

minimum 84·2, the maximum 97 ; so that the megaseme character of the orbit is obviously the rule, although three specimens had mesoseme proportions.

The gnathic index has been determined in six specimens by Prof. Flower and myself. Owing to the higher index in the College of Surgeons specimens (ranging from 100·9 to 105·9) than in those collected by the Challenger, the mean of the entire series was 99·76, which places them in the mesognathic division, though, as the range was from 95 in a female skull to 105·9 in a male, individual skulls were either orthognathic, mesognathic, or prognathic.

The internal capacity has been taken in seven specimens by Prof. Flower and myself. The mean contents of the brain case were 1309 cubic centimètres, which places them in the microcephalic series, and the range was from 1190 in the skull B, which I have regarded as probably a female, to the male skull figured by Prof. Huxley, the capacity of which was 1420 c.c.

From the above analysis one may summarise the general characters of the Fuegian skulls as follows :—mesaticcephalic, metriocephalic, mesognathic, leptorhine, megaseme, and microcephalic. This analysis of the whole series of skulls to the records of which I have had access agrees, except in the degree of projection of the upper jaw, with the results I had arrived at from the examination of the four specimens described in this Report.

During the years 1881 and 1882, a party of Fuegians, consisting of four men, four women, and three young children visited Europe, and were examined by numerous anthropologists in Paris, Germany and Switzerland.¹ They appear to have belonged to the Alaculoof tribe, and according to the Rev. Thos. Bridges² were not from Hermite Island, in immediate proximity to Cape Horn, as is stated by M. Topinard and by Prof. Virchow, but from Dawson Island to the north-west of Admiralty Sound. Measurements of the body, of the head and face are given independently by M. Manouvrier and by Prof. Virchow. The mean length of the head in the four men is stated by M. Manouvrier to be 196·7 ; that of the four women 193·2 ; the mean breadth is given as 157·2 in the men and 155 in the women ; the cephalic index of the males is 79·9,

¹ A most interesting account of these people, as observed during September 1881, was given by M. L. Manouvrier, M. Topinard, and other French anthropologists, to the Société d'Anthropologie de Paris (*Bulletins*, Nov. 17, and Dec. 15, 1881, ser. 3, vol. iv. pp. 760, 841) ; also by Prof. Virchow to the Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Nov. 14, 1881 (*Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, Bd. xiii. 1881, p. 375). Prof. Bischoff has also written a short brochure on their physical and psychical characters, entitled "Die Feurländer in Europa," Bonn, 1882, and he has also communicated to *Sitzungsb. d. K. B. Akad. der Wiss.*, Feb. 4, May 6, 1882, two papers on the female genital organs and functions. In *Virchow's Archiv*, Bd. xci. p. 154 and p. 446, 1883, Dr. J. Seitz of Zurich describes the illness and death of five members of the troop, and gives an account of the *post mortem* appearances ; he also contributes some observations on their habits and character. The Rev. Thos. Bridges states that only four returned to Fuegia, a youth, a middle-aged woman, and two children (see reference in next footnote). Dr. Seggel gave an account to the Anthropologische Gesellschaft of Munich of the eyes of the Fuegians (*Archiv für Anthropologie*, Bd. xiv. 349, 1883). In February 1884 Dr. Hyades, a member of the French Scientific Mission to Cape Horn, contributed to the *Bull. de la Société d'Anthropologie*, some observations on the Tekeenika tribe, more especially on their language, and as a supplement to his paper he translates one on their manners and customs by the Rev. T. Bridges.

² *South American Missionary Magazine*, Nov. 1, p. 254, 1882.