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### III

## A PECCARY FROM THE McKITTRICK PLEISTOCENE, CALIFORNIA

BY CHESTER STOCK

WITH SEVEN TEXT-FIGURES

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Contribution No. 19

# A PECCARY FROM THE McKITTRICK PLEISTOCENE, CALIFORNIA

By Chester Stock

The recent discovery of mammals related to the McKittrick animal fauna, during the course of the excavations conducted by the University of California by Charles E. Shantz, and other members of the University staff, has been reported from time to time. Review of the author's

work on a portion of these types of McKittrick fauna, particularly  
available.

## III

### A PECCARY FROM THE McKITTRICK PLEISTOCENE, CALIFORNIA

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WITH SEVEN TEXT-FIGURES

Illustration. Fig. 1. A fragment of the upper left molar of *Peccary* from the McKittrick fauna, showing the arrangement of the transverse tubercles and the position of the mesial and distal roots. Fig. 2. A single median ridge extending down the posterior surface of the tooth and rising the occlusal side of the teeth. Fig. 3. A diagram illustrating the arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper left molar of *Peccary*. Fig. 4. A diagram illustrating the arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary*. Fig. 5. A diagram illustrating the arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary*. Fig. 6. A diagram illustrating the arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary*.

Fig. 1 shows the arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper left molar of *Peccary*. The arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary* is shown in Fig. 2. The arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary* is shown in Fig. 3. The arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary* is shown in Fig. 4. The arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary* is shown in Fig. 5. The arrangement of the transverse tubercles in the upper right molar of *Peccary* is shown in Fig. 6.

# A PECCARY FROM THE McKITTRICK PLEISTOCENE, CALIFORNIA

By CHESTER STOCK

The recent discovery of peccary material in the McKittrick asphalt deposits, during the excavations conducted for the California Institute of Technology by Charles H. Sternberg, adds another member to the list of mammals known from this locality. In view of the rather uncommon representation of peccaries in the Pleistocene of California a record of occurrence of these types at McKittrick seems particularly desirable.

## *Platygonus near compressus* Le Conte

The specimens collected by Mr. Sternberg are unfortunately quite fragmentary and consist of a portion of a mandibular ramus with milk and permanent teeth and a metapodial. The characters exhibited by this material clearly suggest the genus *Platygonus*.

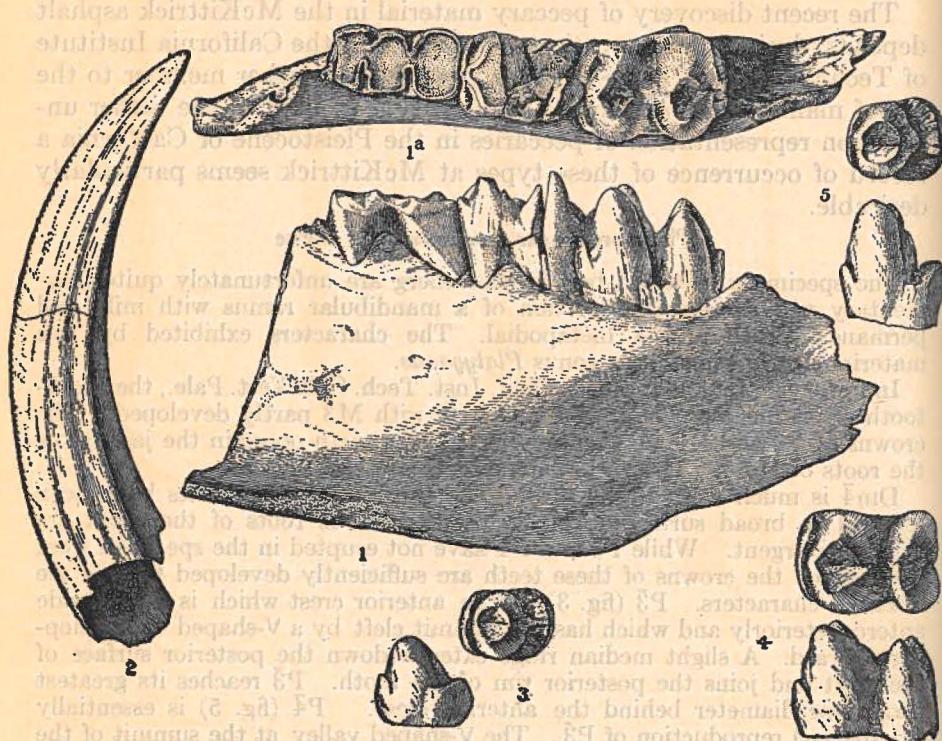
In lower jaw fragment No. 1, Calif. Inst. Tech. Coll. Vert. Pale., the cheek-tooth series includes  $Dm\bar{4}$ ,  $M\bar{1}$  and  $M\bar{2}$ , with  $M\bar{3}$  partly developed. The crowns of  $P\bar{3}$  and  $P\bar{4}$  are also present. These teeth occur in the jaw below the roots of  $Dm\bar{4}$ . The lower canine teeth are also present.

