****Cheek teeth****

1-The upper are stenonine, plicated, with small protocones.

2-The lower, also stenonine, have rounded double knots, pointed linguaflexids, and deep ectoflexids on molars. There are no protostylids on the P2.

****Lower Incisors****

Infundibula seem to be lacking or poorly developed, at least on the I3 and I2.

****Limb bones****

Fragmentary, scarce, and polymorphous, they suggest the occurrence of at least two species. I have not been able to find any corelation between the various morphologies and their stratigraphical origin.

1-Third metacarpals
Some are gracile (U II 23 (34)) rather like *E. tabeti* (Aà¯n Hanech, Algérie); other more robust (U II 23 (208), U II 36 (138)), remind of *E. stehlini* (Casa Frata, Valdarno) and resemble specimens of Garba IV (Melka Kunturé, Ethiopie); all, however, may be referred to the same species.
One is very robust (U III 20 (346); it resembles the MC III of Bed I-Lower Bed II d’Oldoway, though it is larger; it gives evidence of the presence of another *Equus*.

2-Third metatarsals
They are even more polymorphous et more difficult to classify than the metacarpals. Schematically, the largest (U II 23 (38, 39, 40), U II 24 (8) et U III 22 F (3845)) look rather like the *Equus* of Pirro (Italy) but are more gracile. The other, smaller, resemble *E. tabeti*, but are less gracile.

3-First phalanges
Two are very robust. The anterior, U II 23 (211), does not differ very much from some phalanges of Oldoway (BK II 49, S4 F832). The posterior, U III 21 (958) may be referred to the same form.
All other phalanges, more gracile, resemble some specimens of Koobi Fora KF- and Chari- (East Turkana, Kenya) although they are larger.

****Conclusion****

No specific attribution may be proposed but the various morphologies suggest that the *Equus* of Ubeidiyeh belong to the middle of Early Pleistocene.

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