Turtle. A hundred or more fragments of turtle were collected from the clay horizon. Most are elements of plastron and carapace but a few are shell fragments and bones from the limb girdles also occur. Most carapace segments show parts of a canal network. These are interpreted as parts of the low-vaulted shell of some unidentified genus of snapping turtle. A few thin fragments with rough surfaces are not interpretatable as snapping turtle. Though there are not enough specimens for certain interpretation, they resemble soft-shelled turtle more than any other group.

The combination of snaggly-few turtle with fine grained, organo-rich sediments suggest ubiquitous accumulation of the dark clay. Further, since scores of perfectly preserved turtle fragments occur, with no signs of post-mortem wear, articulated turtle skeletons may occur in the undisturbed clay.

Sloth. The distal portion of the right humerus of a giant ground sloth, Megatherium jeffersoni, is the largest of several sloth fragments collected from the dark clay horizon. Sloth does not appear to occur in the yellow gravelly sand.

Mastodon. The American mastodon, Mammut americum is definitely known from the dark clay facies. All bones seem to be derived from the same individual, an infant or very young juvenile. The vertebral centra are not completely ossified and milk dentition is present. Hundreds of ivory chips occur in the yellow gravelly sand. The largest fragments are about five inches long and they are not identifiable to genus. They could come from the tusks of either mastodon or mammoth. Masto- don seems the more probable source. The two genera of Ice Age elephants had very different environmental needs (Aguirre, 1968). They do not normally occur together and mastodon is known from the adjacent dark clay.

Other Fossils. Most of the bones from the dark clay can be reasonably identified as either turtle, giant ground sloth, or mastodon. Fossils from the yellowish gravelly sand are more difficult to interpret. With few exceptions, they are fragments under five inches in maximum length. Nothing can be definitely identified.

**Discussion**

The yellowish gravelly sand lacks plant fragments, well preserved fossils, turtle remains, and carbon con-