$Dm\bar{4}$  is much worn (fig. 1, 1a). The three transverse crests have been reduced to broad surfaces through attrition. The roots of the tooth are widely divergent. While  $P\bar{3}$  and  $P\bar{4}$  have not erupted in the specimen from McKittrick the crowns of these teeth are sufficiently developed to give the essential characters.  $P\bar{3}$  (fig. 3) has an anterior crest which is rather wide anteroposteriorly and which has the summit cleft by a V-shaped valley sloping forward. A slight median ridge extends down the posterior surface of the crest and joins the posterior rim of the tooth.  $P\bar{3}$  reaches its greatest transverse diameter behind the anterior crest.  $P\bar{4}$  (fig. 5) is essentially an enlarged reproduction of  $P\bar{3}$ . The V-shaped valley at the summit of the anterior crest does not slope forward as in  $P\bar{3}$ .  $P\bar{3}$  and  $P\bar{4}$  in No. 1 are like the comparable teeth in *Platygonus compressus*<sup>1</sup> and in *P. leptorhinus*.

$M\bar{1}$  is somewhat broken but possesses the characters of crown seen in the comparable tooth of *Platygonus*.  $M\bar{2}$  like  $M\bar{1}$  has two transverse crests. The cross-crests are higher than in *Prosthennops*. Each crest is cleft at the summit by a V-shaped valley. The crests are connected in median line across the intervening valley, the connection extending upward to a point situated at approximately two-thirds the distance from the base to the top of the crown of the tooth. Short transverse cingula are present at the anterior and posterior ends of the tooth. In  $M\bar{3}$  that portion of the tooth situated behind the second transverse crest is lacking. The anterior crest is larger and distinctly heavier than the second transverse crest.

<sup>1</sup> In figures 5 and 6, Plate 21, of Hay's report on the Pleistocene mammals of Iowa, Ann. Rept. Iowa Geol. Surv., vol. 23, 1912,  $P\bar{3}$  in the series of teeth of *Platygonus compressus* has been reversed, giving a posterior position to the transverse crest.

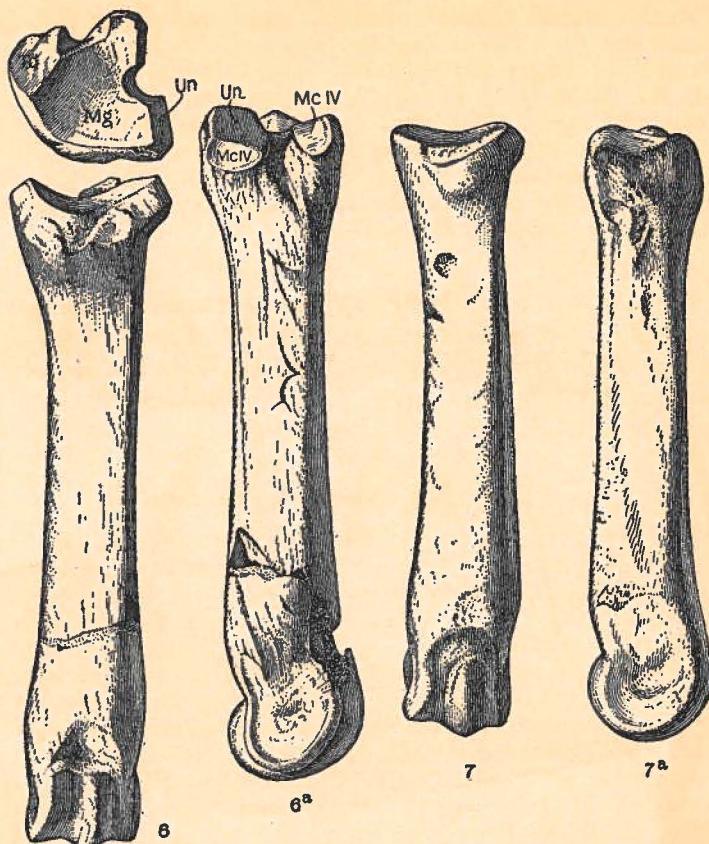
The single skeletal element available represents metacarpal III of the left manus (fig. 6). The metapodial No. 2, Calif. Inst. Tech. Coll. Vert. Pale., is slightly longer but distinctly more slender than the comparable element, No. 26639 U. C. C., of *Platygonus leptorhinus* Williston from the Pleistocene of Kansas. The latter specimen belongs, however, to an immature individual in which the distal epiphysis has not fused with the shaft. At the proximal end of No. 2 from McKittrick the trapezoid facet is somewhat smaller and the notch on the posterior border of the magnum facet is wider than in No. 26639 of *P. leptorhinus*.



