

development of horns* have shown that it is the horn-sheath which causes the form of the horn, and since, on the other hand, a retardation of the development occurs under domestication in the sense that the growth of the horn remains fixed at the stage of an earlier youthful form, it is easy to understand that only a sheep which is flat-horned in its youth could have produced a sheep with compressed horns like the turbary sheep of Rüttimeyer.

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

Skull of <i>Ovis aries palustris</i> Rüttimeyer.	North Kurgan, Anau, +28.5 ft.	Schaffis (Switzer- land), neolithic, Mus. Bern.	Walthamstow, 15 ft. deep, coll. Corner, London.	Ireland, turbary, Mus. Paris.	Canning-town, neo- lithic, coll. Corner, London.	Iceland, recent, Paris.
Front line between base of horn-cores.....	45	43	65	43	47	45
Back line between base of same.....	73	78	81	81	82	76
Greatest width of occiput.....	73	....	67	69	67	69
Least width of same.....	42	....	50	39	48	42
Greatest height of same.....	49	....	49	50	49	51
Least height of same.....	32	....	34	32	30	34
Greatest width of parietals.....	62	....	68	73	68	69
Least width of same.....	41	....	40	39	41	41
Parietal height.....	31	....	28	29	22	30
Longitudinal diameter of horn-core.....	45	37	28	32	26	29
Transverse diameter of same.....	26	18	20	21	15	20
Circumference of core at base.....	115	100	79	95	75	87
Length of horn-core.....	195	78	150	110	80	110
Distance between points.....	248	....	267	....	169	....

Lower jaw of adult <i>Ovis</i> .	Entire length.	Length of dental series.	Length of toothless part.	Width of vertical part behind first molar.
North Kurgan, Anau:				
- 15 feet.....	*180 (?)	75	45	*60 (?)
- 15 feet.....	....	78	45	....
+ 6 feet.....	....	71	....	54
+ 20 feet.....	167	71	43	59
+ 23 feet.....	152	71	42	46
+ 24 feet.....	170	71	48	50
<i>Ovis vignei</i> , Ladak, Mus. London.....	190	81	47	56
<i>Ovis aries palustris</i> , from Ireland, Mus. Paris.....	173	71	42	51

*Measurements on incomplete pieces.

The appearance of the horn-cores of the turbary sheep and the goat-horned sheep mentioned in the æneolithic and copper-culture strata of Anau may, therefore, easily be considered the remains of an autochthonously derived domesticated form, especially because of the quantity of transitional forms to the large-horned sheep.

*Duerst, Versuch einer Entwicklungsgeschichte der Hoerner der Cavicornia, Frauenfeld, 1902. Sur le développement des cornes chez les Cavicornes. Bull. Mus. d'Hist. Nat., 1902, p. 197.