

consisting of the "hinder portion of the cranium of a small individual with part of the horn-cores," from the Pleistocene of the Upper Porcupine River, Yukon.

In the "Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections," Vol. III, pt. 2, 1905, is a paper on "*Scaphoceros\* tyrrelli*, an extinct ruminant from the Klondike gravels," by Wilfred H. Osgood. This paper is descriptive of the skull of an animal considered by Mr. Osgood to be "evidently related to the existing genus *Ovibos*, but sufficiently different to rank as a separate genus." The type skull is from Bonanza Creek. The remains of musk-oxen in the Yukon mentioned by Mr. McConnell in his report are the specimens on which this new genus has been established. Mr. Osgood in his important and interesting paper also reviews the literature of Pleistocene species of *Ovibos*. He assigns *O. cavifrons* (Leidy) to *Scaphoceros*, and retains the genus *Boötherium* with *bombifrons* as the type. In the skull of *Scaphoceros tyrrelli* from Bonanza Creek the teeth are preserved, an important feature, as no teeth have been found with the Pleistocene remains generally hitherto referred to the genus *Ovibos* under different specific names in Canada and the United States.

The tooth from Rock Creek, B.C., is in diameter about three-fifths the size of the last upper molar of *S. tyrrelli*, and its proportions are quite different. As already mentioned, it is nearly but not quite the size of the posterior molar of an adult male of *Ovibos moschatus* in the Museum of the Geological Survey, and in most particulars agrees very closely with it. As the styles or costæ are more slender, it is for the present only provisionally referred to the living form. In comparison with the corresponding tooth of an adult specimen of *Ovis montana* Cuv., the Mountain sheep or Big-horn, there are general resemblances. It is in size between the tooth of the mountain sheep and the musk-ox, but more nearly approaches the latter.

Figures in the accompanying plate are given of the tooth from Rock Creek. In comparing it with the corresponding tooth of the adult male musk-ox from Fort Rae, the three costæ or styles of its outer surface are seen to be more slender, but the proportionate development of the intermediate costæ or longitudinal ribs is about the same, and the tooth pattern is almost identical. The Rock Creek specimen is moderately worn and the posterior cement lake (valley) in the grinding surface connects at its anterior end with the longitudinal depression between the lobes on the inner side of the tooth. The complete enclosure of

\*The generic term *Symbos* has since been substituted by Mr. Osgood for *Scaphoceros* (preoccupied). Vide, Proceedings Biological Society of Washington, Vol XVIII, p. 223. Oct. 17, 1905.