

We see here that the skulls from the Somme, with a ratio of 230, stand in the same class with those of the Iceland ponies and the Anau horse, together with the Arabian horse and the smallest specimens of *Equus przewalskii*. Here, too, comes the Auvernier horse of the bronze age, and it agrees well with a Kalmuk horse of Nehring's series; but the Bohemian horses all belong to the narrow frontal class.

Nehring, in his table of this ratio finds the smallest index, on a real horse, on a Turkestan mare brought from Bused by von Schlagenweit; her index was only 212. He calls broad-fronted all horses with indices up to 240, and narrow-fronted all above this.

Tscherski, as we have seen already in the general discussion, distinguishes also medium-fronted horses, among which he includes all with indices between 226 and 240. If we would avoid the expressions broad and narrow-fronted, it would be better, as Eichbaum has mentioned, to use the terms "dolichoprosopic" and "brachyprosopic" than "dolichocephalic" and "brachycephalic," since it is not the brain-cap but the face that varies.

The diluvial horses of Germany appear at once to have been narrow-fronted, while those of Siberia, of Tscherski, and the *Equus przewalskii* of Salenski were the medium-fronted. With these we must rank the horse of Anau, and there remains only the question as to where the horses of Solutr  and Kesslerloch belong. Sanson wished to count them among the "dolichocephali;" he is, however, opposed by Fraas, who ranks them with the W rtemberg fossil horses as short-headed.

The studies of Studer* and Hescheler† also, as regards the Swiss horses, have supplied no valuable data concerning the shape of head.

BASILAR AND PALATAL REGION.

I can not leave the discussion of the skull without touching upon Frank's proportion of the basilar-palatal region, although this dimension can neither be directly measured on the remains from Anau, nor calculated with approximate accuracy. I have determined the value of this index (which is also influenced by the ear-musculature) in discriminating between ass and horse, and I remark that Salenski as well as Nehring considers it of the greatest value; yet Nehring asserts that a real ass, *Equus tæniopus*, resembles in this respect a horse. But since this index is a weakened repetition of the ear-load and parietal-curvature indices, it is better to use the more delicate method; however this may be, a brief review of this index in our horses is given in the following table:

	From foramen magnum to vomer.	From vomer to sutura palatina.
<i>Equus asinus</i> from Sarepta, 5 years, after Nehring	88	95
<i>Equus caballus</i> , Exmoor pony, 15 years, after Nehring	95	91
<i>Equus asinus</i> , East Africa, after Nehring	101	88
<i>Equus caballus</i> Auvernier	102	100
<i>Equus caballus</i> Kutterschitz	103	94
<i>Equus caballus</i> Turkestan, 10 years, after Nehring	115	96
<i>Equus caballus</i> Schuettarschen, Hallstatt time	130	100
Diluvial horse, Remagen, after Nehring	139	111

*Studer, Die Tierreste aus den Pleistocänen Ablagerungen des Schweizerlandes bei Schaffhausen. Neue Denkschriften Schweiz. Naturf., 1902. Die Knochenreste aus der H hle zum Kesslerloch bei Thayngen, *ibid.*, 1904.

†Hescheler. A written communication from the author from a study not yet published, received with many thanks.