depth of 15 feet.

From Doctor Francis the writer has a photograph of an elephant tooth unearthed at Dallas, Texas. It is a left lower third molar worn nearly to the rear. The length is 250 mm.; the width of the grinding surface, 90 mm. On the outer face, which is nearly flat, there are 5.5 plates in 100 mm.; on the convex inner face there are 5 plates in the same distance. The writer regards the tooth as belonging to *Elephas imperator*.

Doctor Francis has the left side of a lower jaw of an elephant which the writer refers to *Elephas columbi* and which was found in Brazos River in June 1925, at Wallis, Austin County. This jaw contains the hindmost molar, worn quite to the base in front and backward about 200 mm. The hind end of the tooth is still concealed in the bone, but nearly 300 mm. of it is shown; the width of the grinding surface is close to 93 mm. There are nearly 7 enamel plates in a 100-mm. line, measured on the grinding surface.

From Doctor Francis the writer learns that he has received from L. E. Gregory, of Kaufman, Texas, 2 teeth, a cervical vertebra, and a part of the pelvis of *Elephas columbi*. From Mr. Gregory the information was received that these remains were found near Rosser, Kaufman County, in gravel in a ditch dug during the construction of a levee. The locality is 2 miles from Trinity River.

In April 1925, the writer received from Doctor Francis a photograph of the right tibia of *Mylodon harlani* which he had recently found in Brazos River, at Pitbridge. The length on the inner border is close to 9.4 inches; the width at the upper end, 7.25 inches; across the lower end, 6.5 inches.

In 1926, Doctor Francis sent the writer for examination the distal end of the right tibia of a mylodon, probably *Mylodon harlani*, which was found in the Cage gravel pit, 5 miles north of Cameron, Milam County, on the Marlin