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PART VII.

DESCRIPTION OF SOME SKULLS FROM THE NORTH KURGAN,
ANAU.

By PROFESSOR G. SERGI.

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CHAPTER XXI, PAGES 443-446, PLATES 92 AND 93.]



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[CHAPTER XXI. PLATES 92, 93.]



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CHAPTER XXI—SKULLS FROM ANAU.*

PLATE 92.

Figs. 1-3, No. 1, A.N.K., +25 feet.

Skull of adult individual, probably female, imperfect. Length, 185 mm.; breadth, 141 (?) mm.; index, 76.2. Height from auditory foramen to bregma, 107 mm. Frontal breadth, minima, 95 mm. Orbital width, left, 36 mm.; orbital height, 30 mm.; index, 83.3. Malar bone, left, breadth, 25 mm.; height, 26 mm. Nasal bone, left, length, 26 mm.; width, 10.5 mm. Angle of nasal bone with frontal, 130.7°. The skull is *mesocephalic*, *chamæcephalic*, with frontal suture; with inclined orbit; malar bone is small. Only the left part of the nasal bone; in form and type it is identical with the nasal bones of the Mediterranean race, and very different from the Mongolian type of nose. The skull is a *pentagonoides*.

Figs. 4-5, No. 2, A.N.K., Terrace III.

We complete this description with another fragment of adult skull, *i. e.*, with one complete maxilla, and with part of the left mandible. Palato-maxillary breadth, 61 mm.; length, 55 mm. Pyriform aperture of nose, width, 22 mm. Nasal height, 47 (?) mm. Index, 46.8. Spino-alveolar height, 23 mm. Little prophantia or alveolar prognathism; teeth strongly worn.

PLATE 93.

Fig. 1, No. 3, A.N.K., +23 feet.

Skull of child, 2 to 3 years, imperfect. Length, 166 mm.; breadth, 122 mm.; index, 73.4. Maxilla of the same individual; it has the second molar milk tooth. Skull, *ovoides*, dolichocephalic.

Fig. 2, No. 4, A.N.K., +32 to +37 feet.

Skull from 2 to 3 years, imperfect. Length, 170 mm.; breadth, 120 mm.; index, 70.5. Maxilla with mandible, with 2 milk molars. *Pentagonoides*, dolichocephalic, a little deformed.

Fig. 3, No. 5, A.N.K., -11 feet.

Skull of child, 4 to 5 years, imperfect, without the frontal bone. Breadth, 124 mm.; length, from 170 to 175 mm. (calculated); index, from 72.9 to 70.8. Dolichocephalic, probably *ellipsoides cuneatus*. The left fragment of mandible has 2 milk molars.

Fig. 4, No. 6, A.N.K., +32 to +37 feet.

Skull of child, imperfect. Length, 188 mm.; breadth, 125 mm.; index, 66.4. Ultra-dolichocephalic, *ellipsoides*, very long.

Fig. 5, No. 9, A.N.K., +25 feet.

Fragment of skull of child, *ellipsoides cuneatus*. Breadth (probably), 124 mm.

*Although the skulls found in our excavations were as a rule badly crushed, Mr. Langdon Warner was able to save the more important parts of several individuals. Professor Sergi has kindly volunteered to examine these and gives the results herewith.—R. F.

OTHER SPECIMENS, NOT SHOWN ON PLATES.

No. 7, A.N.K., Terrace I, Skeleton a.

Fragment of skull of child, type of dolichocephalic skull.

No. 8, A.N.K., +37 feet.

Skull of child, fragment. Breadth, 127 mm. It is an *ovoides*, or *ellipsoides cuneatus*.

RESULTS.

From examination of these skulls it is found that—

The characters of the skulls of Anau, both in calvaria and in facial bones, do not show any different structure from the characters which commonly we find in the skulls of the Mediterranean variety with long dolichomesocephalic form.

The cephalic indices, together with the nasal index in the fragment No. 2 (plate 92, figs. 4 and 5), the form of the maxilla and of the nasal bone, show apparently this convergence of characters.

The prosthathia of the same fragment, No. 2, is not absolutely absent in the Mediterranean race.

The pentagonal form of the skull is also common in the Mediterranean race, and is a general character in the skulls of the fetus and children.

(See my memoirs: *Le forme del cranio umano nello sviluppo fetale*; Rivista di Biologia, Como, 1900. *Nuove osservazioni sulle forme del cranio umano*; Atti Società romana di antropologia, 1904. *Die Variationen des menschlichen Schädels und die Klassifikation der Rassen*; Archiv f. Anthropologie, N. F. III, 1905.)

These skulls differ absolutely from the so-called Mongolian type.

The results shown above give a certainty to my hypothesis of some years ago on the probable penetration into Central Asia of one branch of the Mediterranean variety. (See Gli Aarii in Europa e in Asia, Torino, 1903.)

