

except in the second premolar. In both species there is a fold in the inner hind border of the anterior fossettes. In the hind border of these fossettes in both horses there is only a faint notch. In the front border of the hind fossettes there is in both animals a moderately deep infold. In the hind border in both horses is a very shallow notch. The arrangement of the enamel of the fossettes of the Nevada horse is extremely simple. In the structure of the great inner valley little difference is observed between the teeth of *E. laurentius* and those of the Manhattan horse.

In the Manhattan horse the fossettes are wider than those of the Lawrence horse, but the latter was older. As the teeth are worn down the width of the fossettes diminishes.

The protocones of *E. nevadanus* differ from those of *E. laurentius* in having the outer border usually concave, with the long axis directed inward and backward.

In the Manhattan horse the median styles of the teeth are narrow and stand out at right angles with the axis of the tooth-row; in *E. laurentius* they incline forward and are wider. Also the anterior styles in the Manhattan horse are deeply undercut behind, especially in basal half, and the median styles are deeply undercut, both in front and behind. In the domestic horse only the front of the median style is undercut.

In the Manhattan horse the areas lying behind each front and each median style are flat or sometimes convex from front to rear, so that there is indicated a tendency to produce a median rib. In the domestic horses the areas alluded to are concave from side to side and usually deeply so. In the type of *E. laurentius*, as shown by the figures and casts, there seems to be a tendency to flattening of these areas, but not to the same extent as in *E. nevadanus*. It seems to the writer that these features of the outer faces of the teeth of the Manhattan horse distinguish it from the other horse used here for comparison. The lower cheek teeth and the incisors described on a preceding page and found at Osceola are referred provisionally to *Equus nevadanus*.

The third right metatarsal sent from Manhattan has a length of 275 mm. The upper articular surface is 46 mm. wide. The side-to-side diameter at the middle of the length is 35 mm.; the fore-and-aft diameter, 32 mm. The width of the distal end was about 45 mm. The bone has the catalogue number 11156.

With the description of the Lawrence horse was published that of another specimen (No. 4991, U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. XLIV, p. 588, fig. 27), which was found along Niobrara River, near the old town of Grayson, Sheridan County. The enamel of the fossettes appears to be more complicated than in the type of the species; also the protocones are longer; they are also longer than in the Manhattan horse. It is possible that this palate belongs to another species.

At various localities in the states of the Great Plains have been collected teeth which the writer has referred to *Equus laurentius* (Carnegie Inst. Wash., Pub. No. 322A., p. 377).

*Walker River, Lyon and Mineral Counties* (3)—In Russell's account of Lake Lahontan (Monogr. XI, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 238), he mentioned the discovery of mammalian bones at a number of localities in the canyon of