the dentine underlying the enamel. This is present in the other teeth, but was stopped out, in order that the enamel might show more distinctly. The following are the measurements of these teeth, in millimeters:

Teeth	Cameron	E. holmesi Afton, Okla.
	mm.	mm.
Third upper premolar:		
Length	29	32
Width	33	32
Fourth upper premolar:		
Length	29	31.5
Width	35	32
Second upper molar:		
Length	27	30
Width	31	29.5

These teeth resemble in many ways those which the writer, in 1920 (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LVIII, p. 199, pl. VII, figs. 9-12), described as *E. holmesi*, and to this species he was disposed to refer the Cameron specimen. In order to compare together similar parts, an upper third or fourth premolar of *E. holmesi*, found at Afton, Oklahoma, with a height 104 mm., was sectioned, the sections polished and photographed at heights of 104 mm. (plate XII, fig. 3), 77 mm. (fig. 4), and 25 mm. (fig. 5). The section represented by figure 5 may now be compared with the fourth premolar of figure 1. It will be seen that there are important differences in size, relation of width to length of grinding face, form of internal valley and thickness of enamel. The writer concludes, therefore, that until more is known about this horse, it is to bear the name *Equus jubatus*. The type teeth belong in the Francis Collection, at College Station, Texas.

Equus holmesi is closely related to *E. pacificus* (Gidley, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XIV, 1901, p. 117, fig. 11), but there are evident differences. *E. pacificus* has the enamel of the lakes more complicated and the axis of the inner valley is more strongly directed forward and outward. In the premolars the inner border of the hinder lake is parallel with the fore-and-aft axis of the tooth; in *E. holmesi* it forms an angle with the axis.

From the Brown-Crawford gravel pit, situated 4 miles southwest of Cameron, Texas, Doctor Francis sent the writer 4 horse teeth which were found in 1924. One of them presents some unusual features (pl. XII, fig. 7). Notwithstanding these peculiarities, the tooth is referred to *Equus complicatus*. It is taken to be the upper right first or second molar. The height may be regarded as 85 mm. The tooth is curved somewhat more strongly than is the type of the species (Gidley, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XIX, p. 109, fig. 7; Hay, Iowa Geol. Surv., vol. XXIII, p. 158, fig. 50). The length of the grinding surface is 29 mm.; the width, 30 mm. The protocone is 18 mm. wide, fore-and-aft. The enamel of the fossettes is somewhat more folded than that of the type referred to. That of the postprotoconal valley differs from nearly all other horse teeth. However, a tooth not greatly different is figured in volume XXIII of the Iowa Geological Survey (p. 161, fig. 51). The outer wall of the valley