

skulls from Adelaide in the Barnard Davis collection, whilst three had the vertical index less than the cephalic, in the fourth the height was greater than the breadth; of the two skulls from the same burial-ground near Port Augusta, in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, one had its vertical index less, the other greater than the cephalic; of the four skulls from Port Fairy in the same Museum, three had the vertical index less, the fourth greater than the cephalic.

The strongly projecting supraciliary ridges and glabella, which have also been described as characteristic features in the dolicho-platycephalic crania, are by no means confined to them. The skulls of the Milang and Coorong tribes, markedly dolicho-platycephalic, have undoubtedly massive ridges in the supra-orbital and supra-nasal regions, but other Australian skulls, in which the height considerably exceeded the greatest breadth, possessed this character in as great, if not a greater degree. Of the skulls which I have myself examined, the Riverina, Eucla, and Wannon River crania may be again referred to as exhibiting this character in a remarkable manner. The Riverina skull is probably one of the most massive in this region in any collection of Australian skulls, and yet, as may be seen in Table III., its height exceeded its greatest breadth by 14 mm. The dolicho-platycephalic cranium is not necessarily associated with great gnathic projection, for although in the skulls of the Coorong and Lake Alexandrina tribes, and in one from New South Wales (No. 67), the gnathic index was 103 or upwards, yet in another dolicho-platycephalic cranium from New South Wales (No. 1), and in two from Gipps Land, this index was below 100. Again, in Australian crania the height of which distinctly exceeded the breadth, as in a Queensland, the Riverina and Roebuck Bay specimens, a high gnathic index was found, that of the last named skull being 108. Neither does there seem to be any definite relation between dolicho-platycephalism and the nasal index, for although the Coorong, Lake Alexandrina, and Milang skulls, all from tribes in close proximity to each other, were distinctly platyrhine, the index of the Perth skull was 50, and in one of the Gipps Land specimens only 49, although in the other it was 56. On the other hand, amongst non-dolicho-platycephalic crania, as in a Queensland, the Riverina and Benalla specimens, the platyrhine index rose to 60.

As regards such physical characters as can be determined by an examination of the external form and general appearance of the natives, there does not appear to be any very definite evidence of the co-existence of two distinct races. In corroboration of the statement of Mr. Brough Smyth already quoted (p. 44), I may also refer to a short article on the Aborigines of South Australia by Mr. J. D. Woods,¹ in which he says that the same description will apply to the natives all around the coast-line. This probable homogeneity of race is also borne out by a general uniformity of customs, laws, and weapons. So little is known of the Roebuck Bay natives, where Dr. Martin considered important differences to exist between the coast and interior tribes, that no definite opinion of the

¹ *Trans. and Proc. of Phil. Soc. of Adelaide, South Australia*, p. 81, 1878-9.