

(much worn), and *Ovis montana* (slightly worn) are here given:

	ROCK CREEK TOOTH.	OVIPOS MOSCHATUS.	OVIS MONTANA.
Height or length of tooth.....	54 mm.	Ap. 40 mm.	55 mm.
Maximum anteroposterior diameter at grinding surface....	25 mm.	31 mm.	18 mm.
Same at mid-height.....	29 mm.		25 mm.
Transverse diameter (width) of posterior lobe at grinding surface.....	10 mm.	12 mm.	6 mm.
Same at mid-height.....	13.5 mm.		11 mm.
Transverse diameter (width) of anterior lobe at grinding surface.....	12 mm.	13 mm.	9 mm.
Same at mid-height.....	15.5 mm.		12.5 mm.

In attempting, therefore, to determine whether the Rock Creek tooth is properly referable to the musk-ox or to the mountain sheep, the absence of the "accessory column" in the specimen does not afford any help in this particular case, and the presence of the "small accessory valley" is a character belonging to both animals. According to Dr. Lönnberg, "in sheep and goats this 'accessory valley' seems to be less constantly developed" (op. cit., p. 712), than in many members of the Bovidae. Depending principally on its size and general robustness the Rock Creek tooth is provisionally referred to the musk-ox (*Ovibos moschatus*, Zimm.) in the belief that it may have belonged to a rather small individual.

The unconsolidated gravel under which the tooth was found is evidently of Pleistocene age. The enamel of the specimen varies in places from deep to light bluish-grey in colour, with a few irregular patches that are almost white. The dentine is of a very dark brown or almost black colour, with the cement a shade lighter. Dr. Reginald Daly, geologist for Canada to the International Boundary Commission, who is familiar with the geology of the Rock Creek district, says that the only unconsolidated gravels occurring there are, in his judgment, of glacial origin and of Pleistocene age.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

FIGURE 1—Right posterior upper true molar of ruminant (*Ovibos*) from Rock Creek, B.C.; exterior aspect.

FIGURE 1a—The same viewed from within.

FIGURE 1b—The grinding surface of the same viewed from below.

FIGURE 1c—Transverse section of the same at *d*, fig. 1.

FIGURE 2—Transverse section at mid-height of the crown of the corresponding tooth of an adult mountain sheep (*Ovis montana*, Cuv.)
c.—"Small accessory valley."

All the above figures are of natural size.