

REPORT
OF A
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF THE
UPPER MISSISSIPPI LEAD REGION,
BY
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be safely inferred that the mastodon and elephant formed part of the actual epoch, and that their disappearance did not take place until after the Fauna of the region was mainly that which it now is. Thus, although there is as yet no evidence of the coexistence of the mastodon and man, yet it is not impossible that such may be found, or that human remains may be found in the lead crevices, exactly as those of the large proboscideans have been.

Among the animals found associated with the mastodon and the peccary, the following have been mentioned at different times:

Dr. Le Conte speaks of an extinct species of raccoon (*Procyon*), which he calls by the specific name of *priscus*, of which several teeth and phalanges were found near Galena. The same author has described* a single tooth from the same district, which he considered to have belonged to a large insectivorous animal allied to *Scalops* (the mole family), and to which he has given the generic name of *Anamodon*.

Dr. Leidy found among the specimens brought him by some miners from a deserted lead crevice, in connection with the peccary, a few fragments of bones and numerous incisor and molar teeth of four species of rodents, of which he remarks as follows: "these latter may, on subsequent investigation, prove to be extinct species, but the remains are not distinguishable in anatomical character from the corresponding parts of the recent *Arctomys monax* (woodchuck), *Pseudostoma bursarius* (gopher), *Lepus sylvaticus* (hare), and *Arvicola* (field mouse)."

In the very interesting crevice explored by me at the Blue Mounds, already referred to as containing the mastodon and peccary, bones and teeth of the buffalo (*Bos Americanus*) and the wolf (? *Canis latrans*) were also found, in such connection as to show almost beyond the possibility of doubt that these various species must have lived at the same time.

* Silliman's American Journal, (2) v. 196.

CHAPTER VIII.

OBSERVATIONS UPON THE MAMMALIAN REMAINS FOUND IN THE CREVICES OF THE
LEAD-BEARING ROCKS AT GALENA, ILLINOIS :

The fossil bones discovered in the crevices of the lead-bearing rocks of Galena, Illinois, which have been submitted to my inspection, have been referred to the following list of animals :

1. *DICOTYLES COMPRESSUS*. An extinct species of Peccary, the bones of which constitute the greater part of the fossils from the crevices of rocks of Galena. Similar remains have also been found in Kentucky, Iowa and Virginia. From some variation in anatomical characters, the specimens were referred to several distinct species under the names of *Platygonus compressus*, *Hyops depressifrons*, *Protochærus prismaticus*, and *Euchærus macrops*. Later investigations lead to the conclusion that all belong to a single species, bearing the name at the commencement of this paragraph.

2. *PROCYON PRISCUS*, Leconte. A species of Raccoon, apparently different from the recent one, indicated by several fragments of jaws with teeth, and several phalanges.

3. *ANOMODON SNYDERI*, Leconte. Apparently a carnivorous animal, indicated by a single tooth.

4. *ARCTOMYS MONAX*.

5. *PSEUDOSTOMA BURSARIUS*.

6. *LEPUS SYLVATICUS*.

7. *ARVICOLA* —? These four rodents are indicated by a number of teeth, chiefly incisors, not differing from the corresponding ones in the recent species.