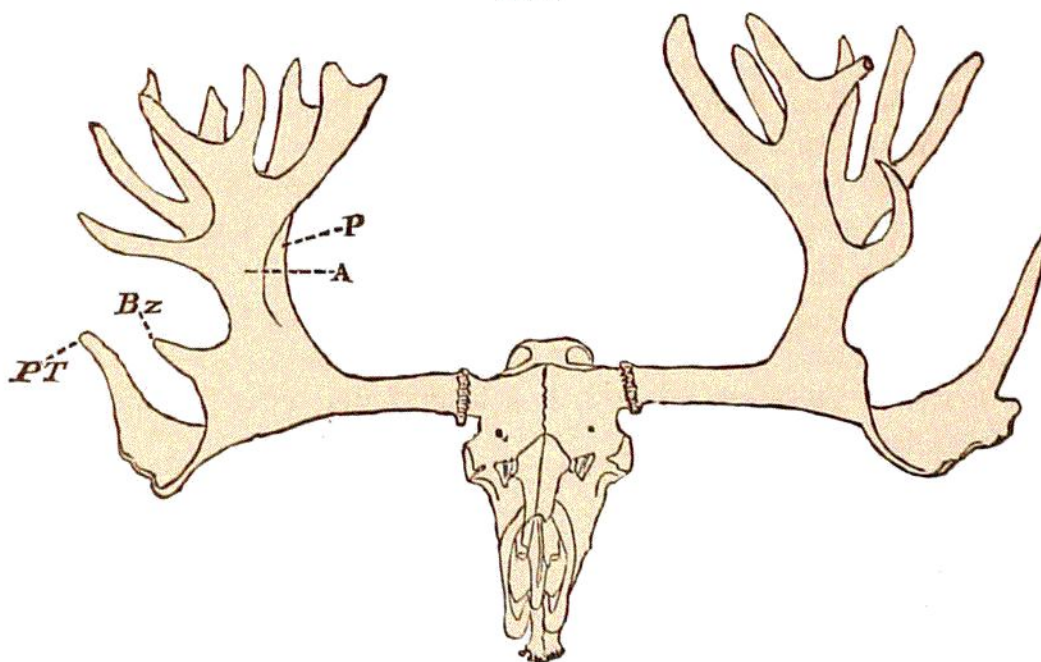


in Otisville, Orange County, N.Y., and is now in the Yale Museum. One bog in New Jersey near Hackettstown is reported to have afforded portions of six skeletons. When alive, the height must have been 12 or 13 feet, and the length, adding 7 feet for the tusks, 24 or 25 feet. Remains of the undigested food have been found with the skeletons, showing that it lived in part on spruce and fir trees. J. Collett states that a skeleton found in Indiana contained between the ribs "a crushed mass of herbs and grasses, similar to those which grow in the vicinity"; and the bed of clay contained also some modern freshwater and land shells; and he concludes that the extinction of the species must have been a comparatively recent event.

The Horse, *Equus excelsus*, was a fit cotemporary, as Leidy observes, of the Mastodon and Elephant. Several other species of *Equus* have been found in North America, showing that North America was abundantly provided with Horses in Champlain time, though not having among them the modern Horse, *E. caballus*.

The *Cervalces Americanus* of Harlan, a species related to the Elk and Stag, as the name implies, was of greater size than the famous Irish Deer, *Cervus giganteus*. It had much larger legs and a very large head. Harlan's

1559.



Antlers of *Cervalces Americanus* ($\times \frac{1}{10}$). Scott, '85.

specimen was from Natchez, Miss. The head and antlers, by W. B. Scott, of a specimen from Warren County, New York, are represented of reduced size in Fig. 1559.

Bison latifrons L. was a Bison or Buffalo, much larger than the existing Buffalo, which lived in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, and over the Southern States to Texas. There were also species related to the Musk Ox, *Ovibos bombifrons* and *O. cavifrons*.