

The writer has seen a photograph of a tooth of *Mammut americanum* which was found along Miami River, near Middletown, Miami County. The tooth appeared to be a lower second molar.

Information has come (November 1926) of the exhumation of a nearly complete skeleton of a mastodon in Licking County, Ohio. The locality is said to be on the Butt farm, near Johnstown. This village is in township 3 north, range 14 west. The deposit appears to be a peat, being described as containing no sand, gravel, or clay, apparently to a depth of 25 feet.

About June 1, 1926, J. A. Anderson, of Kansas, Seneca County, Ohio, sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification a lower right second molar tooth of *Elephas columbi*. This was brought from the bottom of Sandusky River on the hook of a fisherman. It appears to be well fossilized. It is worn to the base in front, and probably a few plates are missing there. The anterior root is worn away. Besides the rear talon 18 plates are counted; there must have been originally at least 20, possibly 22. In the rear is an evident pressure area produced by the advancing third molar. Were it not for this, one might take the tooth for a hindmost molar. The length from the base in front to that in the rear is 12 inches. The length of the grinding face is 10.75 inches. The greatest width is 3.75 inches. The enamel is rather thick and considerably folded. On the side of the tooth, at half the height, are 6 plates in a 100-mm. line. The edges rise in a sigmoid manner. The height of the next to the last plate is 100 mm.

The locality is not far from Old Fort. If the reader will consult the writer's volume of 1923 (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322, map 7) he will find that the place is well within the Defiance moraine and on the bed of old Lake Maumee. The animal therefore lived after the Wisconsin ice and the lake had retired from the region. The writer has shown (op. cit., p. 78, loc. 37) that a mastodon was found not far away.

OKLAHOMA

Dr. James E. Gardner, geologist, sent to the U. S. National Museum, for determination the second or third dorsal vertebra of a bison found near Fentress, Okfussee County. The bone is undeterminable specifically, but appeared to be fossilized and probably belonged in the Pleistocene.

In the autumn of 1925, Dr. J. W. Gidley went to Mountain View, Kiowa County, Oklahoma, to exploit a discovery of vertebrate fossils. He secured fine teeth of *Elephas columbi*, *E. imperator*, teeth of a horse referred by the writer to *Equus leidyi*, and a scaphoid of the left foot of a ground-sloth, *Mylodon* rather than *Megalonyx*.

In October 1926, San Gaston, of Bokoshe, Le Flore County, sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification an upper second true molar of *Mammut americanum*. No details regarding the locality and condition of burial were given.

ONTARIO

Mallotus villosus has been collected in the Leda clays at Renfrew and Flat Rapids, Renfrew County, Ontario.