are worn from mastication. The remainder is crumpled up so as to be apparently under the worn portion.

On page 190 of Publication No. 322A of the Carnegie Institution of Washington, the writer described briefly horn-cores of *Bison latifrons* found in 1913, at or near Beeville, Bee County, Texas, and later secured by Dr. Mark Francis. Since that publication was issued Doctor Francis has restored the specimen and sent the writer a photograph of it, which is here reproduced (pl. XII, fig. 1). The direct distance from tip to tip of the cores is 6 feet 1.5 inches. The animal certainly belonged to *Bison latifrons*.

In 1925, Harold J. Cook reported (Science, n. s., vol. LXII, p. 460) the finding of fossil vetebrates in deposits near Colorado, Mitchell County, Texas. These fossils have not, at the time of writing, been fully described. In another paper recently published (Scientific American, Nov. 1926, pp. 334-336) the following are mentioned: an undescribed species of *Bison*, a deer, two species of elephants, and a large and a small horse. These fossils were found in a Pleistocene deposit, the filling in an old valley cut down into the Triassic. The deposit was cemented into a tough mass of sand and gravel. The geology and the fossil remains indicate a Pleistocene stage about the same as that of Rock Creek, Brisco County (See Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322A, 1924, pp. 232, 239, fig. 2). The collectors reported that 3 flint arrowheads were discovered beneath the bones of the skeleton of the bison.

From the same county Dr. Francis received, about 1924, both rami, lacking the ascending portion, of *Elephas columbi*. Both third molars are present and each shows about 12 plates. Of these there are about 7 in a 100-mm. line. From N. T. Vaughan, the finder, it is learned that the jaw was discovered in Red Bank Creek, 2 miles from its discharge into Colorado River, and 16 miles southeast from the town of Colorado.

From Doctor Francis the writer has received a drawing of natural size of a bison horn-core which was found in the Potts-Moore gravel pit at Waco, Texas. Only the tip of the core is missing, about 3 inches. The length on the concave curve is close to 600 mm. Along the convex curve the length is about 25 mm. more. The chord of the concave curve is close to 545 mm. The index of curvature is therefore approximately 115. The fossil belongs quite certainly to *Bison alleni*. The diameter at the base is about 110 mm. Along the concave side runs a broad groove 8 mm. deep.

In 1923, D. A. Saunders, of Greenville, Hunt County, Texas, sent to the U. S. National Museum some teeth of an undeterminable species of *Equus*. These had been collected 12 miles south and 2 miles east of Greenville, in the bed of a creek on the H. T. Weathers farm or on the old Greenville-Quinlan road south of Caddo Creek, about 3 miles north of Quinlan. With these teeth were found a proximal phalange of the left index digit of *Megalonyx jeffersonii*.

At Valley Junction, Robertson County, Texas, one mile above the railroad bridge over Brazos River, was found, in 1924, a fragment of an elephant tooth having 12 enamel plates. Of these there are 7 or 8 in a 100-mm. line. The fragment is 155 mm. long and 170 mm. high. It belongs probably to *Elephas columbi*.