

glabella and supraciliary ridges were feeble, so much so indeed that the difference between the glabello-occipital and ophryo-occipital diameters in no instance exceeded 2 mm., and usually was not more than 1 mm. The forehead was not retreating. The profile outline of the crania through the upper frontal, parietal, and occipital regions, formed a continuous curve. In all, the most projecting part of the occiput was in the occipital squama above the occipital protuberance. Some of the crania showed a slight flattening in the hinder parietal region; this flattened part was not however vertical, but inclined downwards and backwards to form a curve with the superior occipital squama, so that it did not resemble the flattening produced in the parieto-occipital region in skulls subjected to artificial compression during infancy. In the crania generally the cerebellar fossæ in the occipital bone had no great bulging, and in two specimens this part of the bone was almost flat on its inferior aspect. In K the occipital region was unsymmetrical, for the left side of the bone projected further back than the right. In all except one specimen the frontal longitudinal arc exceeded the occipital. In all except one skull the parietal arc exceeded the frontal, and in all the parietal was greater than the occipital.

The nasal bones were neither large nor very prominent; they varied in length from 15 to 26 mm. and in greatest breadth from 5 to 10 mm. They curved downwards and forwards, so that the osseous bridge of the nose was shallow and concave; but owing to the feeble glabella the naso-frontal suture was not deeply depressed. The interzygomatic exceeded the stephanic, asterionic, and intermalar diameters in all the skulls where the zygomata were so uninjured as to permit that diameter to be measured, but the interzygomatic diameter with one exception (B) was less than the greatest breadth in the parieto-squamous region. In several instances the intermalar breadth was greater than either the stephanic or asterionic. The mean interorbital breadth was 21.7 mm., the maximum in two instances being 26 mm., the minimum in one specimen 18 mm.

In all the specimens except H and K the teeth were fully erupted, but in the majority of the crania the teeth had dropped out of the alveoli, obviously before the skulls were collected. The teeth which remained were either bicuspid or molars, and the grinding surfaces of the crowns were not as a rule much worn down. The incisors were not in place in any one of the skulls, although their sockets were unabsorbed. None of the teeth showed any evidence of decay. G was the only skull in which a canine tooth was present; it was worn almost to a stump, and the sockets of the molars were in process of absorption. In H the sockets of the upper canines and wisdom teeth were absorbed.<sup>1</sup>

The cranial sutures were as a rule simple in their denticulations, and this simplicity

<sup>1</sup> None of the crania exhibited that very remarkable magnitude of the incisor teeth which Miklucho-Maclay has described in some natives of the Admiralty Islands and of Hermit Island. The upper incisors in these persons projected downwards and forwards so as to appear between the lips. In one case, which he measured, the crown of an incisor tooth was 22 mm. long, 19 broad, and 11 mm. thick. The women showed this peculiarity less frequently than the men. See Verhandl. der Berlin Gesellschaft für Anthrop., 16 Dec. 1876, in *Zeitschr. für Ethnol.*, Bd. viii., 1876.