C		Mm
Space occupied by molars and fourth premola	ar	84
Space occupied by molars and premolars		122
Space occupied by the six incisors		7.4
Length of camine (worn at tip) protruding bey	tond	
inner edge of alveolus		60
Antero-posterior diameter of canine at edge of alve	eolus e of	26
alveolus		42

A large median foramen (length 19 mm., width 11 mm.) occurs behind the anterior palatine foramina, its centre being in line with the posterior edge of the alveolus of the first premolar. The posterior palatine foramina are placed rather far back in line with the hinder half of the second molars. There are two external infraorbital foramina, one above the other, and distant about 17 mm. apart, in line with the anterior portion of the first molar.

	Im.
Length of skull from inion to anterior end of pre-	
maxillary (20½ inches)  Length of skull along base from vertically below apex of inion to anterior end of premaxillary	521
(1916 1n.)	506
Length of skull from posterior edge of occipital	300
Distance from anterior end of premaxillary to	463
Elevation of forehead vertically above posterior	260
extremity of posterior molar (estimated)	200
Width between inner border of posterior molars	93
Width between inner edges of alveoli of canines Extension backward of sagittal crest beyond oc-	74
cipital condyle	43
Extreme breadth across zygomatic arches	364
Height of sagittal crest vertically above postglenoid	205
process	15
Breadth across mastoid processes of periotics 2	240
Diameter of foramen magnum:	89
Vertical	39
Transverse	40

The Gold-run creek skull is considered to represent a species of Arctotherium, hitherto undescribed, for which the name yukonense is proposed, with the skull as the type (Cat. No. 7438).