Figs. 1 to 5. *Platygonus* near *compressus* Le Conte. Mandibular fragment and lower dentition, No. 1 Calif. Inst. Tech. Coll. Vert. Pale.;  $\times 1.0$ . Figs. 1, 1a, Dm<sub>4</sub>, M<sub>1</sub> and M<sub>2</sub>, inner and superior views; fig. 2, lower canine; fig. 3, P<sub>3</sub>, inner and occlusal views; fig. 4, incomplete M<sub>3</sub>, inner and occlusal views; fig. 5, P<sub>4</sub>, inner and occlusal views. McKittrick Pleistocene, California.

Since the description of the *Platygonus* remains from Rancho La Brea,<sup>2</sup> another metapodial of a peccary has been found in the collections of the Los Angeles Museum. This specimen is recorded from Pit 16 of the Los Angeles Museum excavations at Rancho La Brea. The metapodial, No. 26004 L. A. Mus. Coll. is shown in figure 7. No 26004 represents apparently a third metacarpal of an adult individual, although the proximal end of the element is so abraded as to prohibit the identification of several of the facets characteristic of metacarpal III. The McKittrick metapodial is distinctly larger than No. 26004 from Rancho La Brea, and the shaft in the former specimen, as viewed from the outer side, is relatively narrower than that in the latter form.

<sup>2</sup> J. C. Merriam and C. Stock, Notes on Peccary Remains from Rancho La Brea, Univ. Calif. Publ. Bull. Dept. Geol. Sci., vol. 13, pp. 9-17, 1921.



Figs. 6, 6a. *Platygonus* near *compressus* Le Conte. Metacarpal III, No. 2 Calif. Inst. Tech. Coll. Vert. Pale. Fig. 6, anterior view and view of articulating end; fig. 6a, view of outer side;  $\times 1.0$ . Facets Mg, for magnum, Td, for trapezoid, Un, for unciform, and McIV, for metacarpal IV. McKittrick Pleistocene, California.

Figs. 7, 7a. *Platygonus* possibly n. sp. or n. subsp. Metacarpal III?, No. 26004 L. A. Mus. Coll.; fig. 7, anterior view, fig. 7a, lateral view,  $\times 1.0$ . Rancho La Brea Pleistocene, California.

#### Measurements (in millimeters) of lower teeth, No. 1

Lower canine, anteroposterior diameter.....	12.
Lower canine, transverse diameter.....	10.3
Dm <sub>4</sub> , anteroposterior diameter.....	17.1
Dm <sub>4</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	9.1
P <sub>3</sub> , anteroposterior diameter.....	12.2
P <sub>3</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	9.4
P <sub>4</sub> , anteroposterior diameter.....	13.6
P <sub>4</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	10.7
M <sub>1</sub> , anteroposterior diameter (approximate).....	17.2
M <sub>1</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	.....
M <sub>2</sub> , anteroposterior diameter.....	20.9
M <sub>2</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	13.7
M <sub>3</sub> , greatest transverse diameter.....	13.9

#### Measurements (in millimeters) of metacarpal III, No. 2

Greatest length (approximately).....	90.2
Greatest transverse diameter of proximal end.....	17.7
Greatest anteroposterior diameter of proximal end.....	19.6
Transverse diameter of shaft at middle.....	11.6
Anteroposterior diameter of shaft at middle.....	11.9
Anteroposterior diameter through distal keel.....	17.7