



FIG. 2. Schematic diagram showing generalized stratigraphy along creeks in the Dawson area, Y.T. It applies to the fossil locality at Gold Run Creek, and is based on a section described by the senior author (field notes, 1970) at nearby Quartz Creek. Downstream view. Stratigraphic units: 1. Schistose bedrock. 2. White Channel gravels (quartzose)—?early Pleistocene. 3. Auriferous gravels (iron-stained)—pre-Wisconsin ?interglacial. 4. "Muck" (frozen loess and reworked loess containing organic matter)—Wisconsin to postglacial.

Museums of Canada, and LUM—Laurentian University Museum), to provide illustrations and measurements of the most important specimens, and to comment on the age and paleo-environment of the fauna.

### Faunal List

- Canis cf. lupus* Linnaeus  
 \**Arctodus simus yukonensis* (Lambe)  
 †*Taxidea taxus* (Schreber)  
 \**Panthera leo atrox* (Leidy)  
 \**Mammuth americanum* (Kerr)  
 \**Mammuthus primigenius* (Blumenbach)  
 \**Equus (Asinus) lambei* Hay  
 †*Equus cf. E. (Asinus) kiang* (Moorcroft)  
*Alces alces* (Linnaeus)  
*Rangifer tarandus* (Linnaeus)  
 \*?*Boötherium* sp.  
 \**Bison alaskensis* Rhoads  
 \**Bison crassicornis* Richardson

\*Extinct species.

†Species now extinct in the region.

### Radiocarbon Dates

Dates reported have been carried out for the Quaternary Zoology section, National Museums of Canada by Isotopes Westwood Laboratories. Bone and horncore material was

processed according to the method of Berger *et al.* (1964, p. 999) and subsequently modified by C. V. Haynes. The modification involved treating the collagen with a dilute sodium hydroxide solution to remove the possibility of humic acid contamination.

### Systematic Account

*Canis cf. lupus* Linnaeus

?WOLF

Two canid specimens have been collected. The first is a right pelvic fragment (NMC 13487; Fig. 3, Table 1). Of recent specimens to which it was compared, NMC 13487 resembles most closely two adult male wolf pelvic bones from Ontario (NMC 30055, 30054).

The second fossil (NMC 17904; Fig. 4) is the proximal part of a left ulna which is very similar to recent wolf ulnae in the National Museums of Canada mammal collection and probably belongs to that species. Although the semilunar notch is largely preserved, the olecranon is lacking. The well developed radial notch of NMC 17904, the position of the nutrient foramen, and the muscle scar distal to it match those characters in *Canis lupus* ulnae.

Wolves are wide-ranging carnivores, and do not typify any particular habitat. They still occupy the Yukon Territory.

*Arctodus simus yukonensis* (Lambe)

SHORT-FACED BEAR

While digging for gold on fractional creek claim No. 57a, Gold Run Creek in 1909, Joseph S. Perron found most of a bear cranium at a depth of 40 ft (12.2 m) in frozen ground. A notarized statement to this effect is filed in the catalogue of the Paleontology Division, National Museums of Canada. The specimen was sold to Mr. P. F. X. Genest of Ottawa, who in turn sold it to the National Museums.

Lambe (1911a) first referred to the specimen as *Arctotherium cf. simum*. He (Lambe 1911b) later described the cranium (NMC 7438; Figs. 5–7) as the type of a new species of short-faced bear *Arctotherium yukonense*, which he considered most closely allied to *A. simum* Cope. Kurtén (1967, p. 57) recognized a subspecific difference between the very large forms from the Yukon, Alaska, California (Irvington), and Nebraska (Hay Springs), and