

*fossa* of the lower jaw. The angle formed by the two lines is the positive or negative *parietal-crest-curvature* index (*Scheitelkruemmungsindex*); the angle being positive (+) when the crista lies below the Lesbre line, and negative (−) when the crista lies above the Lesbre line. According to this, *horses* should almost always have a *negative*, and *asses* a *positive* index.

Since the "Lesbre line" leaves at times something to be wished for, I have chosen a *second-control index* which expresses the size of the acute angle formed between the prolongation of the facial tangent and that of a tangent on the brain part of the frontal and of the parietalia. In the ass this angle is about 40°, and in the horse 20° to 30°.

As regards the bones of the facies, it is to be noted that the observations of the length of the free part of the nasal bones have absolutely no value, since this is wholly individual, or possibly also subject to racial variations. Also I do not find the shape of the sutures of the nasalia with the frontal and the lacrimal to be always characteristic; if they are *useful*, as stated by Salenski and Tscherski, they are too dependent on the width of the frontal to be *decisive*. Not more so is the shape of the lacrimal on which Rüttimeyer seemed to place great reliance; nor can the triangular form of the orbital be used as a characteristic of species.

Lastly, as regards the *teeth* characteristics, the occurrence of the "spur" must be used, notwithstanding Lesbre's assurances, with some caution; I agree with Rüttimeyer, Tscherski, and Owen, when I assign a higher value to the position of the internal lobule and its form, as also to the size of premolar 2 and molar 3. In this connection I have made some very instructive experiments by grinding on teeth of asses and horses, and have thereby arrived at the conviction that, as regards the "spur," by grinding to a sufficient depth, one may make out of every horse tooth an ass tooth, and sometimes from an ass tooth a horse tooth, without taking into account that in the first teeth of the ass ever published (Owen, plate LVIII, fig. 1) the spur shows on all the teeth and even double on one. Such cases are, however, extremely rare, and the "spur" is nevertheless to be regarded as a *useful* characteristic.

After this review of the criteria in question we can pass now to a comparison of the ancient Egyptian mummified ass with the horse of Auvernier. The brain-skull of the ass of Abadieh shows the following relations: the ear-load index (Ohrbelastungsindex) is 42° with the foramen tangent, 35° with the condylus tangent; the same index on the skull of the Auvernier horse is 28° with the foramen tangent (B 1); the condylus tangent (B 2) is not measurable, as the condyli are broken off. The parietal curvature index (*Scheitelkruemmungsindex*) is +22° on the ass of Abadieh, and −7° on the horse of Auvernier. Rüttimeyer remarked that there was something asslike in the shortness of head and width of forehead of the equid of Auvernier.

*Teeth.*—I have already discussed the teeth characteristics as described by Rüttimeyer, and have repeatedly drawn the conclusion that the equid of Auvernier is a horse. The teeth are indeed very short and close-set. But we see clearly the horselike shape of the internal lobule which is very widely drawn out in two horns, while in the ass of Abadieh it is round and placed median. Then, too,