The North-Eastern Siberian localities documented by A. Sher yielded a very rich material of various ages. Most fossils belong to the Lower-Middle Pleistocene but admixtures with Late Pleistocene may occur. I grouped the fossils according to morphology and/or probable attribution into two main groups: E. verae, a Sussemionus close to E. suessenbornensis, and a Caballine close to the North American E. scotti.

Informations on localities.

Kolyma River, near the city of Tchersky.  
Locality ChTR, short sequence of Olyorian and heterochrone slope deposits.

Chukochya River west of Kolyma River.   
 Locality 21.  
Type section of the Olyor Formation and origin locality of the lower cheek teeth series type of E. verae (PIN 835-123). This fossil is supposed to be as old or even older than Jaramillo. The MC III PIN 3100-801 is supposed to be of the same age; it resembles however very much to the specimen found in younger deposits at locality 37.  
The material from Loc. 21 does not look homogeneous: teeth size as well as metapodial size and morphology are variable.

 Localité 37  
Beginning of Brunhes. One of the most interesting localities because of the associated remains of a large Equus (PIN 3100-333): upper and lower cheek teeth, and most limb bones.  
The upper cheek teeth are the size of Akhalkalaki and also have deep post protoconal valleys. They are more plicated (at times multiple plis caballin) and have slightly shorter protocones. There are only two lower cheek teeeth. The M1 or M2 has a stenonine double knot and an extremely deep ectoflexid. On the M3 (at an early stage of wear), the ectoflexid is very shallow (like in S 6882 of SÃ¼ssenborn). The associated MC and MT III almost fall into the range of variation of Akhalkalaki, the differences being, on the MC - a larger distal articular width, and on the MT - a larger supra-articular width. The relative lengths of MC, MT, first anterior and posterior phalanges are identical to Akhalkalaki, but the width of the third anterior phalanx is notably larger (111mm instead of an average 93.3mm, and 97 maximum at Akhalkalaki). If the classical interpretations of plicated enamel and wide third phalanges is correct, this equid lived in more humid conditions, and on a less hard ground, than the equid of Akhalakalaki.

Only an approximate or probable age may be given for other localities because of various admixtures. Most are of Olyorian age, between 1.2 and 0.6 My.   
 Localities 18A and 24: probably Early Olyorian.   
 Locality 25: predominance of Early Olyorian but occurrences of Late Olyorian and younger sediments.   
 Localities 26, 27, 28, 31 and 34: Early Olyorian occuring but not predominant.   
 Localities 35, 36 et 37: probably Late Olyorian.   
 Locality 38 : no Olyorian; probably Upper Pleistocene.

Adycha River, right affluent of Iana River, Verkhoiansk area.   
 Locality Ulakhan Sular  
Sand cliff 52m high. The lower member is referred to the upper part of the Adycha Formation (normal polarization, Late Olyorian: lower cheek teeth PIN 3723-53 and MC III PIN 3723-95) but occurrence of older reworked fossils (Early Olyorian or even older).  
Skull SI 160-455.   
 Localities Kyra, Maxim, Oskhordokh  
Mixed with predominant Olyorian.

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