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SOME PROBOSCIDIAN REMAINS FOUND IN HENRY COUNTY

H. E. JAQUES

Rather frequent discoveries of the remains of at least two species of the extinct elephant-like animals which inhabited this continent during the Pleistocene have been made in Henry county. These specimens have been found in several parts of the county, and have usually been limited to tusks and teeth. A number of bones have been found but in most cases in such condition as to

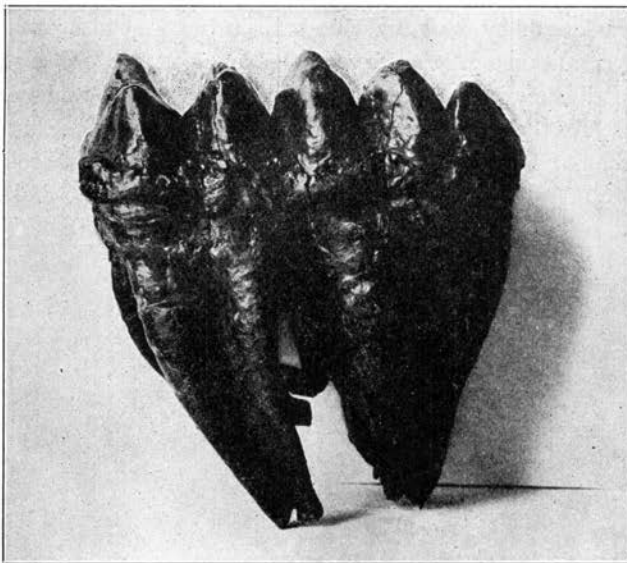


Fig. 5a. Tooth of *Mammot Americanum*.

make identification difficult. At least two of these finds are sufficiently noteworthy to deserve some permanent record.

The Mastodon tooth (Fig. 5a) was found during the digging of a shallow well less than a mile east of Mount Pleasant (Section 14, Twp. 71 N., Range VI W.) at what was known as the "Ross Spring." This tooth is apparently the third molar of a mature animal of the species *Mammot americanum*. It measures eight
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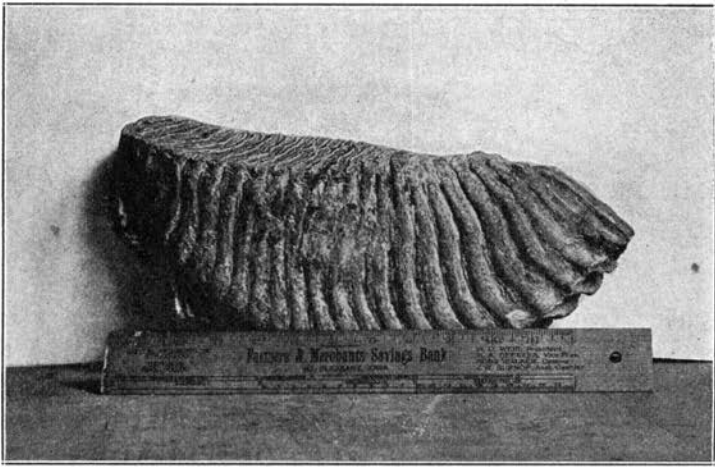


Fig. 5b. Lower right molar of *Elephas Columbi*.

inches in length by four and one-half inches in width and, in its present condition with the tips of the roots broken off, eight and one-half inches in height. It weighs almost six and one-half pounds. At the same time and place were found three unidentified pieces of bone, a vertebra, a femur with the ends broken off and lost and two small tusks measuring $24 \frac{4}{5}$ and $26 \frac{3}{4}$ inches

