

occipital triangle, which varies here between 1 : 0.74 to 1 : 0.78. In *Canis matris optimæ* this ratio, according to Studer, is generally 1 : 0.74 to 1 : 0.81 and in the wolf 1 : 0.91. That *Canis matris optimæ* occurred also in ancient Greece is shown by a skull in Jeitteles's collection, which is said to have come from a find in Greece (see table).

We have thus seen that the Assyro-Babylonian culture in all probability did not possess the dog of the metal period of the North Kurgan of Anau and therefore probably had no relation with the Anau people; but that, on the other hand, this dog is found in ancient Egypt—provided Jeitteles's original determinations are correct—and that we have here no such parallelism of forms as exists in the opinion of Studer already mentioned. It is, therefore, not improbable that the primitive Egyptians, who, in the opinion of most Egyptologists as well as myself (*cf.* Die Rinder von Babylonien, Assyrien und Aegypten, p. 73, Berlin, 1899), migrated from Central Asia via the Red Sea to Egypt, brought with them this dog as well as the long-horned cattle which originated in Central Asia. This is an attractive conjecture which follows logically upon what has been said. The appearance of *Canis matris optimæ* in Greece is not astonishing, but forms the connection of the Anau dog with Central European finds, which are especially abundant in Austria. Migrations of peoples and commercial intercourse had, therefore, at a remote time brought this dog from inner Asia into the heart of Europe.

Ordo RODENTIA.

MURIDA.

Arvicola sp.

As a recent interloper we have the lower jaw with all the teeth of a mouse.

