together with the base of an antler of *Odocoileus* sp. indet., was found on a terrace about 75 feet above Gila River.

Globe, Gila County (5)—In 1906, Dr. T. Shields Collins, of Globe, sent to the U. S. National Museum for identification, a bone which was said to have been found in the Gila conglomerate near Globe. No details regarding locality or depth of burial were furnished. The bone was identified as the distal half of the right humerus of *Equus*, possibly E. *complicatus* (Prof. Pap. 115, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 74). This fossil horse was mentioned again by F. L. Ransome, in 1923, in the Ray folio (No. 217, U. S. Geol. Surv., p. 14).

Lynx Creek, Yavapai County (6)—In 1915, S. M. Boblett, then at Prescott, Arizona, sent the U. S. National Museum some fossil horse teeth which, as he wrote, he had found on Lynx Creek, while he was mining. This creek is in Yavapai County and runs eastward, passing through township 14 north, range 1 west, a few miles east of Prescott. On the Jerome topographical sheet some mines are indicated in this township.

The teeth were reported as found in light pay gravel at a depth of 11 feet, and 15 feet above the stream. On a fragment of the jaw is a patch of brown sand, much of it rather coarse. The teeth belong to the lower jaw. The jaw itself was present, but so fragile that it went to pieces. The fragment just mentioned is white, of light weight, porous and ready to crumble. Its condition resembles much that of a lower jaw and teeth of a horse found at Osceola, Nevada, described on another page.

The teeth include 5 incisors, 6 cheek-teeth of the left side and 5 of the right side; the first true molar of this side being absent. The teeth are only moderately worn and the animal was evidently a rather young one, belonging to a small species. They are of a cream color and most of the cement has been dissolved off.

Measurements of lower premolars and molars of left side of jaw

	Height	Length	Thickness	Double loop
	mm.	*mm.*	*mm.*	*mm.*
Second premolar.....	43	30	15	15
Third premolar.....	60	25.5	15	17
Fourth premolar.....	73	26.6	15	17
First molar.....	62	25	14	14.5
Second molar.....	70	25	14	14.5
Third molar.....	68	26	11.8	12

A comparison of this table with that of the measurements of lower teeth found at Osceola, Nevada, might suggest that both sets belong to the same species; but certainly the Lynx Creek teeth are those of another kind of horse. The differences may be seen by comparing the illustrations (pl. II, fig. 1; pl. III, fig. 3) with those of the Osceola horse (pl. II, fig. 3; pl. III, fig. 2). The deviations in the arrangement of the outer valley are to be especially noted. The large double loop of enamel on the front and inner side of the