We know further that great numbers of these large animals were killed by the Assyrian king Ashur-nasir-pal, on the hunting grounds near the Euphrates. Aristotle mentions the occurrence of the buffalo with horns curved back to the neck, in Arachosia, the Persian province Khokand; and Chosroes II (591 to 628 A. D.) is represented on a silver plate in the National Library of Paris as hunting this animal.*

There can be no doubt that two large bovine animals lived in very ancient times in Northern Persia in proximity to the Anau kurgans. Which of these two animals furnished the bones we are discussing and was the one hunted by the ancient Anau-li? Fortunately there are among the bones from the deepest layers of the kurgan several which enable us to answer this question. These are fragments of a right branch of a lower jaw, which I have restored, a basioccipital bone, and a fragment of a horn-core.

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

Lower jaw.	North Kurgan, Anau, – 20 ft.	Bos namadicus Narbada (Brit. Mus.).	Bos primige- nius (Mus. Bern).	Bubalus arnee (Paris).
T	438	. 443		455
Length		171	161	125
Length of dentition		110	104	
Length of molars		80	56	
Length of premolars	15 200 CONTRACTOR	115		154
Length of toothless part		142		139
Height of horizontal branch at premolar 1	53	51	45	51
Width of incisive part		83	84	102
Basioccipital bone.		North Kurgan, Anau, -17 ft.	Bos primi- genius, Kirken- dorightshire (Mus. London).	Bos taurus, Walthamstow.
Length of condyle		110	130	105
		43	43	
Width above condyle		56	65	
Width on upper protuberances		60	72	57
Width on tubercula pharyngeæ		37	37	26
Length from upper protuberances to tubercula pharyngeæ		44	46	
Lateral length of basioccipital		92	94	76
Provenience of horn-core.		Circumference at base.	Vertical diameter.	Length of core
Anau		about 400	120	
			122	about 830
Ilford, Essex, England, Brit. Mus. (N. 25426) Bos primigenius			124	1000
Algeria, Bos opistonomus Pomel (Mus. Algeria)		340	90	800
Levallois-Perret (Paris), Bos primigenius (Mus. Paris)			110	i 725
			S. 17. (27. (27. (27. (27. (27. (27. (27. (2	, ,

It is well known that one of the principal differences between the bubaline and the taurine form of the ox tribe consists in the slender form of the lower jaw and especially in the greater width of the incisive part (corpus) of the lower jaw in the buffalo, and the greater narrowness of the horizontal branch behind the

^{*}Duerst, Quelques ruminants sur des œuvres d'art asiatiques. Revue archéolog., 1, pp. 239-244.