Table of measurements (in millimeters) of the fragmentary skulls, adult and infant, of North Kurgan, Anau.

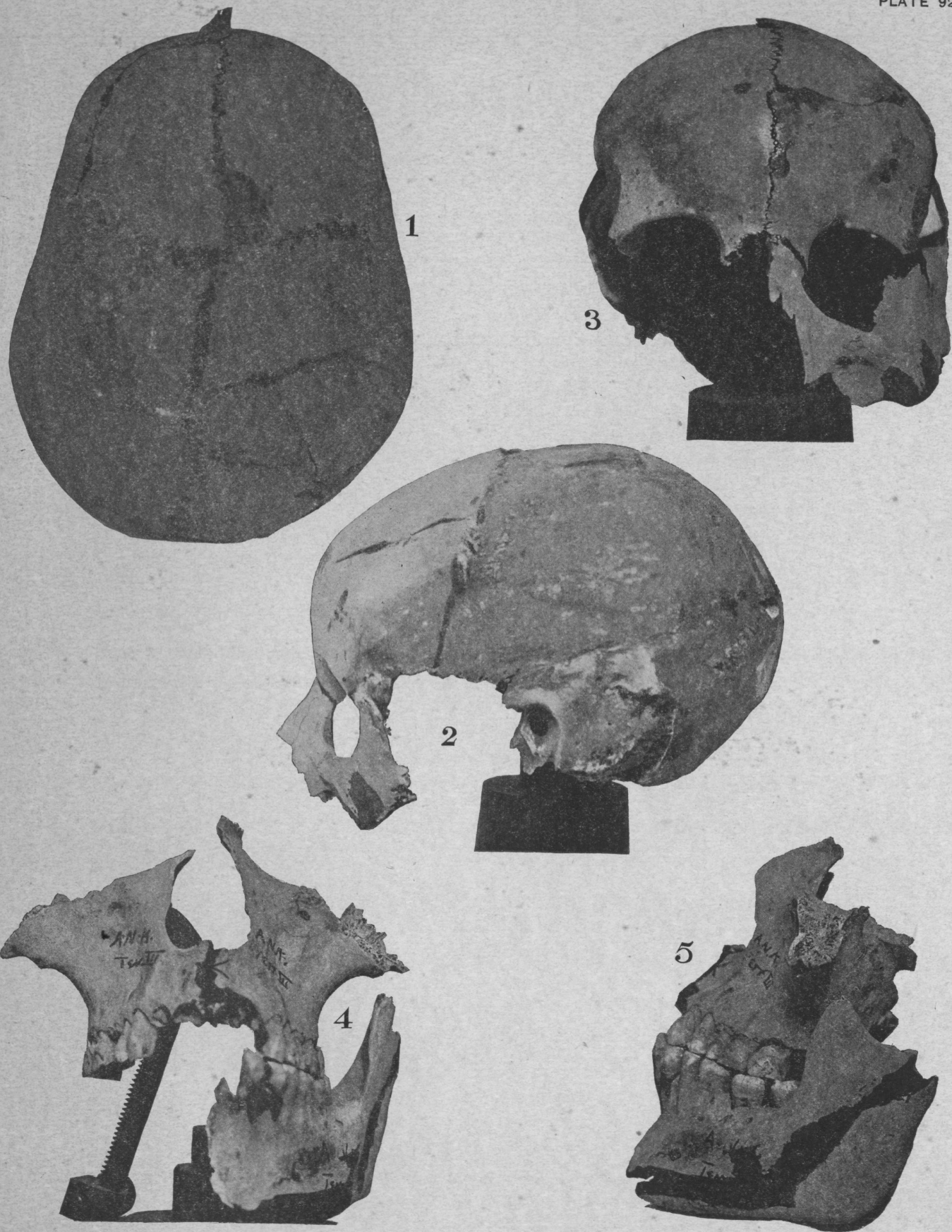
+ = feet above, — = feet below datum.

	1 +25. Adult.	2 Terr. III. Adult.	3 +23. Inf.	4 +32 to +37. Inf.	5 +11. Inf.	6 +32 to +37. Inf.	7 Terr. I. Inf.	8 +37.	9 +25.
Length.....	185	.....	166	170	170-175?	188	.....	.....	.....
Breadth.....	141?	.....	122	120	124	125	.....	127	124?
Index.....	76.2	.....	73.4	70.5	72.9-70.8	66.4	.....	.....	.....
Frontal breadth (min.).....	95	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Height from auditory foramen.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasal height.....	.....	47?	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nasal width.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index.....	.....	46.8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orbital width.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orbital height.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Index.....	83.3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palato-maxillary breadth.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Palato-maxillary length.....	55
Cranial form.....	Pentag.	Ovoid.	Pentag.	Ellips.	Ellips.	Ellips.	Ellips.



