

TABLE 10.—MEASUREMENTS (IN MM) OF THE FEMORA OF FOSSIL AND RECENT *Castor canadensis*.

	<i>C. canadensis</i> UF 17489		<i>C. canadensis</i> Recent	
	Haile XV A	N	$\bar{X}$	OR
Width, distal end	38.7	6	36.6	34.1–38.4
Anteroposterior depth, distal end	29.2	6	29.7	28.5–32.5
Width, external condyle	13.5	5	14.0	12.2–15.5
Width, internal condyle	12.5	5	12.1	11.6–12.5
Width of shaft at third trochanter	25.2	6	29.1	27.0–30.5
Anteroposterior diameter of shaft at third trochanter	13.9	6	11.5	10.2–13.5

## FAMILY CASTORIDAE

*Castor canadensis* LINNAEUS 1758

MATERIAL.—UF 17489: left femur.

This element, which lacks the proximal end and represents a young individual, shows no morphological differences from the living species. A comparison of measurements (Table 10) with examples of young, Recent *Castor canadensis* shows no significant size differences. Other Blancan records of *Castor* in North America are from the San Joaquin locality in California (Kellogg 1911, Stirton 1935) and the Hagerman fauna of Idaho (Stirton 1935, Zakrzewski 1969).

## FAMILY CRICETIDAE

*Sigmodon medius* GIDLEY 1922

MATERIAL.—UF 17489: left M<sup>1</sup>; UF 12341: right M<sup>1</sup>; UF 12337: left M<sup>2</sup>; UF 12339–12340: right M<sup>3</sup>; UF 12334, UF 12338: left M<sub>1</sub>; UF 12336: left M<sub>2</sub>; UF 12342: right M<sup>1</sup> and M<sub>3</sub> (both unworn).

This species characteristically possesses only two or three roots on the M<sub>1</sub>. If accessory roots are present, they are centrally located and are very small, peg-like structures. The labial root is always better developed than the lingual. The two specimens from Haile XV A (UF 12338) exhibit these characteristic features.

*Sigmodon medius* is nearly identical morphologically with a closely allied species, *Sigmodon minor*. According to Martin (1974), the only difference between the two species, other than size, is that the reentrant folds are deeper and narrower in *S. minor* than in *S. medius*. This character is not obvious in the relevant Haile XV A specimens because they show significant wear. Discrimination between these two species must