

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

	Scapula.			Humerus.		Radius.		
	Length.	Width of superior part.	Width of distal part.	Length.	Distal width.	Length.	Proximal width.	Distal width.
Anau	310	120 (?)	64	....	60-68	....	65-70	56-60
Schlossberg	282	142	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kreisgruben* (after Nehring)	280	142	70	238	60	295	68	59
Fallow pony (after Nehring) . . . . .	....	....	....	261	67	....	....	....
Vindonissa	360	....	95	294	81	....	....	....
Pinzgau (after Nehring)	365	189	104	....	....	....	....	....
Przewalski horse (after Salenski) . . . . .	....	....	....	261	74	316	80	73
Przewalski horse (Bern) . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	276	70	67
<i>Equus stenonis</i> (after Major) . . . . .	....	....	....	281	69-75	340	85.5	81
Westeregeln (after Nehring) . . . . .	....	....	....	313	83	....	....	....
Cardamone (after Major) . . . . .	....	....	....	305	84	333	91.5	81.5
La Tène . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	303	68	65
Stankowitz . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	292	70	65
Hostomitz . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	283	72	64
Desenzano (after Major) . . . . .	....	....	....	....	....	323	74	66
						330	80	....

*Circular pits at Oldenburg, Germany, explored by Nehring.

Humerus.—Although the Anau humerus does not admit of complete measurement, it is possible to obtain from the dimensions of the distal part a certain comparison with the humeri as these are known to us from diluvial and prehistoric localities in Europe.

These figures show that the humeri of Anau, together with those of the Oldenburg-Kreisgruben and the Fallow pony often mentioned by Nehring, hold the record for smallness, while *Equus przewalskii* has, according to Salenski's measurements, a somewhat coarser humerus. *Equus stenonis* appears to agree well with *Equus przewalskii*, and the Roman horse of Vindonissa is notably larger than the Anau horse and comes nearest to the horses of Westeregeln and of Cardamone.

Radius.—As stated before, there exists no complete radius from Anau, but the quantity of perfect radii from the Bohemian localities and from Vindonissa permit us to make a very instructive comparison. Here again we see clearly that *Equus caballus pumpellii*, the horses of the Kreisgruben, the La Tène horse, and those from Stankowitz and Hostomitz are the smallest horses of the whole series, the Anau horse being probably the most slender-limbed. The second horse of Hostomitz seems to be somewhat larger, and also, according to the skull, to be a product of crossing with the large type of horse, as are also, probably, the horses of Cardamone and Desenzano and the Roman horses of Vindonissa. The *Equus przewalskii* has a radius approximately of the size of that of Anau, but stouter.

Carpus.—Of the carpal bones we have from Anau three ossa magna and one from Vindonissa. This last surpasses very significantly in size those from Anau. On the other hand, the ratio of width to length is throughout the same.

Metacarpus.—Ever since the exterior of the horse has occupied attention, a deep-reaching importance as regards value and race has been ascribed to the metacarpus and metatarsus (*os du canon* of French authors). But Kraemer was