



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

A specimen June 23, 1919, near Hardy, Mendocino County, California, in a trap set beneath a log, which latter was several inches above the ground for a distance of three feet. There was no sign of an open burrow within eighteen inches of the trap in either direction.

A specimen September 9, 1920, at Pleasant Valley, near Tillamook, Oregon, in a trap set at the edge of a blackberry thicket. Consequently, the ground could be examined for only a foot or more from the trap, but no burrow was found.

A specimen September 17, 1920, at Netarts, Tillamook County, Oregon, in a trap set in a dense thicket of salal (*Gaultheria shallon*) on a hillside. There was much trash on the ground, which I carefully removed for three feet in all directions, but could find no burrow.

As mentioned, these three animals were killed instantly by deep fractures of the skull. One can but speculate on the number of moles which blundered into the traps and, because of not being paralyzed at once, easily pulled free.

Pasadena, California.

CHLAMYTHERIUM SEPTENTRIONALIS, A FOSSIL EDENTATE NEW TO THE FAUNA OF TEXAS

BY ALVIN R. CAHN

[Plates 2-3]

The discovery by Leidy¹ of the large edentate *Chlamytherium septentrionalis* in Cenozoic deposits of Florida was, so far as the writer knows, the first find of this South American genus in the United States. Leidy described this animal under the name of *Glyptodon septentrionalis* sp. nov., from a number of dermal scutes. These, together with other scutes, were subsequently referred to *Chlamytherium humboldtii*, a South American species of the genus. Sellards² found more scutes and a right lower jaw in Pleistocene deposits of Florida, which showed that the North American animal was of a species distinct from the South American. Sellards, therefore, revives Leidy's specific name, but retains the generic name of *Chlamytherium*. Previous to the discovery of this jaw by Sellards, the only known remains of the animal in North America were a number of dermal scutes, and a portion of the movable

¹ Leidy, Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci., Phila., 1889, p. 97.

² Sellards, E. H., *Chlamytherium septentrionalis*, an Edentate from the Pleistocene of Florida. Am. Journ. Sci., Vol. XL, 1915, pp. 139-145.

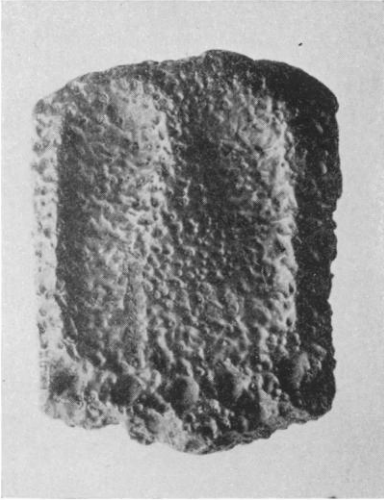


Fig. 1.—Dermal scute, outer surface.

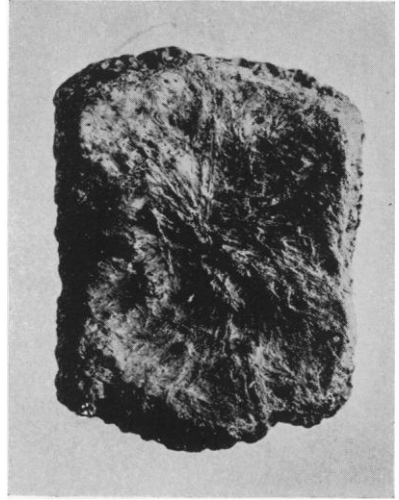


Fig. 2.—Dermal scute, inner surface.

