

of Great Namaqua Land.¹ It is probable that before, and in the early days of, the European colonisation, tribes of Bushmen lived as far south as the Cape itself, so that one may agree with the following statement made by Dr. Fritsch² that throughout South Africa, from the Cape up to the Zambesi, and probably still further north, the territory of the Bush people had extended.

The skulls ascribed to the Bush race, including those described in this Report, which have now been examined by craniologists, are at least forty-six in number, and of these about two-thirds are apparently male skulls. A sufficient number has therefore been studied to enable one with some degree of certainty to state the characters of the Bush skull.

From a comparison of the several descriptions it is evident that in these crania the forehead approaches the vertical; the frontal and parietal eminences are as a rule prominent; the skull is flattened on the vertex; the glabella and supraciliary ridges are not strongly marked, although Fritsch regards them as more prominent than in the skull of the Hottentot; the nasal region is flattened, and the nasal bones enter into the profile outline of the face only by their lower ends, so that the Bush profile markedly contrasts with that of such skulls as the Fuegian drawn on Pl. I.; the malar bones project forwards; the nasal spine of the superior maxillæ is feeble; the skull generally is small.

The length and breadth of thirty-six crania have been recorded by Van der Hoeven, Vrolik, Barnard Davis, Fritsch, Zuckerkandl, Flower, de Quatrefages with Hamy, Rolleston, and myself. If we exclude one described by Zuckerkandl (No. 67), the cephalic index of which was 66·6, and another by Barnard Davis with a cephalic index 67 (No. 388, *Thesaurus Craniorum*), both of which from their extreme narrowness were probably either deformed skulls or not crania of the Bush race, the mean length-breadth index of the remaining thirty-five crania was 75·2, which places the skulls in the mesati-cephalic division. Of these specimens twenty-three had a cephalic index of 75 or upwards, and the highest of these, a specimen described by Rolleston, being one of the males collected by Mr. Frank Oates, had an index of 81. The remaining twelve fell below 75, and the lowest of these were specimens described by Fritsch and Vrolik which had the cephalic indices respectively of 69·4 and 69·9.

On comparing my series of crania with the published figures of other specimens, there is obviously a difference in the amount of backward projection in the occipital region. This is especially to be noted in the skull originally described by Blumenbach, a profile view of which has recently been given by MM. de Quatrefages with Hamy (p. 391,

¹ Stieler's Hand-Atlas, Nos. 71, 72, Gotha, 1882.

² *Die Eingeborenen, &c.*, p. 386. Fritsch gives the mean height of six Bushmen as 144·4 cm., and of five women as 144·8 cm., so that the women were 0·4 cm. taller than the men. This is similar to the experience of Dr. Louis Vincent who states (*Revue d'Anthropologie*, t. i. p. 453, 1872) that it is seldom that a Bush person exceeds 1·40 m. in height; that the mean height is 1·30 m., and that the women are a little taller than the men.