

instead of being almost perpendicular to the floor of the nose, and with a sharp edge, were rounded off and smooth where they became continuous with the nasal floor. This form of the anterior nares was especially marked in the skull from Roebuck Bay, in which also the nasal spine of the superior maxillæ was reduced to a faint tubercle. As the obliquity of the sockets of the incisor teeth was great in this skull, the length of the palate and the alveolar prognathism formed marked features in the facial aspect, and the rounded floor and sides of the anterior nares approximated in appearance to the nares of an anthropoid ape. In all the adult skulls, with four exceptions, the width of the posterior nares, measured immediately above the root of the hamular process of the internal pterygoid plate, was less than that of the anterior nares. The interzygomatic breadth invariably exceeded the stephanic, asterionic, and intermalar diameters. Except in one female, the intermalar diameter was greater than the stephanic. In thirteen out of eighteen adult male skulls the interzygomatic diameter exceeded the greatest parieto-squamous; whilst in five out of seven female skulls the inter-parietal exceeded the interzygomatic. The mean interorbital breadth in the males was 24.5 mm., the maximum 28 mm., the minimum 21 mm., whilst in the females the mean was 22 mm., the maximum 25 mm., the minimum 19 mm.

The orbits in the males were characterised both by the massiveness of the upper orbital border and by a peculiar breadth and curvature of the malar bone where it formed the outer boundary, which wanted the sharpness one sees in crania generally, so that in taking the transverse diameter of the orbit there was a difficulty in deciding on the exact point on which the callipers should be placed. In many male skulls the canine fossæ were remarkably deep, although the teeth were not shed, and the hollow was not due to absorption of the jaws from age. These hollows, conjoined with the boss-like supra-orbital and supra-nasal projections, and a sort of general undulatory outline of the orbital boundary, gave to the facial aspect a peculiar rugged and irregular appearance. In the female skulls the external orbital border showed little trace of the peculiarity above described, and the canine fossæ had no special depth.

The crowns of the teeth were large, and the incisors and canines approximated in size; when the cusps were not worn away, the molars were coarsely tuberculated. As a rule the grinding surface of the crowns was flattened from wear, and the dentine more or less exposed. A few teeth were affected with caries, and occasionally a tooth had been shed from age, and the socket absorbed. In a male skull from Queensland, in the Mudgee skull, and in one from the Murray, New South Wales, the left central incisor had been extracted in early life, and its socket absorbed; in a West Australian from Perth, the right central incisor had been similarly treated.¹ This practice of extracting

¹ In some of the skulls subsequently referred to on p. 46 of text a similar peculiarity was observed, viz. in a skull from Rockhampton the right central incisor, in another from the same locality, the left central incisor, and in a skull marked "New Hollander" the right central incisor had been removed.