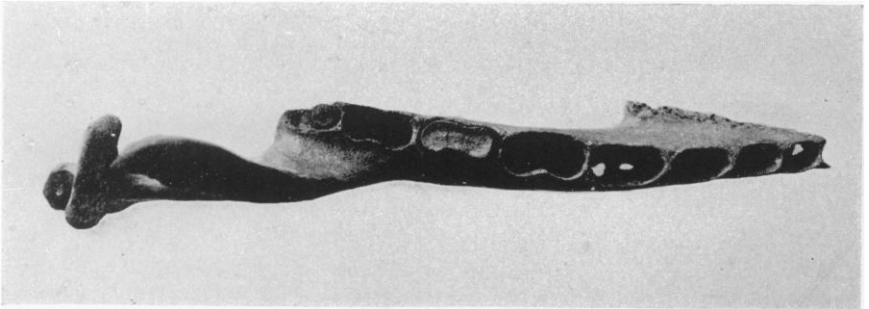
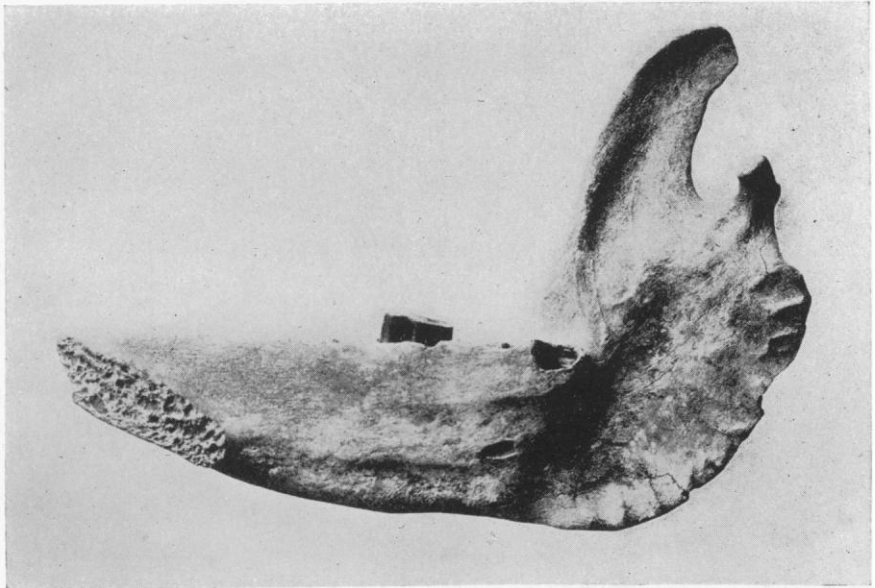
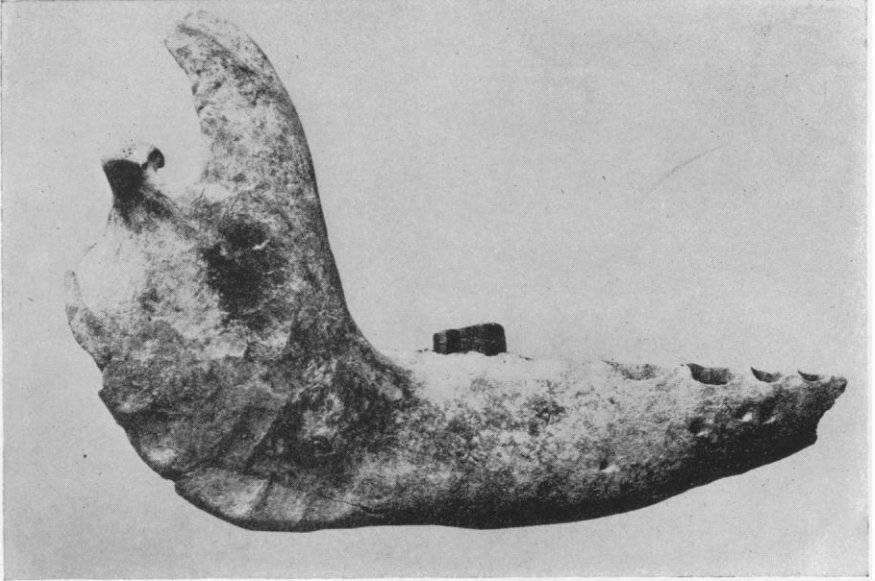


Fig. 3.—Horizontal ramus of right jaw viewed from above. (Reduced.)

CHLAMYTHERIUM SEPTENTRIONALIS



CHLAMYTHERIUM SEPTENTRIONALIS

Upper fig.—Outer surface of jaw. Lower fig.—Inner surface of jaw. (Reduced.)

band, all from Florida. A specimen from Texas, therefore, is of great interest, and extends the known range of this rare edentate considerably both to the north and west.

