

anterior fossette. The width is close to 28 mm. The enamel is considerably folded.

*Dayton, Yamhill County* (4)—Mrs. McCornack, as cited, stated that a tooth of *Equus* had been found at the locks on Yamhill River, near Dayton, and that the tooth was at the time of writing owned by a Mr. Young, of Oregon.

*Linn County* (5)—In her list of 1914, Mrs. McCornack reported that there is in the University of Oregon a tooth of *Equus* which had been found somewhere in Linn County. The catalogue number is 340. The writer has examined this tooth and finds that it is an upper right true molar, either the first or second, of *Equus laurentius*. It is a finely preserved and characteristic tooth. The length of the grinding surface is 27 mm.; the width 27 mm.; the protocone is 9.2 mm. long.

Besides this tooth there is a lower one of the left side. Whether it belonged to *E. laurentius* or *E. occidentalis* the writer is uncertain. It has the catalogue number 342.

*Eight Miles west of Eugene, Lane County* (6)—According to Mrs. Ellen Condon McCornack, as already cited, there is in the University of Oregon an *Equus* tooth which was found 8 miles west of Eugene on the Mattoon farm. No details regarding the geological conditions were reported. An examination of this tooth shows that it is the right upper second premolar of *Equus laurentius*. The front edge of the tooth is broken off. The length from the rear of the tooth to the front of the anterior fossette is 30 mm.; the width is 25 mm. The protocone is 9 mm. long. The median outer style is very prominent and is deeply grooved.

*Talent, Jackson County* (7)—In the U. S. National Museum are 2 horse teeth (Cat. No. 4990) which were sent in 1901 by W. M. Richards and reported by him to have been found on Anderson Creek, in yellow clay, at a depth of 2 feet. The letter was written from Talent, a village situated in township 38 south, range 1 west. The creek mentioned is probably somewhere in that vicinity. The teeth belong in the lower jaw. One is the right second premolar, 33.5 mm. long; the other apparently a first molar, 30 mm. long and nearly 18 mm. wide. On the outer face of these teeth the valley between the two lobes is very shallow. The valley on the inner face which separates the metastylid from the entoconid widens forward and has at its end a reëntrant fold. In size the teeth fall within the limits of those of *Equus occidentalis*.

There is in the U. S. National Museum a part of a collection made in 1883 by William Day at Summer Lake, Lake County, Oregon. In this collection are a good many bones of a large species of horse, probably *Equus pacificus*. The other species found there are mentioned on page 241.

*Summer Lake, Lake County* (8)—In the National Museum is a small lot of fossil bones that were sent to Professor O. C. Marsh in 1883 by L. S. Davis, of Baker City, Oregon. This collection has Marsh's number 1621 and was made at the place named. It contains the distal end of a radius, a right astragalus, a right ectocuneiform, and second and third phalanges of a large horse, probably *E. pacificus*; the distal end of the left tibia and a left astragalus of a large camel, probably an undetermined species of *Camelops*; a part of the left maxilla, with what appears to be the second molar, of an un-