

including the dentary arcade along with the hard palate.<sup>1</sup> He makes the length of the palate to extend from the alveolar point to a line drawn across the hinder borders of the maxillary bones, and its width between the outer borders of the alveolar arch immediately above the middle of the second molar tooth. Instead, however, of using the terms maxillary length, width, and index, which Professor Flower employs, I prefer to call these measurements palato-maxillary<sup>2</sup> or palato-alveolar, as expressing more precisely their nature. As considerable differences exist in the relative length and breadth of the palato-maxillaries in different individuals, it is advisable to have descriptive terms to express the different value of the palato-maxillary index. To follow the rule pursued by craniologists, terms compounded of Greek words should be employed. As *οὐρανός* signifies the vault or roof of the mouth, the term Dolichuranic would indicate a palato-alveolar region where the length is to the breadth proportionally great, so that the roof of the mouth is elongated, and Brachyuranic would express the opposite condition, in which the roof of the mouth approaches more to the semi-circular in form; whilst Mesuranic would of course indicate a region intermediate in its proportions. The Latin terms longi-palatal, brevi-palatal, and medio-palatal would be equally appropriate. The following classification, based on differences in the palato-alveolar region, has been introduced into the Report:—Dolichuranic, index below 110; Mesuranic, between 110 and 115; Brachyuranic above 115.

The measurements of the lower jaw scarcely require any explanation, but I may state that the breadth of the ascending ramus is its antero-posterior diameter on a line with the alveolar border.

In determining the age of a skull, I have relied on the condition of the sutures and on the dentition. When the sutures of the cranial vault were ossified, both in the inner and outer tables, and when the teeth were either much worn down or shed, and the sockets absorbed, the skull is then said to be "aged." When the teeth were all erupted, except perhaps one or two of the wisdoms, and either slightly or moderately worn, and the sutures either unossified or only partially obliterated, the skull is called "adult." The age of the skull in childhood and youth has been arrived at by observation of the state of the milk and permanent dentition.

In determining the sex I have relied, in the comparison of the skulls of each race, on the greater size, weight and capacity, on the projection of the glabella, supraciliary ridges, mastoid processes, inion, and superior curved occipital line, and on a more backward slope of the frontal region as characteristic of male skulls. Whilst a more feeble development of the ridges and projections which mark the position of air-sinuses and attachment of muscles; smaller size and capacity; a fuller occipital squama as compared with the inion

<sup>1</sup> Cranial characters of natives of Fiji Islands, *Journ. of Anthropol. Inst.*, Nov. 1880.

<sup>2</sup> See abstract of my communication on the Crania of the Admiralty Islanders, *Trans. International Medical Congress*, vol. i. p. 146, 1881, and in *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xvi. p. 135.