

the north to New Zealand in the south. This race is distinguished by its light brown or somewhat yellow skin, straight black hair, and scanty beard. To these a third race has been added by the name of Mikronesians, which occupies the Pelew, Caroline, Marshall, and Gilbert Islands, scattered in the north-western parts of the Pacific. By many ethnologists these people are not regarded as a distinct type or race, but as a mixture of the Mahori with the Malay, and in a less degree of Papuan, Negrito, Chinese, and Japanese elements.¹ The Challenger collection included crania both of the Papuan and brown Polynesian races, but none from the islands of the Mikronesian group.

The description by Prof. Moseley of the Admiralty Islanders (p. 52) makes it quite clear that in the black-brown colour of the skin of the adults, and in the frizzled hair, which formed a dense mop, these people presented Papuan characters; though, as regards the hair on the face, bushy whiskers and beard seemed to be the exception.

If their crania be compared with those of the Australians they will be found to differ both in general appearance and in many characters which can only be arrived at by the use of cranio-metrical methods. Thus the Australian skulls were heavier, with thicker walls, stronger ridges and processes for muscular attachment, much more projecting glabella and supraciliary ridges, with consequently a much deeper depression at the fronto-nasal suture, and the appearance of a more receding forehead. Further, the summit of the cranium in the Australians was roof-shaped, and exhibited more distinctly an ill-filled character. Both races were dolichocephalic. When the corresponding measures of the skulls of the Admiralty Islanders and of the Australians measured by myself are compared, it will be seen that the mean length-breadth index was equal in the two peoples, but whilst the males were somewhat higher than the females in the Admiralty Islanders, they were below them in the Australians. The vertical index was higher (72) in the Admiralty Islanders than in the Australians (70); but whilst the difference in the two sexes was very slight in the Australians, it was marked in the Admiralty Islanders, the males being 73, the females 70. Both races were microcephalic as regards their cranial capacity, but whilst the Australians, both male and female, were on the average microcephalic, the mean of the male Admiralty Islanders was mesocephalic. The Australian crania were distinctly phænozygous, the Admiralty Islanders as a rule were cryptozygous. The Australians were less prognathous than the Admiralty Islanders. The nasal index was higher in the Australians than in the Admiralty Islanders, so that whilst the former were platyrhine, the latter were on the line between the leptorhine and mesorhine. In both peoples the orbital index was mesoseme, but in the Admiralty Islanders it was slightly higher than in the Australians, in whom it was on the verge of microseme. The palato-maxillary index was higher in the Admiralty Islanders than in the Australians; in the latter it was dolichuronic, in the former mesuronic.

¹ See Mr. A. H. Keane's Appendix, p. 617, to Wallace's *Australasia*, already quoted.