

CHAPTER XIX.

THE HORSE OF ANAU IN ITS RELATION TO HISTORY AND THE RACES OF DOMESTIC HORSES.

(Plates 87-91.)

Having, in chapter XVIII, endeavored to prove that the equid of the North Kurgan of Anau is a horse and not an ass, and to show its relation to other Asiatic Equidæ, and further to picture the changes it underwent during the life of the civilizations of that kurgan, I shall now consider the relation in which the Anau horse (*Equus caballus pumPELLII* mihi) stands to the subfossil horse and to some historical domestic breeds, as well as to the *Equus przewalskii* Polyakoff.

As is commonly known, the domestic horses are generally classed in two groups: the *Oriental* and the *Occidental*. Frank* calls the first of these groups also *Equus parvus*, and the second *Equus robustus*, and discusses at some length the points of difference between the two types. In this connection I will state briefly some points which have not been sufficiently touched upon in the previous chapter.

In the *Oriental horse*, especially in the Arabian, the brain-skull is, relatively, very strongly developed; the face less so. These horses are called broad-headed, because the width of the forehead is large in comparison with the length of the skull. We have already spoken of the teeth; regarding these we may here refer especially to the anterior and posterior crescentic islands (Owen's terminology), in which the enamel-margin is not so wavy; the internal lobe is placed just in the middle of the grinding surface, and its division into two is not very clearly marked. The hollow bones are remarkable for their graceful shape and solid, hard texture; the metacarpal bones are relatively narrow. In many points, therefore, this group of horses resembles the ass.

On the other hand, these same points distinguish the Occidental from the Oriental horse. In the *Occidental horse* the facial part of the skull predominates at the expense of the brain-skull, the skull appears long and narrow, the forehead is narrower, the rim of the eye-socket is but slightly prominent. The enamel-margin of the crescentic islands is very wavy, and the internal lobule is divided into two very distinct horns and flattened. The bones of the extremities are heavy and massive, while their texture is less dense and hard than in the Oriental horse. The tarsal bones are generally broader than in the latter group. Again, Sanson,† applying Broca's anthropological method, has proposed another classification of horses based on *dolichocephaly* and *brachycephaly*, dividing them into four dolichocephalic and four brachycephalic races; but it has not been possible to maintain this division in practice, as it is too schematic. We can not consider here other attempts at classification.

*Frank, Ein Beitrag z. Rassenkunde unserer Pferde. (Vortrag) Landw. Jahrbücher, IV, 1875, pp. 33-52.

†A. Sanson, Nouvelle détermination des espèces chevalines du genre *Equus*. Comptes Rendus de l'Académie d. Sciences, t. LXIX, pp. 1204-1207.