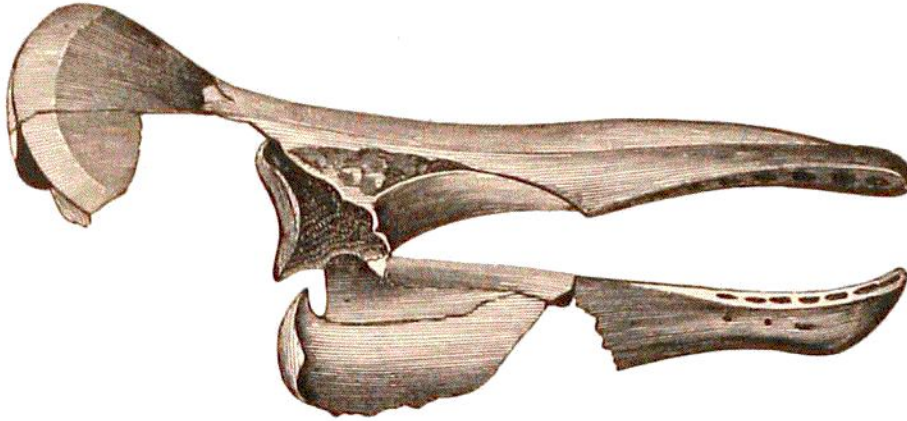


Fig. 1561 represents the bones of the head of the Vermont Cetacean, *Delphinapterus leucas*, mentioned on page 983 as frequenting the expanded Champlain Bay of the time. It was probably about 14 feet in length.

1561.



*Delphinapterus leucas* ( $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ). Z. Thompson, 1853.

The Equus beds, in central Kansas, McPherson County, have afforded (1891) *Equus major* and a species of *Megalonyx* (*M. Leidyi* Lindahl). The beds consist of gravel, sand, and clay, with a layer of fine sand marl above, and indicate shallow water and marsh conditions. In the Smoky Hill Valley, the beds contain remains of Elephants, Horses, Dogs, Camels, and *Platygonus*; similar remains are found in the valley of the Salomon (Williston).

In a forest bed, overlying the Erie Clays (page 972), and covered by stratified sands and clays, Newberry found remains of the Champlain species of *Mastodon*, *Elephant*, and *Castoroides*.

Bones of *Elephas* or *Mastodon*, *Equus*, an *Ox*, *Llama*, occur in gravels of the Lahontan basin, Nevada.

Florida has afforded, according to Leidy, from the Alachua Clays of Archer and Ocala, remains of *Elephas Columbi*, *Mastodon Floridanus*, *Rhinoceros proterus*, *Hippotherium ingenuum*, *Auchenia major*, *A. minor*, *Machærodus Floridanus*, etc.; and from the Peace Creek beds, Manatee County, several of the above species, with *Equus fraternus*, *Bison Americanus*, *Megalonyx Jeffersonii*, and a species of *Glyptodon* scarcely distinguishable from a South American form. Some mixture of Quaternary with earlier species at these localities is suspected. In Cuba, De Castro found the bones of a huge Sloth, later named *Megalocnus rodens* by Leidy; and from the caves of Anguilla, one of the Windward Islands, have come a gigantic Rodent related to the Chinchilla, as large as the Virginia Deer, *Amblyrhiza inundata* Cope, besides other species of the genus. The facts point to a Quaternary connection of Florida and the Western Islands with South America.

A vertical opening in the limestone strata at Port Kennedy, eastern Pennsylvania, described by C. M. Wheatley, has afforded remains of a large number of species of extinct Mammals, the animals having fallen into it as into a trap. As identified by Cope, the bones belong to 34 species and 72 individuals, and include 2 *Tapirs* (*T. Americanus* L. and *T. Haysii*), a *Bear* (*Ursus pristinus*), a *Felis*, an *Ox*, a *Horse*, the American *Mastodon*, several species of *Megalonyx*, one of *Mytodon*, *M. Harlani* Owen, several Rodents, and a *Bat*; Cope observes that 11 were warm-climate species, and 3 North American Arctic. A cave in Wythe County, Va., and another near Galena, Ill., contain some extinct species along with others that are living. In another near Carlisle, Penn., Baird