

M. Choris also speaks¹ of these differences between the chiefs and the common people, and further points out that in some the hair is crisp or frizzled, approaching to a woolly appearance, in others it is soft and flexible; the skin also differs in colour from yellow to a rich brown. Dr. Bielitz, quoted by Uhde, also states that the chiefs of the Sandwich Islands differ remarkably in size, strength, colour, &c., from the common men, which led him to conclude that two different races existed there. There is thus a concurrence of opinion amongst travellers of such differences in the external characters of the people as would point to the presence of both a Polynesian and a Melanesian element, and these differences are supported by their craniology. Where but little intermarriage had taken place between the two races, each would preserve its purity of type, but with an intermixture then the two races would be more or less fused with each other. The traditions of the Sandwich Islanders point to Tahiti the largest of the Society Islands as the place from which they came, and it is not unlikely that these Polynesian adventurers when they landed on Oahu and the other Sandwich Islands found a Melanesian people living there.

New Zealand, with its outlying dependency the *Chatham Islands*, has been generally regarded as inhabited by the Polynesian race. Owing to the English colonization numerous crania have been collected, more especially from New Zealand, and are now in museums.

The measurements of fourteen skulls from the Chatham Islands in the Barnard Davis, College of Surgeons, Godeffroy, and Paris Museums, and in the collection formed by the "Novara," have been published, and to these may now be added the nine skulls described in this Report. The cephalic index varied greatly in this series of twenty-three skulls. If I exclude the child's skull, measured by Barnard Davis with an index of 89, the crania varied from 72 to 83, and presented examples of dolichocephalic, mesocephalic, and brachycephalic crania; two were 80 or upwards, four were below 75, and sixteen were from 75 to 79 both inclusive, the preponderance therefore being decidedly in favour of those with intermediate proportions. The mean cephalic index of the series was 76. In the few skulls with a high cephalic index the height was less than the breadth, but it is also to be noticed that even in the skulls with a low breadth index, the vertical index was as a rule below the cephalic. The crania also were not prognathic, and although the average of Prof. Flower's series of five skulls was somewhat above mine, yet his are only mesognathous. De Quatrefages and Hamy refer to the cubic capacity of the crania of the Chatham Islander men as being exceptionally large, but this was not the case in my specimens, in which the mean of the series was the same as that of the New Zealanders.

The New Zealand crania are much more numerous in museums than the Chatham Islanders. In addition to the twenty-one specimens described in this Report, the Barnard

¹ Quoted by Prichard in *Natural History of Man*, vol. ii., p. 440.