of 77 are more difficult to arrange, but on the whole I am inclined to think that they approach more closely in shape to the dolichocephali than to the brachycephali.

For the most part these skulls rested either on the mastoids or occipital condyles, but four touched the table behind with the lower part of the cerebellar fossæ. In each specimen the frontal arc was longer than the occipital. In one the parietal and occipital arcs were equal, in the others the parietal exceeded the occipital. In four skulls the parietal exceeded the frontal. The stephanic diameter exceeded the asterionic except in two specimens, in each of which the asterionic was 1 mm. the greater. In all, the interzygomatic diameter was less than the greatest breadth in the parieto-squamous region. The basi-nasal length was in three cases less than the basi-alveolar. No skull was metopic.

As regards variations in individual skulls, Af. has an epipteric bone in the left pterion, and in the right pterion the squamous temporal articulated directly with the frontal. In three specimens one or at most two small Wormian bones were in the lambdoidal suture. H showed some want of symmetry in the occipito-parietal region, the left half of the occiput projecting behind the right; the cranial sutures were unossified, except the lower third of the left coronal, which was obliterated. In several of the skulls a suture extended from the infraorbital foramen into the floor of the orbit and infraorbital canal.

The vertical index of these mesaticephalic crania was 74 c.c.; in two specimens this index was equal to the cephalic, and in one slightly above it, but in all the other skulls the cephalic index exceeded the vertical. The lowest basi-bregmatic diameter in the female series was 128 mm., the highest 137 mm.; whilst in the male series the lowest corresponding diameter was 134 mm., and the highest 142 mm. The mean height of the female skulls was 132 mm., that of the males 138 mm. One of the skulls was prognathous, three orthognathous, three mesognathous, but the differences in the gnathic index did not correspond in any definite way with differences in the cephalic index, for the prognathous skull N, with a cephalic index 75, had a gnathic index 104, whilst the orthognathous skull T, with the same cephalic index, had a gnathic index of only 94. The nasal and orbital indices also showed a great range of variation, but there was no definite relation between these variations and that of the cephalic index. The mean internal capacity of the nine crania which it was possible to measure was 1405 c.c., *i.e.*, mesocephalic; the mean of six males was 1427 c.c., that of three females 1363 c.c. The mean of each sex was also mesocephalic.