

to which he has had access. The skull of a Gambier Islander, one of the southern islands of this archipelago, in the Barnard Davis collection, has a cephalic index 72 and a vertical index 79. Mr. Ranken states that the natives in the Paumotus show some evidence of a people having been there prior to the Mahori occupation, and that they have a number of words not traceable to any Mahori dialect.

Crania of the *Marquesas Islanders* are abundant in the Barnard Davis collection and in the Paris Museum, the Godeffroy Museum also contains four examples. Of the thirty-six specimens in the Barnard Davis collection fourteen had a cephalic index of 80 or upwards, fifteen were from 75 to 80, and seven were below 75. In the brachycephali the vertical index was as a rule below the cephalic, in the dolichocephali it was as a rule above it, whilst in the mesaticephali it was sometimes above, at others below. Of the four specimens in the Godeffroy Museum, one was brachycephalic and three were mesaticephalic. MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy do not give the measurements of the individual crania in the Paris Museum, but they place the mean of twelve crania of the Teis from the environs of Fort Collet at 79·4, whilst eight crania from Tahou-Ata have a mean cephalic index of 75·3. It is obvious therefore that a considerable diversity exists in the cranial proportions of the natives of this group as well as in the separate islands. Thus the skulls from Nuka-hiva in the Barnard Davis collection varied in the cephalic index from 69 to 83; those from Fatu-hiva varied from 70 to 86; those from Ohivaoa from 74 to 84; and those from Uahuga from 76 to 82. The series from each of these islands, therefore, excepting the last, contained skulls possessing dolichocephalic, mesaticephalic, and brachycephalic proportions. Two crania from Nuka-hiva were also collected by the "Novara";¹ the one had a cephalic index 73·5, the other 79·5.² Tradition points to the colonisation of these islands from the Samoan group.

The *Sandwich Islanders* present great diversities in the proportions of the crania, as I have already pointed out in a previous section of this Report (p. 62, *et seq.*), so that the thirty-six adult crania varied in the cephalic index from 71 to 86; and of these ten were upwards of 80, eleven were from 75 to 79 both inclusive, and fifteen were below 75. As it happened the four skulls from Hawaii were all brachycephalic, but the thirty-two from Oahu presented examples of each of the three divisions of the length-breadth index.³ My measurements of the skulls from Oahu are generally in accordance with those made by Dr. Barnard Davis on a still larger collection from that island presented to him by W. L. Green, Esq. A reference to the measures recorded in the *Thesaurus Craniorum* will show that his collection of upwards of one hundred skulls varied in the cephalic index from 69

¹ See Zuckerkandl's description, and pls. xvi., xvii., and xx.

² Blumenbach has also figured a Marquesan cranium. Plate L. Decas quinta.

³ A description of the burying ground at Waimanalo, Oahu, from which Mr. Moseley obtained the skulls described in this Report (p. 62), has also been given by Dr. Finsch, *Zeitschr. für Ethnol.*, Bd. xi. p. 326, 1879. Dr. Finsch considers that the skeletons found there are pure Hawaiians, belonging to a period free from European influence, as this part of the coast has not been disturbed by white people.