

The sigmoid notch in A was very shallow, in B a little deeper. The gonio-symphysial length in both was less than the intergonial width.

The mean cephalic index was 84, and the range of variation from 83 to 85 was only 2. The skulls were therefore all decidedly brachycephalic. The mean vertical index was 81, and the range of variation from 80 to 84, was only 4. The mean basi-bregmatic height was below the mean breadth, and in only one specimen were these dimensions equal. The skulls were decidedly akrocephalic. The mean gnathic index was 96, and the range from 92 to 99 was 7. Two were orthognathic and two mesognathic. The mean facial index was 74.5 and the range from 71 to 77 was 6. The mean nasal index was 47, and the range from 41 to 52 was 11. Two were mesorhine, two leptorhine. The mean orbital index was 97, and the range from 92 to 100 was 8. They were all megaseme. The mean palato-maxillary index was 115, and the range from 109 to 119 was 10. The average cubic capacity was 1430 c.c.; the maximum 1635 c.c., the minimum 1328 c.c.; the skulls therefore were in the mean mesocephalic.

These skulls from Waimea were in their average proportions brachycephalic, akrocephalic, phænozygous, either orthognathic or mesognathic, leptorhine or mesorhine, megaseme, on the verge of brachyuranic and mesocephalic.

*Oahu.*—The skulls and accompanying bones of the skeleton from Oahu were with few exceptions bleached perfectly white from exposure, those not white were light brown, and had without doubt been concealed in the sand.

Two distinct types of skulls were found in the series; the one definitely brachycephalic, the other as distinctly dolichocephalic, whilst a third set were intermediate in the form and proportions of the cranium.

The brachycephalic crania were seven in number, and are distinguished in the accompanying table by the letters I, K, S, V, Aa., Ac., Ah. They were all adults, with the exception of Ah. Judging from the dentition, Ah. was a child of 8 or 9, probably a boy; the milk molars and the first true molar were in place, but the second true molar and canines had not erupted. Four of the adults were evidently males, two females, and one of the latter was accompanied by the pelvis and other bones of the skeleton. I compared these adult skulls with the series of four brachycephali from a cave on Waimea Plains above described, and I found that the general configuration of the cranium was so much alike in both series, that no special description of these specimens from Oahu seems to be necessary, though it should be stated that the skulls from Oahu were cryptozygous. In each skull the frontal arc and the parietal arc exceeded the occipital. In four skulls the frontal and parietal arcs were almost or quite equal to each other; in two the frontal arc considerably exceeded the parietal; in one the parietal exceeded the frontal. In each skull the stephanic diameter was greater than the asterionic. In the males the greatest parietal diameter was nearer the parietal eminence than the