

shallow concave articular facet (third condyle) for the odontoid process of the axis was situated on the anterior border of the foramen magnum.¹ The lateral condyles of the occipital bone did not, however, exhibit a degree of flattening such as is sometimes seen associated with the presence of a third occipital condyle ; they were indeed more convex than in others of the crania in which no third condyle was present.

In all the crania the nasal spine of the superior maxillæ was distinctly marked, and the floor of the anterior entrance into the nose formed almost a right angle with the lateral boundary, and was not rounded off, except in L, in which there was marked prognathism of the upper jaw, and the alveoli of the upper incisors projected forward.

The mean cephalic index of twelve crania was 70. That of the seven probable males

TABLE VIII.—ADMIRALTY ISLANDERS, CHAL.

Collection,	A.	C.	D.	E.	F.	K.	N.	B.	G.	H.	I.	L.	M.
Age,	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.	Ad.
Sex,	M.	M.	M. ?	M.	M. ?	M.	M.	F.	F.	F. ?	F.	F.	Face.
Cubic capacity,	1528	1292	1252	1353	1410	1430	...	1068	1257	1220	1187	1140	...
Glabello-occipital length,	185	184	176	186	186	185	184	170	185	178	179	177	...
Ophryeo-occipital	184	183	174	186	185	185	182	169	184	177	180	176	...
Basi-bregmatic height,	144	131	133	138	138	132	132	124	120	127	130	122	...
Vertical Index,	77	71	75	74	74	71	72	72	64	71	72	69	...
Minimum frontal diameter,	90	88	90	97	99	95	100	86	92	86	88	89	91
Stephanic, „ „	112	105	102	103	110	112	114	100	104	98	94	99	...
Asterionic, „ „	116	106	98	108	110	112	108	91	118	108	102	102	...
Greatest parietal breadth,	130 _s	132 _s	129 _s	129 _p	133 _s	130 _s	134 _s	120 _s	125 _s	126 _s	124 _p	121 _s	...
Cephalic Index,	70	72	73	69	71	70	73	70	67.5	70	69	68	...
Horizontal circumference,	520	515	490	515	517	517	518	480	510	493	490	485	...
Frontal longitudinal arc,	140	126	115	136	139	120	127	120	120	117	124	114	116
Parietal „ „	150	148	137	148	130	150	134	124	133	128	134	130	...
Occipital „ „	114	...	114	110	127	121	115	110	115	108	118	108	...
Total „ „	404	...	366	394	396	391	376	354	368	353	376	352	...
Vertical transverse arc,	320	295	288	301	311	312	...	270	276	283	285	275	...
Length of foramen magnum,	31	...	28	30	33	33	29	28	33	30	31	34	...
Basi-nasal length,	100	96	99	95	102	96	96	99	99	100	90	...	...
Basi-alveolar length,	98	99	102	102	106	99	92	106	100	98	103	...	...
Gnathic Index,	98	103	103	107	103	103	96	107	101	98	114	...	...
Interzygomatic breadth,	...	126	127	128	...	...	128	122	...	119	...	...	...
Internasal „ „	112.5	108	109	112	110	116	110	104	108	110	101	113	...
Ophryeo-alveolar length,	89	84	77	76	75	91	77	88	84	87	80	92	...
Naso-alveolar	68	65	62	56	58	72	60	68	66	64	61	70	...
Facial Index,	...	66	61	59	...	...	60	72	...	73	...	...	...
Nasal height,	51	48	...	45	46	54	51	56	57	47	49	52	...
Nasal width,	24	26	...	25	25	22	22	25	22	21	25	28	...
Nasal Index,	47	54	...	55	54	41	41	44	38	45	51	54	...
Orbital width,	38	37	39	37	37	39	35	37	38	39	33	39	...
Orbital height,	36	29	33	31	30	38	28	32	30	34	32	32	...
Orbital Index,	95	78	84	83	81	97	80	86	79	87	97	82	...
Palato-maxillary length,	53	59	54	57	56	55	51	58	51	54	59	...	...
Palato-maxillary breadth,	60	62	64	63	61	65	59	62	62	56	63	...	...
Palato-maxillary Index,	113	105	118	110	109	118	115	107	121	104	107	...	...
Symphysial height,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	29	...
Coronoid „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	...	...	50	...
Condylloid „ „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	54	...
Gonio-symphysial length,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	86	...
Inter-gonial width,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	...	79	...
Breadth of ascending ramus,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Calvaria only.

Lower Jaw.

¹ The changes which lead to the formation of a third condyle in this region have been discussed by the late Prof. Halbertsma, De derde Gewrichtsknobbel, 1865, abstracted by Dr. Barnard Davis in an article on Dutch Anthropology in the *Anthropological Review*, vol. iii. 1865, and by Dr. Wm. Allen in *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xv. p. 60, 1881.