you may designate. I am not prepared to determine the species of this animal here, and as they may be of some scientific value I would be glad to put them in your hands.

I can send you parts of the lower jaw of the animal whose tooth I send you viz. the tooth made to the one I send on other side + the tooth behind on each side. Four teeth, the portion of the jaw-bone on each side in which the teeth were placed & the chin portion of the jaw. Two Elephant teeth, (Elephas Americanus I suppose) These are broken in two or three pieces, but may be cemented together so as to show the tooth well.

[1]

Cumberland University
Lebanon,
Tennessee.
Dec. 18, 1879.

Prof. O. C. Marsh:
Dear Sir,

I mail to you with this letter a tooth which I found last Summer in Arkansas. I send you also a detailed description of other bones I found at the same time. The securing of these bones and bringing them here cost me some 4 or 5 dollars. If from the description and specimen I send, you deem them worth that much to you, I will send them to you carefully boxed, in any way

The other bones are merely fragments. The large portion of a scapula, the head of a humerus, a portion of an innominate, and a portion of the head of a femur. Some other fragments.

Will be glad to hear from you immediately, as I expect to leave here for Europe early in January.

I am very truly yours,

J. J. D. Hinds

Prof. Nat. Sci. and Chemistry.

Bones from Viney Grove, Ark.

There is a sulphur spring on the estate of Col. William Wilson one mile from Viney Grove, Arkansas. When the spring was being cleaned out some bones were found. Accidentally seeing one of them, I recognized in it the tooth of an extinct elephant. I immediately went to the place and made a reconnoissance. Monday Aug 4. 1879. I went in company with Prof Dolgorouki, and began an excavation, which through the courtesy of Col. Wilson I was permitted to do. Tuesday, I employed hands and completed the work. In and around the spring I found an immense bed of bones both of modern

and ancient animals all ~~in~~ badly decomposed. The ancient ones in particular were so frail as to fall to pieces by their own weight. The outlines could well be traced when first exposed, but it was impossible to preserve them. The bones were thrown one half ft beneath the surface. The section is as follows:

Sandy loam	18 inches
Blue clay	21 "
White sand.	

The bones were in the clay resting on the sand.

I obtained one entire lower jaw from auger forward resembling that of the mastodon but smaller. Back tooth 5 by 3 in, next 4 by 2½ in. others not well

enough preserved to measure. portion of Jaw 2 ft long. Each tooth has six corks. teeth but little worn. Several odd teeth were found, some of them much worn.

Two pretty well preserved teeth of Elephants were also found. They measure on the grinding surface 7 by 3 in. No trace of Jaw or skull. Three tusks. I exposed one three ft in length from tip. how much longer it was I do not know. 3½ in in diameter two ft from tip. Four shoulder blades were exposed of immense size, but they crumbled to powder. I preserved the large portion of one, the glenoid cavity of which measures 7 in across, The head of the corresponding

humerus, the head of a
femur 6 in in diameter and
a portion of the innominate
with the acetabular cavity.
The other bones, which were
present in great numbers, I
suppose were of modern animals,
I found some teeth, that closely
resembled those of the horse

J. S. D. Hinds.