

Prof. Huxley's, and agree with him in recognising an elongated and depressed skull as occasionally occurring in collections of Australian crania. This type they say is not widely diffused, and occurs especially in the Adelaide district, although specimens of a similar kind have been procured from other coast tribes. To crania of this type, whether they occur in the Australian or other races, they have given the name of dolicho-platycephalic. In a subsequent chapter (p. 300 *e.s.*), whilst they regard it as undoubted that in some parts of Australia different ethnic types are accidentally juxtaposed, and more or less fused, yet that, judging by the crania, the Australians proper are none the less one race, and that the differences seen in the crania are sexual rather than ethnic.

They give (p. 317) as an illustration of the dolicho-platycephalic type of skull a specimen presented by M. Erklund to the Museum Retzius (type No. 2). It differs, they say, from the ordinary type (No. 1) of Australian skull in having heavier supraciliary ridges, a much more depressed and more receding forehead, in a general flattening of the cranial vault, in a more considerable backward projection of the occiput, in a very abrupt change of curvature above the occipital protuberance, and in the almost complete horizontality of the base. This skull is markedly dolichocephalic. The antero-posterior diameter is 195 mm.; the greatest transverse diameter only 126 mm.; the basi-bregmatic diameter 125 mm. The length-breadth index is 64·6, the vertical index 64·1. They contrast these indices with those of a skull belonging to the ordinary Australian type, No. 1, in which they are respectively 67·0 and 73·19.

Prof. Flower in his *Native Races* refers to the collection of the College of Surgeons as containing a number of skulls belonging to a tribe from the neighbourhood of Adelaide of exceptionally depressed form, and in his *Catalogue* he gives their measurements as well as those of the other skulls in that collection. I have analysed his measurements of the Australian skulls, so far as regards the relative proportions of the cephalic and vertical indices, and find that of the sixty-four specimens, twenty-eight, viz., eleven males and seventeen females, had the vertical index less than the cephalic; six, viz., four males and two females, had their indices equal; whilst in thirty crania the vertical index was greater than the cephalic, and of these, twenty-two were probably males and eight females.

In the *Thesaurus Craniorum* and Supplement thereto by the late Dr. Barnard Davis,<sup>1</sup> the cephalic and vertical indices of the Australian skulls in his collection are recorded. I find that, after discarding those whose form had been altered by synostosis, or whose authenticity was somewhat doubtful, there remain twenty crania in which the relations of breadth and height to the length are stated. Of these seven, viz., five males and two females, had the vertical index less than the cephalic; in one, a female, the two indices were equal; and in the remaining twelve, eleven males and one female, the vertical index was greater than the cephalic.

<sup>1</sup> London, 1867 and 1875.