

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

| Horn-cores. | Length. | Circumference at base. | Longitudinal diameter at base. | Transverse diameter at base. |
|--|---------|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| North Kurgan, Anau: | | | | |
| <i>Ovis vignei arkal</i> Lydekker: | | | | |
| - 10 feet | 250 | 180 | 62 | 45 |
| - 15 feet | | 200 | 70 | 53 |
| + 26 feet | | 170 | 67 | 43 |
| Probably domesticated, small-horned specimen, forming connection with the real <i>Ovis palustris</i> : | | | | |
| + 8 feet | | 150 | 57 | 40 |
| + 20 feet | 110 | 94 | 32 | 20 |
| + 25 feet | 130 | 120 | 41 | 26 |
| + 26 feet | 106 | 93 | 32 | 22 |
| | 117 | 112 | 42 | 27 |
| <i>Ovis aries palustris</i> Rüttimeyer: | | | | |
| + 26 feet | 117 | 73 | 25 | 16 |
| | 97 | 72 | 27 | 14 |
| + 33 feet | 114 | 73 | 25 | 14 |
| | 75 | 72 | 25 | 14 |
| Types of <i>Ovis aries palustris</i> : | | | | |
| England: | | | | |
| Lea Valley (coll. Corner) | 85 | 70 | 24 | 14 |
| Londonwall, Roman times (coll. Corner) | 120 | 105 | 32 | 21 |
| Lea alluvium, The Mills, London | 105 | 85 | 36 | 16 |
| Lea alluvium, The Mills, London | 70 | 54 | 15 | 15 |
| Germany: | | | | |
| Naegelstedt neolithic, Prehistoric Museum, Berlin | 130 | 100 | 37 | 22 |
| Schlossberg, La Tène | 110 | 102 | 39 | 21 |
| Schlossberg, La Tène | 100 | 75 | 26 | 15 |
| France: | | | | |
| Grotte du Pontil, Nat. Hist. Mus. | 120 | 100 | 40 | 20 |
| Pile-dwellings of Paladru, Paris | 75 | 80 | 23 | 16 |
| Switzerland: | | | | |
| Schaffis neolithic, Bern | 78 | 100 | 37 | 18 |
| Nalps, recent | 80 | 75 | 22 | 19 |

It may be objected, however, that the turbary sheep might have been imported from elsewhere in the culture period II, and that the different large-horned domestic sheep were only the products of crossing with the wild sheep or with some other large-horned domestic sheep, such being found in the pile-dwellings of the Lake of Biemme, as *Ovis aries studeri*, or as products of the crossing of the wild Mediterranean mouflon on *Ovis palustris*. The decision between these two possibilities would not be fully possible had not Professor Pumpelly conducted the excavation of the bones with the greatest care throughout. It is of the greatest importance to us that we know exactly the depth from which each fragment of bone was taken; and it follows that we are able to make the following statement concerning the position in the stratified series, and consequently the relative time of appearance:

Ovis vignei arkal Lydekker occurs practically throughout all the strata; the best-preserved piece comes from the lowest layer at -20 feet, the second at -15 feet, other small pieces of horn-cores at +18 feet, +21 feet, and a good piece again at +26 feet. Therefore, this animal was hunted and eaten by the inhabitants of the North Kurgan down to the copper period.