APPENDIX.

NOTE ON THE PIG SKELETON FROM LYDSTEP HAVEN,
PEMBROKESHIRE.

(By MARTIN A. C. HINTON.)

I HAVE examined the skeleton found at Lydstep Haven by Mr. Leach, and find it to be that of a sow approaching two years in age. The remains differ in no essential respect from those of the existing *Sus scrofa*, and from their very large size, the general appearance of the bones, and the strength of their muscular attachments, one may conclude, without much doubt, that the Lydstep pig was a wild one—although, as the famous *Torfschwein* controversy proved, it is not always an easy matter to distinguish with certainty the skeletons of wild from those of tame pigs.

The skull of the Lydstep skeleton is unfortunately badly mutilated. It is represented chiefly by two large fragments from either side of the face; these show both premaxillæ, both maxillæ, large portions of the palatines, and small fragments of the lachrymals. Nothing is left of the brain-case. The mandible is complete save for the condylar and coronoid processes, which have been broken off. Practically all the teeth are preserved. Of the molars, m.¹ are almost worn out, m.² are about half worn, and m.³ have just entered into full wear, their posterior or third lobes being slightly abraded. The molars are of quite normal structure, the principal cusps being well defined, and with little trace of secondary division. There is a large basal tubercle in the outer mouth of the transverse valley of m.², a similar though smaller tubercle blocks the outer mouth of the anterior valley of m.³, and a much smaller one occurs in m.¹; corresponding tubercles, showing similar differences from tooth to tooth, are seen in the inner valley mouths of the lower molars. The talon of m.³ is rather short, being hardly longer than the length of the middle lobe and the central tubercle together. It consists of a pair of cusps in front, and a small terminal cone behind. In the left tooth the outer paired cusp of the talon is secondarily divided into a larger anterior and a smaller posterior portion. The premolars, canines (these showing the well-known 'sexual' characters to perfection), and incisors are normal and call for no description.

With regard to the rest of the skeleton, the trunk is represented by a number of vertebræ from all regions, and, including the atlas and the sacrum (the latter comprising five vertebral elements), and by portions of the ribs and sternum. The dorsal and lumbar epiphyses are free, and the sacral sutures are still distinctly visible.

The limbs, with the hands and feet, are practically complete. The epiphyses of the long bones are still free to a great extent. In all essential respects the manus and pes agree perfectly in structure with those of the living wild boar; but the articular facets of the individual carpals and metacarpals, and of the tarsals and metatarsals, present, when compared with those of the recent skeletons at my disposal, many little peculiarities of their own: these peculiarities are, no doubt, due to certain peculiarities of habit or environment. The Lydstep skeleton will therefore be of great help in the work of appraising such variations in the much older and more problematical remains of the Pliocene and Pleistocene pigs; for this reason, apart from any others, it forms a valuable addition to the osteological material in the National Collection. One feature of great anatomical interest, although almost certainly only an abnormality—for I have never found such a thing in any pig before (and I have carefully studied the feet of nearly all the living and a good many of the fossil members of the family)—may be mentioned here; in both the right and the left unciform there is on the inferior margin of the dorsal surface of the bone, and just above and between the facets for metacarpals IV and V, a little facet for a supernumerary ossicle. Although fairly well acquainted with the literature of the so-called "accessory" ossicles of the carpus and tarsus, I am quite unable to identify the present example with anything previously described.

The following measurements may be of use for comparison:—

	mm.
Tip of premaxilla to hinder edge of alveolus of m. ³ . . .	235
Do. to termination of its nasal branch . . .	144
Height of termination of nasal branch above alveolar border . . .	45.5
Breadth of snout behind incisor 2 . . .	about 39
Palatal width taken from outer edge of alveolus of p. ⁴ . . .	about 62
Do. do. do. m. ² . . .	about 72
Mandibular ramus, tip to hinder edge of m. ₃ . . .	197
Do. height below m. ₂ inner side . . .	42
Do. breadth between m. ₂ and m. ₃ . . .	31
mm.	
Teeth:—p. ₁ to m. ₄ . . .	127
p. ₁ to p. ₄ . . .	48
p. ₃ to p. ₄ . . .	25
m. ₁ to m. ₃ . . .	79
m. ₁ to m. ₂ . . .	41
p. ₄ to m. ₃ . . .	115
p. ₃ to p. ₄ . . .	38
p. ₂ to p. ₄ . . .	27
m. ₁ to m. ₃ . . .	79
m. ₁ to m. ₂ . . .	38
m. ₂ 24 × 20, m. ₃ 38 × 21, m. ₄ 21.5 × 16, m. ₅ 39 × 17.5.	

Upper canine, greatest height of crown and fang, 51; height of enamelled surface, inner side, 21; crown, antero-posterior × transverse 15.7 × 8.5

Lower canine, length by calipers from present point to closed end of root, 63; transverse widths of inner, outer, and posterior faces, 14 × 10.5 × 8.6.

Scapula: Height 236; greatest width of infrapinnous fossa, 101; width at neck, 30; coracoid process to post-glenoid border, 47; glenoid articulation, 3.55 × 31.

Humerus: Extreme length, 242; head to trochlea, 215; greatest distal breadth, 47; width of distal articulation, 34

Radius : Length, inner border, 179 ; proximal articulation, 33.5×23 ; greatest distal width, 40 ; width of distal articulation, 34.5.

Metacarpal IV : Unciform surface to distal keel, 87.

Os innominatum : Extreme length, 292.

Femur : Head to internal condyle, 257 ; least width of shaft, 24.5 ; width of distal articulation, 54.5.

Tibia : Extreme length, 241 ; width of proximal articulation, 58 ; width of distal articulation, 33 ; least width of shaft, 24.5.

Metatarsal IV : Cuboid surface to distal keel, 101.5.

In conclusion I should like to add that, in my opinion, the Lydstep Haven deposit is clearly of Holocene age, and that it should be correlated with the peat and silt of the Thames Alluvium. If this be so, no part of the deposit can be older than the Neolithic period, and that fixes the most remote date at which this wild sow can have lived.