Road. This must be not far from the valley of Elm Creek. The greatest width at the lower end of the bone is 135 mm. In the same pit was found the distal half of the right humerus of a species of wolf. This animal was closely related to *Canis latrans*, but somewhat more robust. The shaft of the humerus is more compressed as the distal end is approached. The front face slopes more rapidly toward the outer border.

In the October number of Scientific American (1926, on p. 290) is a brief account, with an illustration, of the discovery of a fragment of a tusk and of a much-worn tooth of an elephant which were found in the vicinity of Sweetwater, Nolan County, Texas. No details regarding the find are mentioned. These remains were identified as belonging to *Elephas imperator*, and this is probably correct. As recorded in the writer's volume of 1924 (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Pub. No. 322A, pp. 58, 186), *Elephas columbi* and an undetermined species of *Bison* have been found at Sweetwater.

From Dr. Mark Francis, the writer has received for examination 4 upper teeth in fragments of the maxilla and a metatarsal bone of a horse, which were found in June 1924, 0.25 mile south of the court house, at Cameron. They are reported as occurring in a gravel pit at a depth of 30 feet.

The teeth indicate a large horse. They are much worn, the height above the roots being little more than one inch. The teeth present are the third premolar, somewhat injured, the fourth premolar, and the second and third molars, all of the right side (plate XII, figs. 1, 2). The following are the measurements in millimeters:

Third lower premolar:		**Second upper molar:**	
Length	28±	Length	27
Width	33	Width	31
Protocone	16	Protocone	17.2
Fourth lower premolar:		**Third upper molar:**	
Length	29	Length	36
Width	35	Width	26.5
Protocone	17.5	Protocone	19.8

Inasmuch as the antero-posterior diameter of horses' teeth diminishes as they are worn down, it is quite certain that these diameters were somewhat greater during the earlier life of the animal here described. The transverse diameter diminishes little as the tooth is shortened.

In the Cameron teeth the styles on the outer faces are strongly developed. The enamel surrounding the lakes is little complicated, but this simplicity may be due to the near approach of the surface to the base of the teeth. The postprotoconal valley takes a rather unusual course. Toward its head it bends inward, so that it lacks much of reaching the center of the grinding surface; and its axis prolonged meets the front of the tooth much nearer the inner than the outer border. In the premolars the head of the valley is slightly notched by the caballine fold, but not so in the molars at this stage of wear. This valley resembles much that of *E. lambei* (Hay, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LIII, pl. LVII). The inner borders of the protocones are little or not at all concave. The enamel is everywhere unusually thick. In the figure of the third premolar will be observed, in the spaces between the lakes and the enamel running around the border of the tooth, some dark patches. These represent