of the enamel of the Anau horse stands midway between the Siberian horse of Tscherski and the diluvial horses of Rutimeyer, on the one hand, and on the other hand, the subfossil horses now before me from Hostomitz, Auvernier, Schuettarschen, and Königsfelden, which have a much simpler enamel plication than animals of the modern heavy Occidental races of exactly equal age.

### THE SKULL AND ITS PROPORTIONS.

In beginning the study of a horse's skull one asks instinctively: was the skull large or small? Indeed the length of the skull gives a very good rule for determining the withers-height, and thereby also a provisional classification of the horse. It is accepted that heavy horses have the largest heads, and that light Oriental horses and ponies have the smallest skulls. I shall not speak here of the methods of taking the measurements, and will only refer for these to the rule drawn up by me in association with Professor Kraemer at the request of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zuechtungskunde, which will soon appear.

Since it is possible to calculate with approximate accuracy the length of the skull from any of its measures of length (the longest measure possible being preferable), I have calculated this for all the incomplete subfossil skulls before me, from the proportions obtained from 50 skulls that the molar row stands to the basilar length as 10 : 28, and to the anterior length as 10 : 31.

*Length of skulls (in millimeters).*

| | Length on base. | Length of anterior face. | | Length on base. | Length of anterior face. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Clydesdale horse, after Nehring | 574 | 623 | *Equus przewalskii*, after Salenski: | | |
| Horse from Boulogne, coll. Duerst | 543 | 618 | No. 5218 | 481 | 543 |
| Diluvial horse from Nussdorf, after Woldrich | 555 | .... | No. 5212 | 472 | 528 |
| Diluvial horse from Remagen, after Nehring | 528 | 562 | Neolithic horse, Kutterschitz | 487 | 543 |
| Schuettarschen, horse of the iron time (Hallstatt) | 506 | 560 | Alemannic horse, Königsfelden | 490 | 536 |
| Arabian horse, after Nehring | 500 | 540 | La Tène horse, Hostomitz | 476 | 527 |
| Thoroughbred British race horse, coll. Duerst | 496 | 538 | Arabian horse, from Abassii, after Nehring | 476 | 520 |
| Anau horse, calculated, 5 years old | 492 | 545 | Indian horse, after Nehring | 438 | 492 |
| *Equus przewalskii*, after Salenski: | | | Auvernier, bronze time horse | 436 | 485 |
| No. 5213 | 485 | 542 | Subfossil horse from Gera, after Nehring | 416 | ... |
| No. 5216 | 495 | 547 | Exmoor pony, 15 years, after Nehring | 390 | 424 |
| No. 5214 | 484 | 538 | Neolithic horse, turbary, Somme (France) | 396 | 427 |
| | | | Ass from Abadieh | 389 | 449 |
| | | | Ass from Aden, British Museum | 376 | 431 |

It follows from this comparison that the Anau horse had a skull of about the same size as *Equus przewalskii* and that the other Bohemian subfossil horses, like the Alemannic horse of Königsfelden, stand very near the Anau horse and Przewalski horse in size of skull. In contrast, it appears that the horse of the bronze age from Auvernier has a very notably smaller skull, but still smaller is that of the subfossil horse of Gera and Spandau mentioned by Nehring. And smallest of all is the skull of the neolithic horse from a turbary of the Somme in France, being smaller than that of the smallest Exmoor pony in the Berlin collection;