

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

Skull.	<i>Equus asinus</i> , Abadie IV Dyn., Egypt.	<i>Equus caballus pumPELLII</i> .							<i>Equus przewalskii</i> Pol. No. 5212, after Salenski.	<i>Equus caballus robustus</i> Hallstatt time of Schuet- tarschen.
		Turbary of the Somme, France.	Pile- dwelling of Auver- nier (Switz- erland).	Turbary of Kut- terschitz (Bohe- mia).	Bronze time of Hosto- nitz, Bohemia	Turbary of So- brusan (Bohe- mia).	Alemann tomb of Königs- felden (Switz- erland).			
Greatest length.....	449	407	.....	477	543*	.....	.....	497*	528	560*
Basilar length.....	389	396	.....	436	487*	.....	.....	453*	472	506*
Lateral length of frontal bone.....	.....	151	170	169	185	.....	157	191	.....	198
Length of molars.....	62	59	.....	67	84	79	.....	72	.....	81
Length of premolars.....	80	.....	.....	81	89	89	.....	91	.....	.....
Length of diastema.....	54	60	.....	89	.....	.....	.....	97	.....	.....
Length of palate.....	200	189	.....	233	.....	.....	.....	267	.....	.....
Length of dental series of lower jaw..	141	.....	.....	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	178	.....
Length of diastema of lower jaw.....	58	.....	.....	81	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
Width of ascending branch of lower jaw.....	106	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greatest length of lower jaw.....	334	.....	.....	352	.....	.....	.....	.....	421	.....
Length of frontal.....	102	173	.....	197	244	210	189	225*	250	245
Greatest height of skull.....	118	.....	.....	120	.....	.....	116	115	246	119
Greatest height of occipital.....	89	85	82	85	.....	.....	74	89	111	110
Least height of occipital.....	62	60	55	57	.....	.....	47	52	.....	62
Greatest width of occipital.....	106	99	102	94	.....	.....	89	109	114	108
Least width of occipital.....	60	.....	.....	54	.....	.....	49	60	.....	67
Least width of frontal.....	71	64	70	81	84	80	74	72*	88	90
Greatest width of frontal.....	185	167	174	182	200	188	168	184*	202	209
Distance between interior corners of orbits.....	113	113	114	113	134	132	113	114*	.....	143
Width of brain-skull between tem- pora.....	.....	99	89	100	110	110	99	.....	110	110
Width between oral ends of crista molaris.....	138	133	132	148	162	150	148	.....	.....	165
Width of corpus premaxillare.....	52	48	.....	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
Greatest width of nasalia.....	90	84	.....	.....	110	.....	90	.....	.....	112
Width of palate between molar 3... Width of palate before premolar 2...	93 44	71 47	73	98 61	87 58	91	73 .....	..... .....	..... .....	95

* Not exactly measurable.

THE BONES OF THE EXTREMITIES.

Referring to my comparative treatment of the bones of the extremities, in chapter XVIII, I will, to avoid repetition, lay stress only on such characteristics and dimensions of these bones as are of importance to our discussion; besides, I will add the tarsal and femoral bones, which were omitted in the earlier discussion. We have already noticed the marked slenderness of the *scapula* of *Equus pumPELLII*, a feature which Frank* has already pointed out as a characteristic of the Arabian-Oriental horse. Particularly noteworthy in comparison with the *scapulae* of the diluvial horse of Kesslerloch is the slight convexity of the contours of the bone at the collum; the edge of the articulation and the tuberculum supraglenoidale on the one hand and the squama on the other hand project very little over the straight line; this helps to produce the general impression of great slenderness. From this it is clear that the Roman horse of Vindonissa was almost as large as a recent horse of Pinzgau.

*Frank, Anatomie der Haustiere, 2 Aufl., p. 210.