

descriptions which have been given of most of them, together with some remarks of the latter author, it is doubtful whether they belong to more than a single species, the *Equus neogæus* of Dr. Lund.

"Prof. Buckland and Sir John Richardson have described remains of the horse, discovered in association with those of the elephant, moose, reindeer, and musk-ox, in the ice cliffs of Eschscholtz Bay, Arctic America.

"In the United States, remains of the horse, chiefly consisting of teeth, have been noticed by Drs. Mitchell, Harlan, and DeKay, but these gentlemen have neither given descriptions nor figures by which to identify the specimens. Some of the latter are stated to have been found in the vicinity of Neversink Hills, New Jersey; others in the excavation for the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, near Georgetown, District of Columbia; and some in the latter tertiary deposit on the Neuse River, in the vicinity of Newbern, North Carolina. Dr. DeKay, in speaking of such remains, says, 'they resemble those of the common horse, but from their size apparently belong to a larger animal,' and he refers them to a species with the name of *Equus major*.

"Dr. R. W. Gibbes has given information of the discovery of teeth of the horse in the pliocene deposit of Darlington, South Carolina; in Richland District of the same State; in Skidaway Island, Georgia, and on the banks of the Potomac River. He further observes that he obtained the tooth of a horse, from eocene marl, in the Ashley river, South Carolina, but the researches of Prof. Holmes indubitably indicates the specimen to have been an accidental occupant of the formation.

"Specimens of isolated teeth, and a few bones of the horse, from the post-pliocene and recent deposits of this country, have frequently been submitted to my inspection. Many of these I have unhesitatingly pronounced to be relics of the domestic horse, though I feel persuaded that many remains of an extinct species are undistinguishable from the recent one.

"Whether more than one extinct species is indicated among the numerous specimens of teeth I have had the opportunity of examining, I have been unable satisfactorily to determine. The specimens present so much difference in condition of preservation, or change in structure; so much variation in size, from that of the more ordinary horse to the largest English dray horse; and such variableness in constitution, from that of the recent horse to the most complex condition belonging to any extinct species described, that it would be about as easy to indicate a half dozen species as it would two.

"Under the circumstances, I would characterize the extinct horse of the United States as having had about the same size as the recent one, ranging from the more ordinary varieties to the English dray horse, with molar teeth, frequently comparatively simple in construction, but with a strong disposition to become complex.

"Among the number of teeth of the horse in Prof. Holmes' collection labelled as coming from the post-pliocene deposit of Ashley River, there are several which, from their size, construction and condition of preservation, I feel convinced are of recent date: and these no doubt became mingled with the true fossils of that formation where it is exposed on the Ashley River, in which position I personally found undoubted remains of the recent horse and other domestic animals