*E. scotti*, Rock Creek, Texas, is probably the best represented Middle Pleistocene horse (skulls and skeletons). Unfortunately the type (Gidley 1901, Plate XX) is a mounted skeleton (AMNH 10606) which apparently no one could study in detail. The skull AMNH 10612 figured by Gidley (1900, fig.3) is not the type skull. However, both well preserved and accessible skulls (AMNH 10612, New York and NMC 2381, Ottawa) as well as the skull published by Johnston (1937) are caballine according to Franck’s and Palatal indices. 
The muzzle is moderately long and broad. The upper cheek teeth are plicated, with well developed plis caballins and long bilobated protocones. The lower cheek teeth have caballine or caballoid double knots and shallow ectoflexids.
At Ann Arbor there is a large skull broken in two fragments (V 46899a and b) from the Seymour Formation, Texas. It was wrongly referred to an *E. grevyi*-like form by Eisenmann and Baylac (2000) because of an error in the data. The referral to *E. scotti* by Hibbard and Dalquest (1966) is probably correct. Both indices may be estimated as caballine. The upper dentition of another specimen (V 46898) figured by these authors can also be easily referred to *E. scotti.*

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