Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

Skull.	Anau, +34 ft.	*Ovis aries*, neolithic (without horns), turbary of Abbeville, Mus. Paris.	*Ovis platyura bucharica* Fitz (fem.), Mus. Paris.	*Ovis platyura ægyptiæ* Fitz (fem.), Mus. Paris.	*Ovis aries*, recent specimen.	
					Gascogne.	Ireland.
Greatest length of base, *ca*.....	185	....	190	214	212	197
Lateral length of frontal (bregma to orbita)....	57	....	63	80	74	75
Length of molars of upper maxilla.....	35	39	45	48	43	44
Length of premolars.....	26	21	21	25	19	19
Sagittal length of frontal bones.....	82	76	80	92	92	82
Parietal height.....	30	....	27	35	32	32
Parietal width.....	59	52	61	71	53	65
Greatest height of skull.....	87	....	86	104	72	78
Greatest height of occiput.....	52	....	52	59	48	48
Least height of same.....	37	....	38	43	33	29
Greatest width of occiput.....	65	....	66	76	67	67
Least width of same.....	42	....	43	55	44	41
Least width of front.....	65	....	66	68	63	69
Greatest width of same.....	104	108	109	119	117	119
Distance between orbitals.....	....	75	71	77	76	77
Width of palate behind molar 1.....	48	39	45	58	50	52
Width of palate in front of premolar 1.....	29	27	23	26	32	23

This apparent resemblance does not, however, permit us to assume a relationship to one of these forms, for it is readily seen from my former investigations into the influence of horns upon the shaping* of the skull, that the absence of horns produces uniform characteristics and that while considerable variance may exist in the absolute craniological dimensions, the relative dimensions always remain the same. Now, what can this hornless sheep form be, and whence can it have come? The bone remains give us no information on these points; and we must, therefore, resort to deduction and inference.

Let us first examine the recent races of sheep of Turkestan. The Central Asiatic steppes harbor only two races of sheep, which are generally designated:

(*a*) The fat-buttocked sheep (*Ovis aries steatopyga* Fitz); (*b*) the fat-tailed sheep (*Ovis aries platyura* Fitz).

Ovis aries steatopyga is characterized by a posterior overloaded with fat, which on the buttocks projects upward in the form of a fatty protuberance which is split in the middle. The ram of this breed has horns of medium length which are thick and strong at the root and grow narrower towards the blunt point. The horns, without rising above the crown of the head, form, in winding, a double snail-shaped revolution back, down, and forwards. In the ewes and the wethers the horns are smaller and weaker, and curved only backwards and forwards. There occur at times four-horned and even five-horned rams in this race of sheep; and, on the other hand, we find here and there hornless females.

*Experimentelle Studien ueber die Morphogenie des Schaedels der Cavicornia. Vierteljahresschrift d. Naturf. Gesell. Zürich, Jahrg. 1903, p. 360.