The latter alternative does not appear to me to be sufficiently justified, and I incline rather to the first idea, for the following reasons.

We find in the layer at +30 feet the frontal piece of an adult animal with a little horn-core of 3.5 cm. length and a circumference of 7.3 cm. This cranial piece must represent a transitional form to *Ovis palustris*, especially as no mistake as to the age of this animal is possible, because of the presence of a parietal piece which is connected with the frontal by the sutura coronalis. If this cranial piece had belonged to a young animal it would have broken open along the sutures when the skull was crushed, while in the old individual as a matter of fact the suture is still so firm that the bones would break before the sutures would open. Thus it seems that the long-tailed *Ovis palustris* form may have given rise to the long-tailed sheep (Maimene breed) which is still living in those regions, provided always that the formation of the fat tail, which was probably pathological, did not originate until after the distribution of the turbary sheep to Europe, which possibly happened towards the end of the æneolithic period of Anau. The occurrence to-day of hornless female animals among the fat-tailed sheep and turbary sheep renders this explanation more probable. However, this view rests only upon speculation, for direct proofs are not to be had and probably never will be.

In the tables on pp. 378–379, the extremity bones of the sheep of the Anau kurgan are brought together and compared with some accurately determined extremity bones of subfossil or recent sheep. In these one can see that the larger wild sheep or its direct descendants occurred in the lower layers, while in the middle and upper layers the small *palustris* sheep predominated.

Capra hircus rütimeyeri Duerst. (See plate 76, figs. 9 and 14.)

The goat, of which we find the horn-cores and extremity bones among the bone remains from Anau, belongs, as already stated, in the uppermost layers of the North Kurgan. Really typical and well-preserved remains are very scarce. Of these there are some horn-core pieces and two perfectly preserved metacarpi, as well as the fragment of another. In these we can recognize a small short-horned goat, such as lives still, in a slightly differentiated form, in Central, Eastern, and Southern Asia, as well as in the Malayan Archipelago. One of the most primitive forms is without doubt the so-called wild goat of Crete, which is probably only a reversion from the domesticated to a wild state, very similar to *Capra ægagrus*, and in which is embodied the exact type of the goat of the pile-dwellings. M. Evans has published from his excavations at Cnosse (Crete) of the second palace (about 1500 B. C.) a very perfectly preserved relief in faience representing a she-goat with her young.* The horns of this animal are much longer than those of the recent goat from Crete, figured in plate 78, fig. 5.

The horn-cores differ from those of the sheep in the greater height to which the inner cavity extends, which leaves room for only a little dense substance at the point of the horn-core.

*Salomon Reinach, La Crète avant l'Histoire, l'Anthropologie, 1904, p. 265, fig. 7.