On March 6, 1921, the writer and two students visited the Brazos River at Pitts Bridge, about eight miles south and west of Bryan, Brazos County, Texas. At a point about a quarter of a mile below the bridge, on the Brazos County side of the river, one of the students, Mr. W. A. Rounds, found a right lower jaw of *Chlamytherium*, probably *septentrionalis*. For this identification the writer is indebted to Dr. W. D. Matthew and Dr. O. P. Hay. At the same time, but at a distance of over a quarter of a mile from the jaw, a single dermal scute was found, which may or may not belong to the same individual. A couple of months previous another scute, together with a piece of rib, had been found by Dr. Mark Francis, in the same place as was the scute found by the writer. This rib and scute were identified by Doctor Hay as belonging to *C. septentrionalis* several weeks before the discovery of the jaw.

The jaw has been very kindly donated by Mr. Rounds to the museum of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, where it and the other specimens have been permanently placed.

It is somewhat uncertain from which formation this Texas jaw came. The Brazos River in this vicinity has cut a wide Eocene valley, which is largely filled with Quaternary and Pleistocene deposits, and these form abrupt, cliff-like banks to the stream. The jaw was found in a partially buried condition in a pile of sand which had recently slid off the face of the nearly perpendicular wall of the river bed, and was lodged at the top of the talus slope. It is evident that the dislodgment was recent, since a broken piece of the horizontal ramus was found close by in the sand. The deposit was presumably Pleistocene, but this can not at present be definitely stated. In addition to *Chlamytherium*, the following forms have been found in the vicinity of Pitts Bridge: *Equus complicatus*, *Elephas columbi*, *Elephas imperator*, *Mastodon americanum*, *Gomphotherium gratum*, *Camelops huerfanensis*, *Bison* sp?, *Megatherium* sp?, *Testudo crassiscutata*, etc.

The jaw under discussion, in spite of the fact that it has but two teeth in place, is in a considerably better state of preservation than the Florida specimen. Eight dental fossæ are complete; half of the ninth (the first incisor) fills the entire dental quota of one-half of the lower jaw. The ninth (molariform) tooth is present as a broken fragment, as in the Florida jaw; the seventh tooth is firmly in position and is complete.

With the exception of the missing teeth, two insignificant chips from the posterior margin, and the anterior margin of the mandibular symphysis, the jaw is complete. If we may rely upon the legend accompanying the figures in Sellard's paper (no measurements are given), the present jaw is somewhat larger than his specimen, since it measures 21.5 cm. from the middle of the broken first dental fossa in a straight line to the posterior margin of the jaw, and the height from the tip of the coronoid process to the lower margin of the mandible is 14.8 cm.

*Department of Biology, Texas Agric. and Mech. College,
College Station, Texas.*

JACKING IN EAST INDIAN JUNGLES

BY HARRY C. RAVEN

Shortly after my arrival in eastern Dutch Borneo I was introduced to the sport of "jacking," that is, hunting by night with a reflector lamp. At Samarinda I became acquainted with Mr. W. C. C. Olmeyer, whose father's deeds, by the way, furnished Joseph Conrad the plot for his novel "Almeyer's Folly." To shoot the shy sambur deer at night was one of Mr. Olmeyer's hobbies. I soon realized that this method of pursuit in the dead of night offered splendid opportunities to the naturalist. He who confines his activities to the day time faces a well nigh impossible task to gather first hand information about the habits of many animals, for in these tropical jungles few of them are seen by even the keenest observers. After dusk, however, the hunter, armed with a reflector lamp, can approach the shyest as well as the most dangerous of animals with little trouble. The glare of the light directed at their eyes renders him completely invisible to them.

One night Mr. Olmeyer had heard that a "musang," a species of viverrid, had been killing fowls in a neighbor's coop. He proposed that I join him in hunting the offender. At about eight o'clock we set out, my companion carrying his reflector lamp and armed with a shotgun. Before starting he showed me how brightly the eyes of animals appeared by flashing the light at the cats and dogs about the place. Their eyes glistened like balls of fire but could only be seen by those close behind the lamp, for the reflection from the eyes of an animal is straight back towards the source of light.

Within less than ten minutes we found the "musang" stealing noiselessly towards the chicken coop. Out of the forest, only a couple of hundred yards from the house, it stealthily passed along the ditch