

length-breadth or cephalic index exceeds 80. In these skulls the height as a rule is below the breadth, so that the vertical index is less than the cephalic. But in comparatively few of the islands of the Pacific are the crania restricted to either a simple dolichocephalic or brachycephalic standard. Both forms do, without doubt, occur in a pure state. Thus all the skulls collected in Wild Island in the Admiralty group were dolichocephalic. But it is not uncommon to obtain skulls of mixed or mesaticephalic proportions, *i.e.*, with the cephalic index ranging from 75 to 80, along with in some islands dolichocephalic, in others brachycephalic, crania. These variations can be sufficiently accounted for on the theory that the two great Pacific races are in some islands pure, in others mixed with each other, either in colonies living side by side in the same island, or by intermarriage. The crania collected by the Challenger in the Sandwich Islands furnished an excellent illustration of different types of skull occurring in one region, for eleven of these skulls were distinctly brachycephalic, fifteen were dolichocephalic, and eleven were mesaticephalic. Amongst the Maoris in New Zealand, also, a good deal of variation occurs in the proportion of the length and breadth of the skull, which points also to a mixture of races in that island. In the Society and the Marquesas groups, as well as in many of the smaller islands in the eastern Pacific, a mixture of dolichocephalic, brachycephalic, and mesaticephalic crania has also been shown to occur by various observers, more especially MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy, Dr. Barnard Davis, and Professor Flower. From the study of the crania in the Polynesian region there is good reason to believe that the Melanesian race had at one time been widely distributed throughout those islands, and that they had been inhabited by Papuans prior to the Mahori colonisation. But even in those more western islands of the Pacific, which are the special habitat of the Melanesian race, colonies of Polynesians have established themselves. The Louisiade Archipelago, the adjacent coast of the main island of New Guinea, some of the Fiji Islands, Tanna and Efaté, or Sandwich Islands, in the New Hebrides, have all received Polynesian immigrants, and crania of brachycephalic and mesaticephalic proportions have been obtained in them.

“The Australian race, again, seems to be confined to that great island continent. The aborigines, although on some parts of the coast line they make rude canoes, are not a seafaring people, and have been unable therefore to spread for any great distance beyond the Australian shores. On the other hand, they do not appear to have been much modified by mixture with other existing races. For although small colonies of Polynesians may have settled on the northeast coast, and the Malays are in the habit of visiting the west and northwest coasts, they seem to have exercised no appreciable effect upon the people. The Papuans have, however, apparently somewhat modified the characters of the tribes on the north coast, as it has been stated by Mr. Paul Foelsche that the hair of the head of the men of those tribes is invariably thick and curly, whilst the general appearance of the hair of the Australians is straight and smooth. The