

Bison sp. indet.
 Odocoileus sp. indet.
 Mammut americanum
 Elephas columbi

Anancus orarius
 A. deflocatus
 Neochoerus pinckneyi

In 1923, Dr. Mark Francis sent the writer a median toe claw phalange of *Megalonyx*, probably *M. jeffersonii*, found in Trinity River, at Trinity. The extremity of the claw had been broken off recently. Length, 172 mm.; depth, 65 mm.; thickness at foramina for blood-vessels, 33 mm.

Remains of an undetermined species of *Glyptodon* have been reported from Rock Creek, Brisco County.

In February 1926, W. Bryan Eby, of the Roxana Petroleum Company, sent to the U. S. National Museum 2 fragments of a hindmost molar of *Elephas columbi* which had been found 2 miles northeast of Alvin, Brazoria County, Texas. The tooth was found in a well at a depth of 7 feet. There are about 8 plates present, and a 100-mm. line crosses a fraction over 6 of them. The plates are about 100 mm. wide.

Dr. Mark Francis, in the autumn of 1926, sent the writer photographs and measurements of the skull of a bison found in Little River, 3 miles northeast of Cameron, Milam County, Texas, in September 1926. The measurements sent are as follows:

From tip of one horn-core to other, 22.5.

From burr of one horn-core to that of other, 11.5 inches.

Distance across skull at notches between horns and orbits, 10.5 inches.

Straight distance from tip of horn-core to burr, 6.5 inches.

Distance from burr to tip on concave curve, 7 inches.

Distance from burr to tip on convex curve, 8.5 inches.

The length of the skull from the occipital crest to the muzzle appears, from the photographs, to be 20.4 inches. The skull has suffered no injury except the loss of the right premaxillary bone and a little of the extremity of the nasals. It certainly belongs to the existing species, *Bison bison*, and in all probability belongs to the very late Pleistocene or to the Recent. Dr. Francis states that it is apparently petrified.

From Dr. Mark Francis the writer has received a photograph of an elephant tooth which was found in Brazos River, November 25, 1916, 10 miles south of College Station and 0.25 mile above Koppe bridge. The tooth is only moderately worn, not to the base in front and only to the sixth or seventh plate. It is taken to be a lower tooth. Ten plates are counted, besides the hind talon. The length from the front of the base to the rounded rear of the crown is 4.25 inches. Estimate shows that there are 8.7 plates in a 100-mm. line. The writer regards the tooth as one of *Elephas columbi* and either the last premolar or the first molar, probably the former. 12 plates might be expected, and it is possible that one or two are broken off. The writer has not seen the tooth itself.

With the photograph just mentioned Doctor Francis sent another, one of an elephant tooth which was found somewhere in the vicinity of Corsicana. It is apparently a last third molar of *Elephas columbi*. It is remarkable because of the fact that it is malformed. About 6 plates on the front of the tooth