

complicated. The teeth are left without specific identification. The Long Valley tooth was sent to the U. S. National Museum by L. L. Frost of Susanville and was identified by Dr. F. A. Lucas as *Equus occidentalis*. It is said to have been found at a depth of nearly 100 feet. With it was found a heel bone of a camel.

A letter from L. H. Taylor, the engineer in charge of the construction, informed the present writer that the reservoir was nowhere more than 15 feet deep. There is, therefore, an error regarding the exact place or the depth.

*Digger Creek, Tehama County* (4)—In the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 1595), is a right lower tooth of a horse, apparently *Equus occidentalis*, which was found in gravel on Digger Creek. It was discovered by J. Stanley-Brown and received through Dr. J. S. Diller. The tooth is probably the third premolar. The crown is 68 mm. high, 32.5 mm. long on the grinding face and 18.5 mm. wide. The tooth is straight. The enamel is simple in pattern. The tooth shows no indications of wear by transportation. The locality was not far from Manton.

*Brandy City, Sierra County* (4)—In J. D. Whitney's work on the *Auriferous Gravels of the Sierra Nevada* (page 257), Leidy described briefly an entire skull of a horse which he called *Equus caballus* and which had been found, as stated by Whitney in a foot-note, at Brandy City, at an elevation of 2,000 feet above North Yuba River. Leidy wrote that the skull was of the size of that of the recent Indian horse, or mustang, and not differing in any respect from the living domestic horse. He quoted the label which ran as follows: "From auriferous gravel, 35 feet below the surface." This skull is preserved in the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge, Massachusetts. Through the liberality of the director, Dr. Samuel Henshaw, and Dr. Glover M. Allen, the writer has been enabled to examine the specimen. It is evidently that of a recent horse, one of the small breeds of the western regions. Besides showing the characters of *Equus caballus* the writer found that the occipital condyles are covered with cartilage that softens and swells when kept wet a short time.

*Auburn, Eldorado County* (5)—In 1907, Dr. E. L. Furlong (*Science*, n. s., vol. xxv, pp. 392-394) reported the discovery of Pleistocene vertebrates in Hawver cave, situated 3 miles east of Auburn. Those reported were *Megalonyx* sp. indet., *Equus occidentalis*?, *Felis oregonensis hippolestes*?, and remains of the genus *Aplodontia*. In 1912 (*Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif.*, vol. vii, p. 75), L. H. Miller reported the presence of 2 species of birds. For other details the reader may see a page dealing with the geology. In 1918 (*Bull. Dept. Geol. Univ. Calif.*, vol. x, p. 468), Stock listed the horse remains under the title "*Equus* sp."

*Valley Springs, Calaveras County* (6)—In the American Museum of Natural History, New York, is evidence of a small horse found near Valley Springs. This evidence is a plaster cast of the symphysis of the lower jaw of a horse and a printed label running thus: "Mammalian fossil resembling the horse. Found in 8 feet of solid lava. Section 5, township 4 north, range 11 east, Mount Diablo meridian, Messenger Valley, Calaveras County, California." This must be not far from Valley Springs.