

and Japanese, whose music is so very different from that of Europe, and who profess to dislike Western music, and now at least much prefer their own, will develop a similar capacity and changed appreciation in the future.

Whilst the ship was at Honolulu Mr. Moseley visited the northeast side of the island in order to collect a series of native skulls from a deserted burial-place, on the estate of Mr. John Cummins at Waimanalo. The graves are amongst dunes of calcareous sand, lying often on the sides of the gullies between the dunes, and the bones are exposed by the shifting of the sand by the wind. The graves have probably been made in this locality because of the ease with which the sand is excavated; similar burial-places occur at various spots around the coast of Oahu, and there is scarcely any place where more abundant material is ready at hand for the study of the skeletal peculiarities of a savage race, by the examination of long series of crania and skeletons, than here. Other burial-places occur in caves inland, where the bodies are found in a dried mummy-like condition. All those at Waimanalo were buried in a doubled-up posture; one which was exhumed with care *in situ* had been buried with the knees bent up to the chest and the head bent forwards, and was placed resting horizontally on the back. Chips and fragments of basalt were found around all the graves, but no implements of stone. This burying ground has subsequently been visited by Dr. Otto Finsch,¹ who considers that the skeletons found there are pure Hawaiians belonging to a period free from European influence, as this part of the coast has not been disturbed by white people. The skulls obtained have been carefully described by Professor Turner,² who states that some are of a well marked brachycephalic type, others are equally well marked dolichocephalic, whilst others again are mesaticephalic in their proportions. His conclusion is that these differences in the cranial characters express the presence in the Sandwich Islands of more than one race of men, and that they have probably been inhabited both by Polynesians and Melanesians, who have doubtless to some extent intermingled with each other.

During the stay of the ship at Honolulu the pinnace was engaged four days in dredging and trawling operations outside the reefs, with the view of ascertaining the bathymetrical limits of the reef-building corals and other organisms.

Honolulu Harbour, although very small, is of considerable importance from the fact of its being the only really well protected port in the Sandwich group. It has a narrow entrance through the outer part of the reef, the harbour and entrance together being somewhat like an ordinary retort in shape. This narrow channel, which originally had a depth of 20 feet, has since been deepened to 22 or 23 feet, and is kept open in all probability by the freshwater streams from the hills. The harbour is so small inside that vessels cannot swing at their anchors but have to moor head and stern, or lie alongside a commodious wharf which has been constructed on the eastern shore. To facilitate

¹ *Zeitschr. f. Ethnologie*, Bd. xi. p. 362, 1879.

² *Zool. Chall. Exp.*, part xxix., 1884.