in the world.[2] Preliminary descriptions of some of these from Mr. Silberling's previous collections were published in 1923 by Dr. Gidley. The new collection greatly adds to the known material, both in number and in variety, and also includes considerably better specimens than any previously discovered. It should prove of the greatest value for the study of the origin and early differentiation of the primates.

It is estimated that preparation and study of this collection will take at least three years. In the meantime work is going forward rapidly on the United States National Museum collection, a study started by Dr. Gidley and after his death placed in the hands of the present writer by the authorities of that institution. In order to prevent long delay and to ensure proper priority for earlier work, this study will be completed and published without waiting for the new collection to be available.

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CASUALTIES AMONG ANIMALS ON MOUNTAIN ROADS

FROM time to time in the past few years there have been published lists of birds and mammals seen lying in the roads, killed by automobiles. These lists have been from the eastern and central states, and the majority of victims seem to have been birds. This past summer, 1935, I was in the mountains of Colorado from June 29 to July 25, and recorded such mammals and birds as were seen lying in the road.

My itinerary was as follows: From Colorado Springs through Canon City and Salida, across Monarch Pass down to Sargent and on to Gunnison. From Gunnison 12 miles north to Almont, and thence up Taylor River to Red Mountain Creek. Returning we went down Taylor River as far as the road across the Divide to East River at Jacks Cabin; thence north to Crested Butte. From this place we made trips to Gothic and Lake Brennan, at Irwin, and were about here until July 17. Then we returned to Gunnison, recrossed Monarch Pass to Salida, whence we went north as far as Chalk Creek, which stream we ascended as far as the old mining camp of Romley. From here we returned to the main road, went to Buena Vista and north to Half Moon Creek, which we ascended for several miles and where a few days were spent. Leaving here on July 25 we returned to Buena Vista, and thence went over Trout Creek Pass, and across South Park to Colorado Springs. Total mileage, 760.

I have purposely given this itinerary in considerable detail, though on some parts of the road no, or but very few, victims were seen.

To my companion, Robert C. Hill, of Denver, belongs the greater part of the credit for this list. He did all the driving and thus had to keep his eyes on the road, while my own eyes wandered far afield at times. The list follows:

Mammals: Cottontail rabbit, probably mostly *Sylvilagus nuttalli pinetis*, 8; white-tailed jack rabbit, *Lepus townsendi townsendi*, 4; Say's ground squirrel, *Callospermophilus lateralis lateralis*, 12; Gunnison's prairie dog, *Cynomys gunnisoni gunnisoni*, 56. Of these 29 were seen on July 1 along the 37 miles from Sargent to Gunnison, and 23 when returning from Gunnison to Sargent on July 17; wood rat, *Neotoma* sp., 1; mouse, sp.??, 2; skunk, *Mephitis mesomelas varians*, 1; house cat, 1; total mammals, 85.

Birds: Magpie, 1; blackbird, sp.?, 1; swallow, sp.?, 2; robin, 1; hen, 1; unknown bird, 1; total birds, 7.

Reptiles: Garter snake, 3; rattlesnake, 1.

The great mortality among the prairie dogs along the Sargent-Gunnison stretch of road is explained by the fact that there are many of the animals there. It would seem that when a car comes along the prairie dog is usually on the opposite side of the road from its hole, and tries to get home ahead of the car. Sometimes it makes it, frequently it does not. Many of the dead prairie dogs seen were young animals.

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FORMATION NAMES IN THE MACKENZIE RIVER VALLEY[1]

THE pioneer map of the geology adjacent to the Mackenzie River by R. G. McConnell[2] was published in 1890. Thirty-one years later a report with two maps by E. M. Kindle and T. O. Bosworth[3] divided the Paleozoic sediments of the Norman-Good Hope area of the Mackenzie River into formations and indicated their areal distribution in the vicinity of the river.

It has been found that two names applied in this paper to previously undifferentiated formations were preoccupied by other formations. One of these names, Lone Mountain dolomite, was applied to an 1800 section of Silurian dolomite capped by Devonian limestone. The name, Lone Mountain limestone, had been previously used by Arnold Hague[4] for an Early Silurian formation[5] in the state of Nevada. Since there is no evidence that the Mackenzie River and the Nevada formations represent identical horizons, the

[1] Published with the permission of the Department of Mines, Canada.

[2] Report on an Exploration in the Yukon and Mackenzie basins, N.W.T. Ann. Rept. Geol. Surv. Can., Vol. VI, pp. 5D–163D (1890), 1888–89.

[3] Oil Bearing Rocks of Lower Mackenzie river valley. Summary Report, 1920, Pt.B., pp. 1B–72B, 1921.

[4] U. S. Geological Survey, 3d Annual Report, pp. 253, 262, 1883.

[5] *Bull. U. S. National Museum*, 92, p. 1516, 1915.

[2] Dr. G. L. Jepsen, of Princeton University, has recently discovered similar forms of approximately equal, but apparently not greater, age in Wyoming.