

**XXII. A PRELIMINARY LIST GIVING THE
DISTRIBUTION OF PROBOSCIDA
IN OKLAHOMA**

CHARLES E. DECKER

From the Department of Geology, University of Oklahoma

Great interest has been manifested recently in the finding of parts of the skeletons of large vertebrate animals in various parts of the state. The reports of the finding of these fossils have been coming to the university for many years, but until recently no attempt has been made to keep a record of them, hence the information has become scattered. A list of places in which they have been found is given here, in the hope that new discoveries may be reported to us. I am listing twenty two localities from which these fossils have been reported, and in all of these except four in which mastodons were found, the evidence seems to indicate the presence of elephants. The list is as follows: Afton, Belva, Carnegie, Chickasha, Cordell, Eldorado, Fort Cobb, Garber, Haskell, Hitchcock, Hollis, Hurst, Kenton, Kinlock, Lawton, McAlester, Miami, Newkirk, Noble, Ponca City, Stigler, and Woodward. A number of others have been reported from the eastern and north eastern part of the state but I failed to find the record of them.

At Newkirk, parts of fourteen different teeth were secured in a deposit very near the surface. At Ponca City a fragment of a tooth and some poorly preserved fragments of bone were secured from a well at a depth of forty feet, being covered to this depth by river deposits. A recent report from Belva states that a number of animals were buried at the same level over quite a wide area and that much material has been taken from there recently. At Eldorado parts of teeth and some large bones were excavated, but the owner of the property would not permit the excavation to be completed. The material received most recently is that from the farm of J. G. White, north of Hollis in Harmon County in the southwestern corner of the state. It was secured by Hutton Bellah and consists of parts of the lower jaw and two lower teeth. The numerous fragments of the jaw have been cemented together, the teeth set in place and

all mounted together. The teeth and jaw are very small and represent a form of *Elephas columbi* which is probably only about one-fourth grown.