

present century, in different parts of Europe, have brought to light both skulls and skeletons, which are referred to the time when the mammoth, the reindeer, and the cave bear were the mammals of the south of Europe. Apparently at that epoch, as at the present, three different forms of human skull occurred, dolichocephalic, mesaticephalic, and brachycephalic. The dolichocephalic skulls are represented by the Neanderthal cranium and the skulls of Caustadt, Württemberg, and of the cave-dwellers of Cro-Magnon in the valley of the Vézère; mesaticephalic skulls have been found at Furfooz in the valley of the Lesse, Belgium, and brachycephalic skulls have been discovered in gravel pits at Grenelle, near Paris, and at La Truchère.¹ As in the skulls of the present day, some of these ancient crania, in which the face has been preserved, have a prognathic condition of the upper jaw, whilst others are orthognathic. In their internal capacity many of these crania are equal to the mean of modern European skulls. The vault of the skull is in a number of specimens arched, as in all well-formed crania, though in others, as the Neanderthal skull, it is more depressed and associated with strongly projecting glabella and supraciliary ridges.

In many of the skeletons of these primitive men, especially those from Cro-Magnon, a large proportion of the tibiæ were platyknic; the femora were prismatic, and with a strongly projecting linea aspera; and the humeri were perforated by a supratrochlear foramen in the olecranon fossa. As has been pointed out in the description of the skeletons of the existing races described in this Report, instances of a corresponding conformation of these bones not unfrequently occurred.

Amongst existing races of men, therefore, craniological and skeletal characters are met with similar to those which have been recognised in the most ancient human remains that have yet been discovered,² and the differences that exist between the skulls and skeletons of primitive man are no more, either in kind or degree, than are to be seen in the corresponding parts in the men of the present day.

In the examination of the skeletons of existing races of men, characters sometimes present themselves in certain races which one recognises as more in accordance with the ordinary mammalian arrangement than is the case in the corresponding parts of other races. For example, in adults of the black races the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim tends to preponderate over the transverse diameter, and the forearm to be longer in proportion to the upper arm, than in adults of the white races, so that it may be said that in these respects the white man is more highly developed than the black man. In other words, the adult skeleton in the white man, in the relative proportions of these parts, is further removed from the proportions found both in lower mammals and in the infantile

¹ The characters of these crania have been most carefully described by MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy in their great work, *Crania Ethnica*.

² Some years ago I pointed out that skulls of the Neanderthaloid type were closely paralleled in the crania of many existing savage races as well as in modern Europeans, *Quarterly Journal of Science*, April and October, 1864. See also de Quatrefages, *L'espèce humaine*, and Verneau, *La race de Cro-Magnon*, *Revue d'Anthropologie*, January 1886.