

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).—Continued.

Skull.	North Kurgan, Anau, + 17 ft.		Fox from Tor on the Red Sea (Mus. Bern).	Common fox (fem.) from Germany (coll. Duerst).	Fox from neolithic pile-dwelling Schaffis (Mus. Bern).	Fox from Sinai (Mus. Bern).
	No. 95.	No. 94.				
Basilar length	123	124	122	128	114	113
Basicranial axis	50	51	50	54	49	46
Basifacial axis	71	....	69	72	65	61
Length of nasalia	47	....	46	49	39	42
Width of nasalia	8	9	8	9	7	9
Length of palate	66	....	65	69	58	57
Width of palate behind pre- molar 4	22	22	21	23	20	21
Greatest width of skull	44	48	44	44	41	42
Width on meatus auditorius externus	42	45	42	45	42	42
Width on arcus zygomaticus	66	....	66	72	68	78
Least dimension of temporal	19	19	21	20	20	20
Width between proximal or- bitals	29	28	30	32	30	31
Least dimension between the interior borders of orbits	23	23	22	27	24	21
Length of cavitas cerebralis	70	69	71	76	69	72
Length of face	62	64	63	67	....	62
Width of skull	39	42	40	42	....	35
Width of occiput	42	45	42	45	....	42
Length of lower jaw	97	....	....	....	....	91
Length of molars of lower jaw	57	....	....	....	....	48

layers in which they are found; but their perfect condition seems to indicate either that the ancient inhabitants did not care to crush these bones or that the foxes died while searching for food after the destruction of the dwellings of the layer in which they were found.

Canis lupus Linnæus (*Canis pallipes* Sykes [?]). (See plate 71, figs. 1 and 2.)

In the æneolithic culture-period we find at +8 feet three remains belonging apparently to the same animal. These are a half of a right upper jaw, a part of the right frontal bone, and the anterior part of the right branch of a lower jaw. The dark-brown color of these three bones seems to confirm the supposition that they belong to the same individual. The upper jaw is distinguished by a short row of teeth. In this again the premolars form a relatively short row and the carnassial tooth is relatively very large. If we make the dental row equal to 100, the length of the carnassial tooth is 30 per cent and that of the three premolars 44 per cent. Among wolves, both European, Indian, and American, Studer finds the first relation varying between 25 and 29 per cent; only in a *Canis hodophylax* from Japan is the relation 31.4 per cent. The relation of the three premolars to the whole row of back teeth amounts among wolves to from 43.5 to 49 per cent, and in *Canis hodophylax* 40 per cent. In our case, however, it is 44 per cent, in which the proportion falls into line with those of the wolves.

This Anau canine was without doubt a wolf whose muzzle is somewhat short, the premolars are small, while the carnassial tooth is large, although the anterior inner protuberance of the carnassial tooth is very slightly developed. Interstitial