

Since the previous part of this Report on the Australian skulls was in type, I have had the opportunity of examining fourteen additional Australian adult crania, seven of which were males, four females, and three doubtful, though probably females. These specimens, so far as the localities were known, were from Curtis Island, Moreton Bay, and Rockhampton in Queensland, from the neighbourhood of Sydney and Maitland in New South Wales, from the interior of South Australia and from the Milang tribe, Lake Alexandrina district.<sup>1</sup>

When these specimens are included along with the thirty adult skulls, the length, breadth, and height measurements of which are recorded in Tables III., IV., and V., my own observations extend to forty-four crania, which when analysed give the following results as regards the proportion between the cephalic and vertical indices in the two sexes. Fourteen, viz., four males and ten females, had the vertical index less than the cephalic; seven, viz., six males and one female, had these two indices equal; and twenty-three, viz., seventeen males and six females, had the vertical index greater than the cephalic.

By combining the measures which MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy have themselves made, those contained in Dr. Barnard Davis's collection, those recorded by Prof. Flower in his Catalogue, and the forty-four specimens measured by myself, a series of about one hundred and fifty Australian crania, derived both from the extensive coast-line and the interior of that great island-continent, is before us, from which the following conclusions may be drawn as to the relations of length, breadth, and height in the two sexes.<sup>2</sup>

In fifty-one specimens the vertical index was less than the cephalic, and of these twenty-one were probably males and thirty females; in fifteen these two indices were equal, and of these eleven were probably males and four females; in eighty-five the vertical index was greater than the cephalic, and of these sixty-seven were probably males and eighteen females.

As the localities from which one hundred and twenty-nine of the above crania were derived are known, it is now possible to form a general conclusion as to the parts of Australia in which the crania have a tendency to possess a vertical index below the cephalic, *i.e.*, to show dolicho-platycephalic proportions.

<sup>1</sup> These specimens are either in the Phrenological Museum in this city, in the collection of Dr. Arthur Mitchell, or have been recently presented to the Anatomical Museum of the University. A specimen, a male, from the Milang tribe of South Australia in the Lake Alexandrina district, 50 miles south-east of Adelaide, presented by Mr. R. S. Rogers, is especially interesting. It is a characteristic dolicho-platycephalic skull, length 191 mm., height 125 mm., breadth 130 mm. The vertical index is 65, the cephalic index 68. The glabella and supra-orbital borders are massive and projecting. The face was unfortunately injured, so that the orbital and nasal indices can only be given approximately as 72 and 56, *i.e.*, microseme and platyrrhine. The gnathic and palato-maxillary indices could not be obtained.

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Lucæ has given in his *Morphologie der Rassen-Schädel* measurements of six Australian crania from the Clarence River district in the northern part of New South Wales, but his measurements cannot be combined with the above, as they were made by a different method. Dr. Schaaffhausen has, however, remeasured these and the other crania in the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfurt (*Archiv für Anthropologie*, Bd. xiv., Sup. 20, 1883), in which there are now seven skulls from the Clarence River. The five males and one female all possessed a greater height than breadth, the respective measurements being H. 140, B. 126; 136, 131; 140, 128; 132, 128; 136, 122; 120, 124. One female, on the other hand, was not so high as broad, the measurements being H. 123, B. 128.