

*Teleoceras proterus* (Leidy)  
*Aphelops longipes* (Leidy)  
 ?*Prosthennops* sp.  
 Camelid indet.  
*Serridentinus floridanus* (Leidy)  
     *simplicidens* Osborn  
     *brewsterensis* Osborn  
*Pliomastodon sellardsi* Simpson

According to Simpson (1930c, p. 184):

The evidence of the land mammals is very clear and not contradictory. It indicates approximate equivalence with the upper Snake Creek or the Republican River [of Nebraska] . . . At present the concensus seems to be that the Republican River and equivalents are referable to the lower Pliocene.

On the other hand, the pelagic mammals of the Bone Valley are regarded by Kellogg (1924, p. 765) as "clearly older than Pliocene and not later than upper Miocene," though he admits the possibility that they represent more advanced types than the comparable Miocene species. The pelagic mammals include the toothed whale *Kogiopsis floridana* Kellogg (1929), the sirenians *Felsinotherium floridanum* (Hay) and *Felsinotherium ossivallense* Simpson (1932a, p. 448), and the long-beaked dolphin *Schizodelphis bobengi* Case (1934). Inasmuch as none of these mammals is known elsewhere, and as two of the genera are unknown in Miocene deposits, the argument for a Miocene age seems very weak.

Among the reptiles in the Bone Valley deposits are the gavial *Tomistoma americana* Sellards and a very large land tortoise (Sellards, 1914, p. 73, figs. 7, 9).

Many phosphatized molds of mollusks and fish have been found in the Bone Valley, but most of them appear to have been derived from the underlying bedrock. An exception appears to be an oyster, which is reported to occur in abundance near the top of the workable phosphate bed at Pembroke (Sellards, 1915, p. 75).

*Utilization*—The Bone Valley formation has yielded many tons of pebble phosphate, and large areas remain to be exploited. The known reserves containing 70 percent or more of bone phosphate of lime are two billion long tons (G. R. Mansfield, 1942, p. 61).