in the Cameron tooth is straight. At the head of the valley are 2 infolds of enamel; along the inner border, that bounding the protocone, are 5 infolds, all of considerable depth.

The fold of enamel in the hind face of the tooth, that separating the hypostyle from the hypocone, is closed, cutting off an island of enamel. In the hind border of this is a small infold. While the unusual arrangement of the enamel of the postprotoconal valley suggests an undescribed species of horse, a tooth to be described below from Pittbridge and the one just cited from the Iowa Geological Survey appear to connect the Cameron tooth with *Equus complicatus*. *Equus pectinatus* (Gidley, Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XIV, p. 135, figs. 23, 24) has the enamel of the fossettes much plicated, but the protocone is short. Leidy described, under the name *E. complicatus*, a similar tooth from Illinois (Trans. Wagner Free Inst., vol. II, p. 30). The upper portion of this Cameron tooth, with a polished cross-section, was presented by Doctor Francis to the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 11372).

Another upper molar, the right hindmost, is sent from the Brown-Crawford gravel pit. In the arrangement of the enamel it differs much from the molar just described. It is about 75 mm. high and is therefore little worn. The fore-and-aft length is 28 mm.; the width, 24 mm. The protocone, slightly injured, appears to have been 14 mm. wide. The enamel surrounding the fossettes, as compared with that of the molar just described, is very simple in arrangement. Nevertheless, the writer refers the tooth to *Equus complicatus*. The tooth was sectioned; a part of it is returned to Doctor Francis, a part is retained in the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 11373).

A lower molar found in the Brown-Crawford gravel pit is thoroughly fossilized. It resembles closely teeth of *Equus complicatus* described by the writer from Afton, Oklahoma (Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., vol. LVIII, pl. VII, fig. 1).

With the teeth found at Cameron came a right hind cannon bone which may have belonged to the same horse as did the teeth. In the U. S. National Museum is the corresponding bone of the left side which was collected at Summer Lake, Oregon, about 1883. We may suppose that this bone belonged to the same species as the horse identified by Gidley as *Equus pacificus*. The measurements in millimeters are in the table below. In the last column are measurements of a race horse, No. 172454 of the U. S. National Museum.

On the right hand of the measurements of each horse are indices obtained by dividing certain dimensions by the length of the bone and multiplying the quotient by 100. It will be seen that the Summer Lake horse had a relatively heavier limb than the other two horses had. The metatarsus found near Cameron probably did not belong to *E. pacificus*. With these remains from the Brown-Crawford pit came a tooth of a mastodon, *Mammut americanum*.

In October 1926, Doctor Francis sent the writer a number of horse teeth which had been found in the vicinity of Cameron. Among them were 8 teeth and fragments of the skull of a young horse which had been collected in the west bank of Little River, 12 miles southwest of Cameron. The locality must be not far from San Gabriel. Some of these teeth are slightly worn, others not at all. Two teeth showing well the triturating surfaces are taken to be the upper right and left first molars (pl. XII, fig. 13). The height is 85 mm.; the length of the grinding surface, 29 mm.; the width, 26 mm. Somewhat