

skull A. Its cephalic index is only 77·5, which is considerably below the mean of 85·3 of the seven Patagonian skulls (three females, four males) measured by Prof. Flower, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, two of which, however, are artificially deformed. It is also much below the skull of a Patagonian found in a tumulus near the river Chupa, cephalic index 89, figured by Prof. Huxley, whose figures for convenience of reference I have reproduced on p. 27,<sup>1</sup> and to the skull from Carmen, at the mouth of the Rio Negro, recently described by Mr. G. W. Bloxam,<sup>2</sup> the cephalic index of which was 92·6, in which, however, the index is without doubt increased by modification in the shape from occipital pressure. MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy also point out that the Puelches, the people who now occupy the valley of the Rio Negro, where the dolichocephalic race of the Tehuelches once resided, are remarkable for their brachycephalism. It may therefore be a fair subject for enquiry whether a dolichocephalic race did not precede in South America its present brachycephalic inhabitants, which race has been gradually displaced, though its descendants may yet be found in the Guaranis of Bahia<sup>3</sup> and in the Botocudos of Brazil, or pushed far to the southward in the dolichocephalic or, perhaps with some intermixture, also in the mesaticephalic people of the Fuegian archipelago. The difference between the modern Patagonian and the Fuegian is not one of head-form only. They differ also strikingly in their stature and mode of life, and the former in physical characteristics certainly, and probably also in intellectual, is obviously a much superior race to the latter.

### AUSTRALIAN.

Plates II., VII. Tables III., IV., V., VI., XVIII., XIX.

Only three aboriginal Australian skulls were collected by the Challenger. One a male, probably from Queensland. A second, a male from Queensland, was obtained along with other bones of the skeleton from a collector. The third, a female from West Victoria, in the Camperdown district, inland from Port Fairy, was presented along with other bones of the skeleton by James Dawson, Esq.<sup>4</sup> In addition I have examined two skulls long in the Anatomical Museum of the University, and a considerable number of crania which I have been engaged for some years in collecting, and for which I am indebted partly to the kindness of W. G. Howitt, Esq. of Melbourne, and partly to that of several of my

<sup>1</sup> *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology*, vol. ii. p. 263. These figures have also been reproduced by Dr. Barnard Davis in his Supplement to the *Thesaurus Craniorum*, pp. 58, 59, 1875; and by MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy in *Crania Ethnica*, p. 468.

<sup>2</sup> *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, p. 28, Aug. 1882. Length 163 mm., Breadth 151 mm., Height 148 mm.

<sup>3</sup> Retzius in *Müller's Archiv*, 1849, and *Ethnologische Schriften*, p. 112, shows that the Guarani Indians are dolichocephalic. In the same *Archiv*, 1855, and in *Ethnologische Schriften*, p. 134, he gives the length and breadth measurements of the skull of a Pampas Indian, with a cephalic index of 88·4.

<sup>4</sup> A most interesting account of the customs, language, &c. of the natives of this part of Victoria has been given by Mr. Dawson in a quarto volume, *Australian Aborigines*, Melbourne, 1881.