and of a mastodon, probably *Mammut americanum*. On comparison, the sloth tooth appears to be different from those of both *Megalonyx* and *Mylodon*. The height is 72 mm. with some part of the base missing. The layer of cement is wholly gone. In transverse section the tooth most resembles the third upper molar of *Megalonyx jeffersonii* figured by Leidy (Smithson. Contrib. Knowl., vol. VII, 1855, p. 18, pl. XVI, fig. 10*c*). The fossil appears to belong on the left side of the upper jaw. The inner border and the front face are convex from end to end; the outer border and the rear face, concave. The diameter from side to side is 23 mm.; the fore-and-aft diameter, 15.8 mm. In the section the outer border is less broadly rounded than in Leidy's figure; the inner border is somewhat more convex. In Leidy's figure the section is thickest near the inner border; in the Brunswick specimen the greatest thickness is near the middle of the long diameter.

ILLINOIS

Professor U. S. Grant, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, reported to the writer that in the Pleistocene deposits along Lake Michigan, at Waukegan, Lake County, had been found some remains of *Odocoileus virginianus*. These were 20 feet below the present level of water in the lake. Professor Grant regarded these remains as marking a time of low water between the Glenwood and Calumet stages.

In March 1925, a photograph of an upper right third molar of *Mammut americanum* was sent to the U. S. National Museum by R. M. Heames, of Detroit, Michigan. The tooth was reported as found in the Kankakee marshes, near Kankakee, Illinois. The length was given as about 6 inches. It had 4 cross-crests, a considerable heel and long roots. It was little worn. There can be no doubt that this animal lived after the retirement of the Wisconsin ice from that region.

On March 20, 1926, Dr. A. R. Crook, chief of the Illinois State Museum, informed the writer that he had secured teeth and bones of an elephant at Golconda, Pope County. Most of the bones were badly preserved but a femur and some vertebrae were saved; also 1 upper and 2 lower molars and 1 well-preserved tusk, 7 feet 9 inches long. The teeth have 10 enamel plates in a 100-mm. line. The animal is then to be identified as *Elephas boreus*. A photograph shows a right lower molar with 18 plates present. Some are missing in front and others behind. The tooth is 8 inches long, 6 inches high and 3 inches wide.

Dr. Crook issued his description in 1927 (Trans. Ills. Acad. Sci., vol. XIX, pp. 288-299). The skeleton was buried in the southwest corner of section 30, township 13 south, range 7 east; 300 feet west of Ohio River and 33 feet above it. The remains are exhibited in the State Museum. One tusk and a part of the skull are in good condition.

In his paper Dr. Crook reports elephant remains referred to *E. boreus* and not recorded by the present writer in his work of 1923 (Pub. No. 322, Carnegie Inst. Wash.) as follows: A molar found 2 miles east of Champaign; another in St. Mary's township, Hancock County; tusks and a mandible near Rochelle, Ogle County; a molar in De Kalb County; molars and bones near Plano,