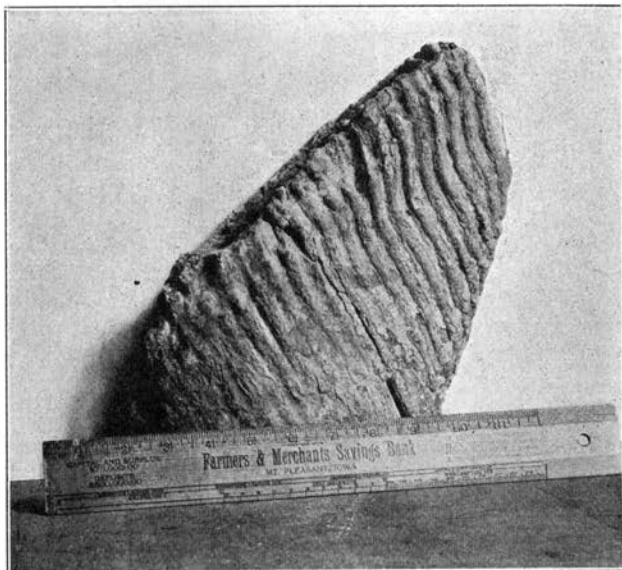


Fig. 5c. Upper right molar of *Elephas Columbi*.

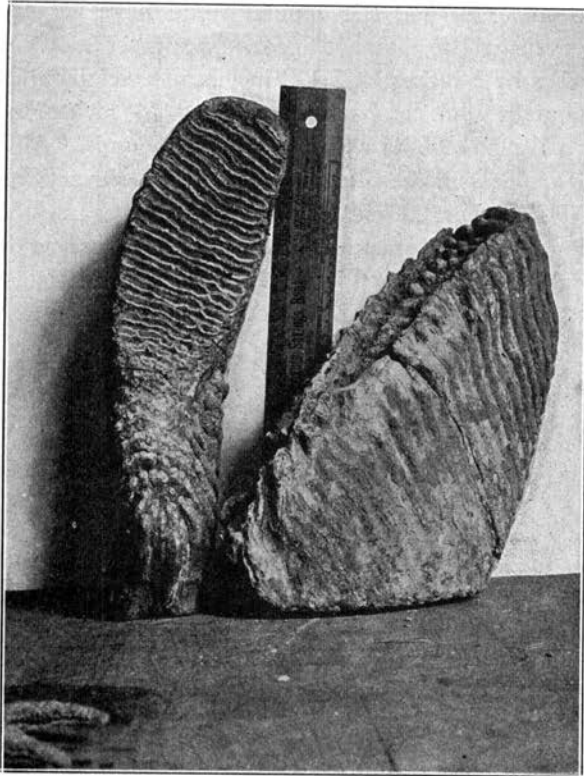


Fig. 5d. Lower and upper right molars.

in length respectively and 3 1/4 inches in diameter. The tusks weigh about 8 3/4 pounds each.

It would seem that the spring might have been a watering place for these and other animals and that the one or more specimens represented by these remains had lost their lives by fighting, or miring down.

Other mastodon teeth have been found near Salem and northwest of Mount Pleasant in the neighborhood of Trenton.

During the summer of 1920 in a little creek a short distance south of Trenton (Section 10, Twp. 72 N., Range VII W.) the two teeth shown in figures 5b, c, and d were found by H. F. Elliott, the specimens having been uncovered by a recent rain. They are teeth of *Elephas columbi*, an elephant of the Pleistocene which rivaled in size our present day African elephant. The one shown in figure 5b is a lower tooth of the right side, the other (Fig. 5c) is an upper tooth, also from the right side. Both are the hinder-

most; the last ones that the animal would have acquired. He was well along in life, but not aged. The upper tooth measures $13 \frac{1}{4}$ inches by 8 inches by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and weighs a little over $12 \frac{1}{4}$ pounds. Its companion measures 14 inches by $6 \frac{1}{4}$ inches by $3 \frac{1}{2}$ inches and weighs almost 12 pounds. All of these specimens are now in the Museum of Iowa Wesleyan College.

Mr. J. H. Kephart has in his possession the enamel crown of a Mastodon tooth very much like that shown in figure 5a but about one-half inch smaller, which he found September, 1921, in Sugar creek northwest of Trenton in Section 33, Twp. 73 N, Range VII W.

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