Dr. Waldemar Lindgren (U. S. Geol. Surv. Prof. Pap. 73, 1911, pp. 192-193) mentioned the occurrence of remains of elephant and of 2 species of horses at the State prison at Carson City. He stated further that "these beds are held to be of late Tertiary age." Lindgren's chapter 18 deals with the geology of the Carson quadrangle. It would appear important that the exact relation of the fossiliferous deposit at Carson to the Lahontan and Upper Bonneville formations should be determined.

At Wellington, Douglas County, have been discovered a tooth of an undetermined species of elephant (p. 46) and teeth of a horse (p. 61). Near Wellington, Walker River cuts through a range of hills and enters a valley 30 miles long and 20 miles wide. The banks are composed of gravel, sand and a "clay cement." From a fall of the bank after high water the elephant tooth was found. The horse teeth were discovered at a depth of 5 feet in the solid cement, by persons digging a grave.

In 1924 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LXV, art. 6, pp. 1-2, pl. i), Dr. D. S. Jordan announced the discovery of fossilized remains of the fish *Cottus beldingii* Eigenmann and Eigenmann, in a deposit of Lake Lahontan, about 5 miles south of Stillwater, Churchhill County. This would be near the south border of township 19 north, range 31 east. The fish skeletons were embedded in a chalky or calcareous deposit containing many diatoms. This deposit was in the bottom of a cave about 50 feet above the floor of old Lake Lahontan and about 350 feet below the highest beach line. The fossils were about 6 feet below the surface of the ground, and were plentiful in a stratum about one foot thick. Prof. J C. Jones, expressed the opinion that the remains could have been deposited not more than 1,000 or 1,500 years ago.

Manhattan, in Nye County, has furnished a few Pleistocene mammals. H. G. Ferguson described, in 1917 (Bull. 640, U. S. Geol. Surv., pp. 163-193), and again in 1924 (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv., 723), the geology of the region about Manhattan. The gravels of Manhattan Gulch are dealt with on pages 197 to 191 of Bulletin 640 and on pages 66 to 76 in Bulletin 723. On his page 74 of Bulletin 723, Ferguson published a diagrammatic cross-section of Manhattan Gulch to show the stages of erosion and filling; and one of these sections is here reproduced (fig. 8). As remarked by Ferguson, the gulch shows traces of different stages of erosion. Patches of the older gravels occur along the valley sides, well above the present surface of the gulch. After those gravels were deposited, the valley was cut down from 40 to 100 feet below the present surface and later partly refilled. The explanation of Ferguson's section indicates the nature of the materials deposited. From the gravels lying on bedrock have been collected a number of fossil vertebrates, which have been mostly identified by J. W. Gidley (Bulls. cit. 640, p. 182; 723, p. 69). Among the fragmentary remains were found several teeth and parts of bones of *Equus* (radius, tibia, metatarsus, etc.); pieces of tusk thought to belong to an elephant; parts of a tibia, and a metatarsus supposed to belong to a reindeer (*Rangifer* sp. indet.), and a jaw of an extinct bison. The writer has examined the teeth of the horse and believes that it belongs to a new species to be called *Equus nevadanus* (p. 61, pls. II, III). The bison jaw appears to be that of *Bison alleni*. These were sent by H. G. Clinton and were found in the Bulldog placer claims near the mouth of the gulch and at