

females the basi-cranial synchondrosis was also unossified, the 1st and 2nd permanent molars were erupted, but the wisdom teeth had not come to the surface. In one of these a unicuspidate tooth occupied a cavity in the palatal plate of the left superior maxilla, behind the incisive canal and parallel and close to the intermaxillary suture. It lay horizontally, parallel to that suture, and with what seemed to be its crown directed backwards. The incisors, canines, bicuspid, and 1st and 2nd molars had all erupted in their proper order, so that this palatal tooth was a supernumerary *dens*.

It might seem scarcely necessary that I should enter into a minute description of the characters of the crania of the aboriginal Australians, as so much has been written on that subject by preceding craniologists; but as these skulls have been collected from so wide an area, and as the precise locality of collection has in most cases been noted, an examination and comparison of their most important features may not be considered to be out of place in this Report.

*Norma verticalis*.—In most of the skulls, especially the males, the ridge-like elevation in the sagittal region and the slope on each side outwards and downwards to the parietal eminence gave to the cranial vault a characteristic roof-like or ill-filled appearance; which was heightened by the ridge being not unfrequently prolonged forwards in the mid-frontal region. The greatest transverse diameter of the cranial box, both in the males and females, was in the great majority in the region of the squamous suture, and not near the parietal eminences. All the male crania were phænozygous, some slightly so, but others with widely arching zygomata. The females, with two exceptions, were phænozygous. In the youth's crania the zygomata were either invisible or barely visible in the *norma verticalis*. In the males the stephanic and asterionic diameters were equal or almost equal (within 2 mm.) in eight specimens. The stephanic exceeded the asterionic by more than 2 mm. in six, but was less than the asterionic in the remaining six. In the females the stephanic and asterionic diameters were equal or almost equal (within 2 mm.) in five specimens; the stephanic exceeded the asterionic in three, but was less than the asterionic in the remaining three. In the youth's crania the stephanic exceeded the asterionic by from 1 to 12 mm.

*Norma lateralis*.—Three of the males rested behind on the tips of the mastoids, one on the occipital condyles, the rest on the conceptacula cerebelli. The females all rested on the conceptacula, and one also on the condyles. The youths' all rested on the conceptacula. In the greater number of this series of skulls, therefore, the cerebellar region of the occipital bone bulged downwards. In the Portland Bay specimens it was almost horizontal, and the inion was brought low down in the occiput. The crania were all elongated. In all the male skulls, with one exception, both the frontal and parietal longitudinal arcs were considerably greater than the occipital; in the exceptional cranium, from Swan Hill, whilst the frontal arc was longer, the parietal was less than the occipital.