The studied material belongs mostly to the Jerusalem collections (M. Stekelis excavations, 1950-1960) ; a few specimens (Turvelle-Petre excavations, 1931) are preserved at the British Museum (Kebara B, D, E).  
Archeological levels were mostly determined thanks to the informations kindly provided by Professors Ofer Bar-Ytosef and Liliane Meignen.  
Some fossils were not seen by me but published by Simon Davis (1980) and his data were included in my scatter diagrams of upper cheek teeth.

****Upper cheek teeth****

The first scatter diagram compares the teeth from Kebara to the teeth of *E*. *hemionus onager*. Three species are probably represented at Kebara :   
 *E. hydruntinus*, most teeth,   
 *E. hemionus onager*, two premolars and three molars,   
 *E. caballus*, one molar.

The second scatter diagram is done according to the archeological levels.   
 Natufian : a molar may be referred to *E. hemionus onager*.   
 Upper Paleolithic (UP) and limit UP-Mousterian : a molar of *E. hydruntinus* and two teeth of *E. hemionus onager*.   
 Mousterian : one large molar probably caballine, three teeth of *E. hemionus* *onager*, a score of *E. hydruntinus* teeth.

****Lower cheek teeth****

 Most may belong to *E. hydruntinus*.   
 Two premolars (Mousterian A2/5 and Upper Paleolithic-Mousterian A2/4 39) probably belong to a Caballine.

****Limb bones**** (see Simpson’s ratio diagrams)

Kebara B, Natufian   
 A subadult anterior first phalanx belonged to *E. hydruntinus*. This specimen is slightly smaller than a specimen from Agios Georgios (Macedonia) about 12 Ka old (Bassiakos et Tsoukala, 1996).   
 A fragment of MC may also be referred to *E. hydruntinus*.

Upper Paleolithic (UP) or limit UP-Mousterian   
 A very badly preserved (South Terrace) belonged possibly to a Caballine.

Mousterian   
 A fragmentary MC (Kebara E), slightly smaller than Quneitra 1035, may be referred to a Caballine ; other MC may be referred to *E. hydruntinus*.   
 A fragmenatry MT (A2/4) may be referred to a Caballine. Two other may be referred to *E. hydruntinus*.   
 An anterior second phalanx (Ph2) belongs to an *E. hydruntinus*.   
 A posterior Ph2 can be referred to *E. hemionus onager*.

Tableau 1 gives a summary of species by levels.

Bassiakos, Y. & Tsoukala, E., 1996. ESR dating of Quaternary fossil remains ; a hyaenid tooth example and new data on the fauna from Agios Georgios Cave (Kilkis, Macedonia). Proceedings of the 2nd Symposium of the Hellene Archaeometrical Society, Thessaloniki : 59-76, 7 fig., 5 tabl.

Davis Simon, 1980. Late Pleistocene and Holocene equid remains from Israel. Zoological Journal of the Linnean Society 70, 289-312.