

tubera. They were slightly phænozygous. The stephantic diameter was in all in excess of the asterionic, and the greatest breadth was in two cases in the parietal, in the others in the squamous regions.

*Norma lateralis.*—The skulls rested behind on the mastoids or on the occipital condyles. The glabella and supraciliary ridges were not especially prominent, except in one specimen; the frontal profile did not recede greatly from the glabella. The skulls were somewhat flattened behind, in the region of the obelion and occipital squama, and there was a rapid downward slope from the obelion to the inion, and with a comparatively slight projection of the occipital squama behind the inion, characters which are so marked in brachycephalic skulls. It is possible that the flattening had been assisted by artificial pressure applied during infancy. In three of the specimens there was a slight obliquity in the occipital region, as if the pressure had not been symmetrical. The frontal longitudinal arc was always in excess of the parietal, and the parietal, except in one specimen, was in excess of the occipital. The cerebellar part of the occipital bone was not horizontal, but sloped upwards and backwards to the protuberance and superior curved line; the conceptacula cerebelli had no especial bulging. The foramen magnum was always longer than wide: the maximum length was 35 mm., and the width in the same skull was 29 mm.

The bridge of the nose was slightly concavo-convex and not very prominent. The nasal bones varied in length from 22 to 25 mm. and in width from 8 to 12 mm. The nasal spine of the superior maxillæ was distinct but not strong. The junction of the side wall with the floor of the anterior nares was slightly rounded. In the skull with strong supraciliary ridges the external angular processes were prominent, and the temporal ridges were strong. The interzygomatic breadth considerably exceeded the intermalar, stephantic, and asterionic, and the intermalar breadth in each case was somewhat greater than the stephantic and considerably more than the asterionic; but the interzygomatic was less than the greatest transverse diameter. The mean interorbital breadth was 25.5, the maximum 28, the minimum 23. In A the length of the face was from the ophryon to the chin 135 mm., from the fronto-nasal suture to the chin 112 mm. In B the corresponding dimensions were respectively 126 and 108 mm.

The teeth in all were fully erupted, except in one, in which the wisdoms were not present; the teeth were not much worn, and there was no decay. The sutures were sometimes simple, at others more denticulated and not obliterated from age. No Wormian bones were in the lambdoidal suture. One skull had a triquetral bone in the left pterion and two in the right. In A the squamous temporal articulated with the frontal in the right pterion. The os planum was normal except on the left side of B, in which a small triquetral intervened between its upper half and the lachrymal. No skull was metopic, and there was no division of the malar bone. In one the maxillo-premaxillary suture was faintly indicated on the palate. In C an elongated ivory exostosis projected from the posterior wall of each auditory meatus outwards to the orifice. In D a large