of the ant-oblique valley (Owen) = 100, and call this = a, and call the distance from the same point on the crown to the end of the anterior pillar = b, then $a : 100 = b :$ index.

By means of the data furnished by Frank and Wilckens, and this added method of Tscherski, we are able to compile the following illustrative table, based on the dimensions of the teeth of the upper jaw.

Table of dental indices (in percentages).

Provenience of dental series.	Premolar 2.		Premolar 3.		Premolar 4.		Molar 1.		Molar 2.		Molar 3.	
	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.	Index length to width.	Index of projection of anterior lobe.
Anau, Komorof tr'h	78.8	110.5	87.5	121.0	96.5	128	104	119	88.8	125	83.3	....
" —24 feet...	83.9	106.3	....	....	96.4	129	100	125	100	127	84.0	115
" —15 feet...	....	....	....	....	92.6	116	....	....	....	....	....	....
Yana River.....	71.2	104.5	106	126.1	110	122.2	119	120	107	122	84.4	120
Western Siberia..	60.9	105.8	94.4	123.5	100	123	100	123	109	125	88.8	123
Tarpan, after Tscherski.....	60.8	105.0	93.1	109.	100	113	104	111	104	112	75.8	114
Equus hemionus...	57.5	107.2	96.2	103	104.4	112	108	119	93	123	83.0	120
Equus przewalskii.	50.2	....	85 2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Equus onager.....	69.8	100	93	115	96.4	115	100	119	96	123	82.5	132

It appears from the above table, as regards the length and width relation of the crown of the molars, which according to Frank and Wilckens is so characteristic, that in all the compared horse teeth the length exceeds the width in premolars 2 and 3, and molars 3 and 2, and only equals the width in premolar 4 and molar 1, or is shorter. Only on a skull from Yana River in Siberia do I find somewhat shorter teeth, in which the width is therefore relatively greater. This would be an indication that the horse of the Anau kurgan belonged to the Western race.

If, now, we compare the relations under Tscherski's method and their results, we find that the highest value for the projecting of the internal lobule belongs to the Anau horse, the Siberian horse, *Equus onager* and *Equus hemionus*.

We have here in the especially demonstrative premolar 3 = 121, premolar 4 = 128 and 129, molar 1 = 119 and 125, molar 2 = 125 and 127.

Tscherski* calls the measurements belonging to the Tarpan "high," which in the sense of Frank's method would assign this animal to the Oriental horse group. He mentions, however, that in an Arabian horse these measurements are 115.7, 116.6, 117.6, 121.2, and 118.3; and in a horse from Dongola 116.6, 122.7, 122.5, 125, and 125, which correspond excellently with those of the Anau horse. Tscherski says further that the maximum figures for this projection are found in the broad-fronted races of fossils and recent Siberian horses. In the ass Tscherski found strong variations, and in the half-ass a series of proportions which also were similar

Op. cit., p. 307.