

are based on the investigation of seven skulls. The six adult crania were with one exception probably all males.

*Norma verticalis*.—Crania elongated antero-posteriorly. Parietal eminences usually well marked, and placed near the back of the side of the skull. Frontal eminences distinct. Skull somewhat flattened on summit. No median ridge in sagittal region. Cryptozygous except in two specimens, in which the zygomatic arches were just visible. The stephanic diameter was in three specimens less than, in two equal to, and in two greater than, the asterionic.

*Norma lateralis*.—All the skulls rested behind on the cerebellar part of the occipital bone. In only one was there much projection of either the glabella or supraciliary ridges. In all the frontal bone ascended almost vertically from the glabella, and the frontal region of that bone passed somewhat abruptly into the coronal region. In three specimens a median ridge marked the position of the obliterated frontal suture. The tendency to flattening of the vault gave a low curve to the vertex. There was no marked flattening in the region of the obelion and upper occipital squama, such as would have been produced by artificial pressure. The squama projected behind the occipital protuberance. The frontal longitudinal arc was in each skull markedly greater than the occipital; in four specimens it was greater than the parietal; whilst the parietal was in five skulls greater than the occipital.

The nasal bones were not strongly developed; they never exceeded 25 mm. in length, and 7 mm. in breadth; not unfrequently they were partially fused together. The bridge of the nose was so flattened that the nasals formed almost a plane surface between the nasal processes of the superior maxillaries, and there was, with one exception, scarcely any depression at the naso-frontal suture. The nasal spine of the superior maxillæ was feeble. The junction of the side walls with the floor of the anterior nares was rounded. In five of the crania there was a marked depression in the frontal, immediately above the external angular process, which gave great prominence to that process. In five crania the infra-orbital and canine fossæ were deep, in two shallow. The infra-orbital part of the malar bones projected forwards and approximated to the plane of the lower border of the nasals, so that the face in the fronto-naso-orbital region was flattened. The interzygomatic breadth invariably exceeded the intermalar, stephanic or asterionic, but was considerably less than the interparietal breadth. The intermalar was in three cases greater than the stephanic, once equal to and twice somewhat less than it. The face

with Mr. Proudfoot, and died of phthisis. Two were presented by one of my pupils, Mr. W. J. van der Merwe. They were from his father's estate of Drift, Calvinia district. One was a male somewhat advanced in years, the other a child about nine. The adult skull which I believe to be female was lent to me in November 1883, by Adam Sedgwick, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge, to whom it was given by Dr. Theophilus Hahn, the Colonial Philologist. It came from Uitenhag in the eastern district. Although I did not receive this skull until after the bulk of the Report was in type, I have been able to include it in the table of measurements, and to incorporate its characters in the text.