APPENDIXES
APPENDIX - I

Faunal Remains Sent by Shri R.M. Shastekharish
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Molar (Elephant)
(Collected from an individual in Bidar)

The specimen is identified to be the molar of an elephant probably of 'Elephas Indicus'. The external curvature indicates that it is from the right jaw. The size of the specimen and its serrations on the grinding surface point to its affinity with a baby elephant, under 25 years. The disintegration between the lines of enamel depressions support the finding of its teen age condition. The molar is an entire specimen with alveolar projections embedding in the maxilla. It is too small to belong to an adult animal. The matter peeping through the margins has disintegrating dentine; all suggestive if its tender age. The tooth section has alternate layers of cement, dentine and dissolitary enamel.
pointing towards its location on surface terrain. Even the periosteal membranes and periodontal coverings have not either decomposed or digested. Hence, matting associated with atmospheric association is clearly visible. The specimen is bereft of wild life affinity and ancestry in animal evolution.

Commutations

1. The suggestion that it is from a period neither remote nor from archaeological location, is manifest by desiccated periodontal coverings, which are still matting round the alveolar processes.

2. The specimen belongs to a baby elaphus indicus of semi-domestication origin.

3. It is from a location of surface terrain.

4. The specimen does not belong to remote past.

Antler

The specimen is from the shaft of an antler from Souralli (Aurad taluk); and is too small to indicate its species. The external ridges with the absence of a
medullary cavity are indicative of its non-bony origin. It is roughly estimated to fossilize about 30% as suggested from 'Tuning fork test'. There are no marks indicating its use as a bone tool. The specimen has probably reached earth creast much before the fossilization stage is complete, hence it bears partial stages of disintegration.

Connotations

1. The specimen is an Antler of an unidentified species.

2. The fossilization which had started, ceased short due to its appearance on earth creast.

3. There are no indications of its use as a bone tool.

Tooth (Tush)

It is a deciduous tooth of an carnivorous canine from Bkhar (Aurah taluk). Its alveolar process is bereft of pulp cavity and its emerging vessels. Its canine origin is identified by the enveloping glossy enamel and the tapering of its crown projection. This condition is
is only prevalent in carnivorous animals.

**Connotations**

1. The specimen is identified as a tush.
2. It belongs to a small carnivorous animal.
3. It is of a carnassial type.
4. The tush bears glossy enamel typical of canines.
5. The size of the animal is not bigger than a modern averaged sized dog.

**Tooth (Incisor)**

It is an incisor of a small sized canine from Kilp (Anrad taluk). The lingual and labial surfaces are convex, while contact margins are not indicating any heavy wear. The stumpy stem with no alveolar pore is suggestive of its deciduous nature. The enamel coat which normally envelopes the crown is extending to its root too. It is perhaps the associate of the tooth (tush) described above as they are finds from the same location.

1. It is identified as a Tooth (Incisor) of a small canine.
2. It is of a deciduous nature.
Incisor (Incisor - Bovine)

It is an incisor of a Bos Domesticus from Yenkura (Shalki taluk). It is from adult animal as the crown is stumpy and its table worn. The animal is of medium stature. It has neither ancestry nor archaeological importance.