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FIGS. 1-3. Skull of adult, probably female (No. 1, A.N.K., +25 feet). From top of first culture, North Kurgan, Anau.
4-5. Fragment of adult skull (No. 2, A.N.K., Terrace III). From near end of first culture, North Kurgan, Anau.



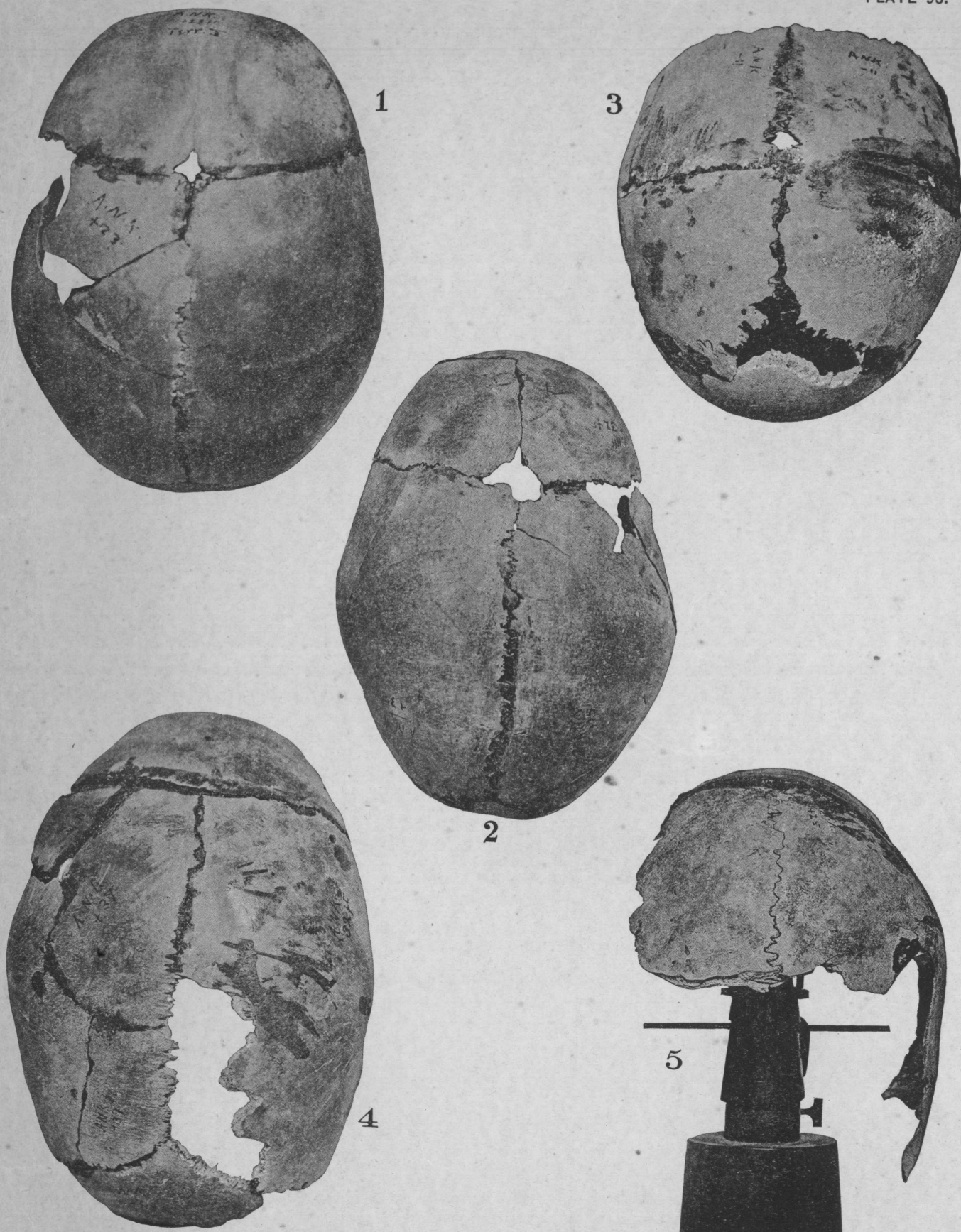


FIG. 1. Imperfect skull of child, 2-3 years (No. 3, A.N.K., +23 feet). Near end of first culture, North Kurgan, Anau.

2. Skull of child, 2-3 years (No 4, A.N.K., +32 to +37 feet). From second culture, North Kurgan, Anau.

FIG. 3. Skull of child, 4-5 years (No. 5, A.N.K., -11 feet). From the earlier centuries of the first culture, North Kurgan, Anau.

4. Imperfect skull of child (No. 6, A.N.K., +32 to +37 feet). From second culture, North Kurgan, Anau.

FIG. 5. Fragment of skull of child (No. 9, A.N.K., +25 feet). From end of first culture, North Kurgan, Anau.



