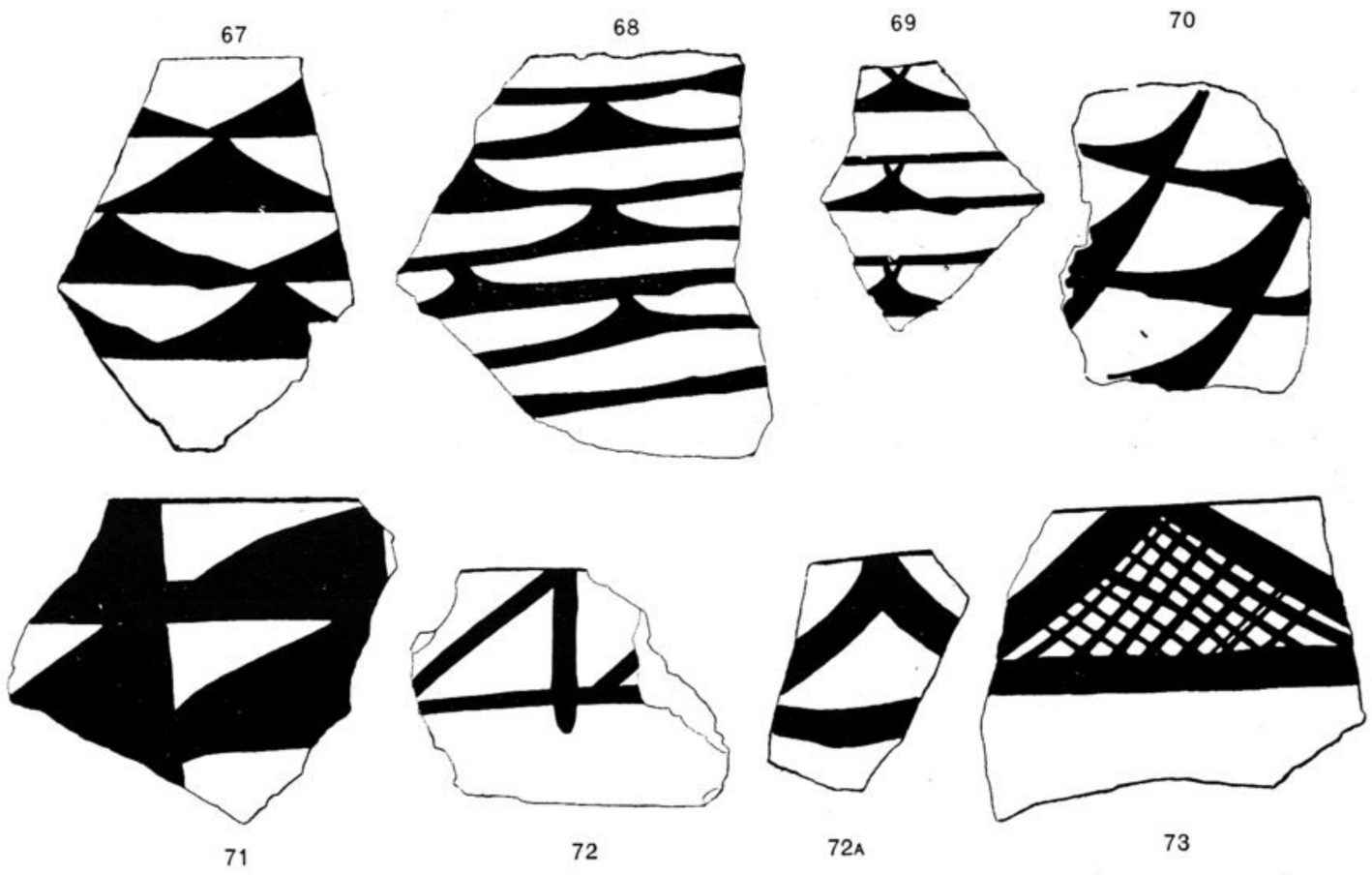
These and similar lineal patterns may be accompanied by spurs directed upwards, or by dots (figs. 79, 80). This peculiar motif is especially favored in group *a* with the carmine slip (*γ*), and it also occurs on similar vessels of group *b* (see plate 27, fig. 2). It is also very interesting to note how the triangles may be grouped opposite each other to produce a rhombiform pattern (figs. 81, 82). In this way an independent rhombus is formed and may be filled with the trellis pattern, as was the case with the triangle (fig. 83). These motifs have occurred thus far only in fragments of the group *γ*.

Lastly, the triangles may be represented by oblique lines only, as in the cup (fig. 84). The same vessel also has an interior decoration, which is, however, not the rule for cups of this form, but has been observed in groups *a* and *b* (fig. 85). It consists of a sheaf or branch pattern on a long stem, and is spread crisscross over the whole interior surface, while large spots are placed in the angles on the bottom.



(2) The oblique bands occur in their primitive form as groups of parallel lines (figs. 86, 87). They can be equipped in many ways. The most common is the filling of the interior with cross-lines (fig. 88) and with broad cross-pieces in single and double bands (figs. 89, 90). A peculiar effect is obtained as in fig. 91 by bands with filled-in rhombs or squares. The origin of these patterns is clearly connected with the ground motif. Oblique parallel groups of lines were first drawn over the surface of the vessel; these were then crossed by other parallel lines, and the form of the pattern results from the angles which these lines produce. The rhombs, rectangles, or squares thus formed are filled in with color alternately, or are left uncolored. The oblique groups of parallel lines may also be combined with the triangles (fig. 92). In fig. 93 they are changed into waviform groups. As in the horizontal, linearly arranged patterns (Reihenmuster), so also in the oblique-band patterns (Bandmuster), triangles can be grouped in opposite positions,