

In November 1924, Dr. Mark Francis informed the writer that he had received from San Saba County, Texas, an enormous femur of an elephant. The part received was 36 inches long and he estimated that 18 inches was missing. From Doctor Francis the information was received in May 1926, that he had received from O. A. Zumwalt, of Columbus, Colorado County, Texas, a fragment of a tusk and a finely preserved lower jaw of *Elephas columbi*.

On page 64 of Publication No. 322A, of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the writer reported the finding of fossil vertebrate materials by Doctor Mark Francis at Lavaca Bay, Victoria County, Texas. The present writer later learned that Dr. Francis had secured additional remains of *Elephas columbi*, both halves of the lower jaw with good teeth, 2 upper molars (probably the hindmost ones), and a right tibia 23 inches long. The tusks are slender and oval in section. The locality is near the head of Lavaca Bay on the line between Victoria and Calhoun Counties and on a drainage ditch 1.5 miles from the bay.

From Beasley and Beasley, attorneys at Beeville, Texas, the writer learns of the discovery of elephant somewhere near Beeville. A lower jaw, 4 teeth, and a fragment of a tusk 4 feet long and 7.5 inches in diameter were secured. A sketch shows a hindmost molar, apparently not much worn. The owners of the fossils state that on 2 teeth there were 5 plates in a 4-inch line; on 2 others, 6 plates in the same distance. These determinations were made on the grinding faces of the teeth, where the plates converge. It is probable that the plates would be thicker at the middle of the height. The remains probably belong to *Elephas imperator*.

In February 1925, Dr. Mark Francis sent the writer sketches of a fragment of a tooth of *Elephas columbi* which had been found at Waco, Texas, in the Potts-Moore gravel pit. Apparently only 7 or 8 ridge plates were present. These were 175 mm. high and 7 of them occupy a 100-mm. line. With the sketches of the elephant tooth came others of metacarpals and metatarsals of unidentified horses.

The writer has received from Doctor Francis a photograph of an upper right hindmost molar of *Mammot americanum* found near Hillsboro, Hill County, by B. A. Lawrence. It is composed of 4 cross-crests and a small talon. The length is 152 mm.; the width at the first crest, 86 mm.; at the fourth, 62 mm. It is in fine condition and is little worn. It belongs in Doctor Francis's collection.

In the collection of Dr. Mark Francis is a lower left hindmost molar of *Mammot americanum* which was unearthed in a gravel pit at Hutchins, Dallas County, Texas. This town is on Trinity River and the gravel pit belonged to the Southern Pacific railroad. The tooth is said to be 6 inches long and 3.5 inches wide. It is little worn and has the roots complete. There are only 4 cross-crests and a small talon.

In 1924, the writer received from Doctor Francis a photograph of a mastodon tooth (*Mammot americanum*) which had been found near Nelsonville, Austin County, Texas, by Tom Kamporter, of Kennedy. The tooth has 5 cross-crests and a talon. In 1926, Doctor Francis reported the receipt of a mastodon tooth from O. A. Zumwalt, of Columbus, Colorado County. The town is on Colorado River. In reply to a letter of inquiry, Mr. Zumwalt in-