

remains (most likely young individuals like *Equus przewalskii* of Bern) which permit us to suppose a smaller size of this horse than is shown by the other bones; still, according to the index these bones are considerably larger than those of Anau and of the La Tène time. The horses of Vindonissa are notably larger than any of those mentioned, and approach throughout the heavy diluvial horse of Nehring. But *Equus przewalskii* stands, in respect to its metacarpi, in the middle, among the La Tène horses of Bohemia.

The other French subfossil horses resemble the smaller forms of the Solutré horse and *Equus caballus nehringi* of the Schlossberg as well as the Bohemian horses of neolithic age.

Femur.—For the sake of completeness we will add a brief comparison of some dimensions of the femora, although we have from Anau only distal ends of these bones, and in the specimens from Vindonissa the epiphyses are injured.

Table of dimensions (in millimeters).

	Femur.			Tibia.		
	Distal width.	Diameter on interior condyle, after Major.	Diameter on interior condyle, after Nehring.	Length.	Proximal width.	Distal width.
Anau.....	76 81 77 83	43 50 46 46	102 110 105 114	305	78	63
Przewalski, Salenski {adult.....	81	.....	118			
{young.....	80	.....	102			
Spandau.....	75	.....	100			
<i>Equus stenonis</i>	83	48.5	.....	366 350	105 99	73 74
Cardamone.....	101	60	.....				370	106	82
Vindonissa.....	85	51	112	367 372	..... 84	62 70
Westeregeln.....	108	112				340	103	85
Tschontschitz (turbary)*.....	.....	.....	.....	282 285	70 64	50 47
Hostomitz.....			

* Epiphysis broken off.

We see here, too, the above-mentioned relation of the Anau horse to the bronze-age horse and to *Equus przewalskii*; and of the Vindonissa horse to the diluvial horse. At the same time, since we have here to do with articulation, it is clear that, as stated by Kraemer,* the joints of the slender-limbed horses are relatively stouter and broader than those of other horses. This relation appears just here, since the lengths of the femora from Anau hardly exceed 300 mm. while those from Vindonissa measure 350, those from Westeregeln were about as large,† and those from Cardamone as much, indeed, as 414 mm.

We must also make some remarks in regard to the *tibiæ*, although these were considered at length in the first part of my report. The smallest of all here appear to be the *tibiæ* from Tschontschitz, which the turbary find seems to date from a relatively late time, probably in the bronze age. Those from Anau and Spandau

*D. Landw. Tierzucht, VIII Jahrgang, No. 28, p. 327.

†Nehring, *op. cit.*, p. 134, note 3.