

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

Skull.	North Kurgan, Anau.			<i>Sus vittatus</i> . (Mus. Bern).		<i>Sus scrofa</i> , Tunis (wild boar).		<i>Sus scrofa palustris</i> (Mus. Bern).		Maori pig, New Zealand (coll. Duerst).	<i>Sus scrofa domesticus</i> . Tschontschitz. (Mus. Teplitz.)
	+6 ft.	-8 ft.	+20 ft.	Wild, Sumatra.	Tame, of the Bat-taks.	Mus. Bern.	Coll. Duerst.	Schlossberg.	La Tène.		
Length from middle of occipital ridge to line of junction between anterior borders of orbits.....	116	125	....	120	118	113	127	....	....	99	116
Length from same point to coronal suture.....	51	54	55	55	53	46	56	36	38	35	40
Greatest width of frontal bone.....	82	96	101	86	92	85	102	84	86	81	102
Length of frontal bone to line of junction between anterior borders of orbits..	61	....	....	76	75	67	73	....	....	57	64
Height of fossa temporalis	32	....	....	38	37	32	42	....	....	25	39
Greatest occipital height...	92	....	....	98	99	....	106	....	....	60	102
Least occipital height.....	62(?)	....	....	....	....	....	82	60	65	55	79
Greatest occipital width....	88	....	....	....	....	....	123	90	90	88	110
Least parietal width.....	32	....	....	33	34	26	17	24	24	23	29
Greatest parietal width....	72	....	....	....	....	....	78	72	69	68	81
Width between anterior borders of orbits.....	58	58	66	54	58	53	74	....	....	60	74
Length from anterior to posterior border of orbit..	31	....	....	34	33	35	38	32	36	30	31

Lower jaw.	Anau.					Schlossberg.		Vindonissa, Roman time.	Wild pig of pile-dwellings.*
	+12 to +15 ft. 1903.	+24 ft. Adult.	+19 ft. Adult.	+26 ft. Adult.	+26 ft.	No. 584.	No. 659.		
Length of symphysis.....	62	....	....	....	....	62	....	59	123-144
Width of corpus between exterior borders of alveoles of tusks.....	45	....	....	....	....	45	....	42	....
Width between inner borders of same.....	28	....	....	....	....	31	....	30	....
Transverse diameter before premolar 2.....	34	....	....	....	....	34	....	33	....
Height of horizontal branch before premolar 3.....	37	....	....	....	....	37	....	38	....
Height of horizontal branch behind molar 3.....	....	51	45	50	47	....	47	47	60
Length of molar 3.....	....	30	....	....	....	....	26	30-31	43-46
Width of ascending branch..	....	78	65	70	69	....	70	67	....

* After Rüttimeyer.

absolute certainty only by comparative experiments with living individuals of both of the respectively postulated ancestors. In the meantime we shall follow the recognized hypothesis of the majority of the authors, namely, that *Sus palustris* is derived from *Sus vittatus*, especially since this conception agrees with the requirements of our special case, and because, contrary to the requirements of Nehring's hypothesis, no remains of the large pig (presumably *Sus scrofa ferus*) are found in the lower strata. Notwithstanding the fact that the contemporary climatic conditions were favorable to the breeding of swine, they appear only