the brachycephali the corresponding diameter was in one case as low as 164 mm., and it exceeded in only two cases 180 mm. The stephanic diameter was usually greater than the asterionic, although sometimes the asterionic was wider in the same skull; but the average stephanic was markedly less than in the brachycephali. Below the parietal eminences the skulls were wall-sided. With three exceptions they were phænozygous.

Norma lateralis.—These skulls showed a continuous gentle curve from the glabella to the inion, and had not an abrupt descent from the obelion to the inion which characterised the brachycephalic crania above described. There was no definite sign of flattening from artificial pressure. The glabella and supraciliary ridges were not particularly prominent, even in the male skulls, and the frontal profile receded in them from the glabella. The cerebellar region of the occiput, although not horizontal, yet did not slope so much upwards to the inion as in the brachycephali. Many of the crania when placed on a plane surface rested behind on the conceptacula cerebelli, but some rested on the occipital condyles. The frontal longitudinal arc exceeded in eight specimens the parietal, but in six specimens was below it. The parietal arc was in excess of the occipital in all except three specimens.

The osseous bridge of the nose was concave or concavo-convex, and sometimes so curved that the nostrils would doubtless have been directed downwards and forwards. The nasal bones varied in length from 20 to 25 mm., and in greatest breadth from 5 to 13 mm. The nasal spine of the superior maxillæ was not strongly marked. The sides of the nasal opening were rounded at their junction with the floor of the nose. The interzygomatic and intermalar diameters were greater than either the stephanic or asterionic. The interzygomatic diameter approached more closely the greatest breadth in the parieto-squamous region than in the brachycephali from the same locality, and in three instances somewhat exceeded it. The mean interorbital width was 24 mm.; the maximum 28 mm., the minimum 20 mm. In some of the skulls the teeth had been lost, and some others were much worn, but there was no decay. In several of the crania obliteration of the sutures from age was in progress. In four specimens Wormian bones were in the lambdoidal suture. The os planum of the ethmoid was normal. No skull was metopic, and there was no subdivision of the malar bone. Faint indications were seen on the hard palate of the maxillo-premaxillary suture in two specimens. In one skull a deep-seated exostosis projected from the anterior wall of the external meatus. In B a spheno-pterygoid foramen was present on each side, and in W a projection from the sphenoidal spine approached the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid. D had a paramastoid process on the left side. In several of these crania a suture extended from the infraorbital foramen into the floor of the orbit and infraorbital canal.

In the lower jaws the sigmoid notches had no great depth; the chin was not massive. The intergonial width was in three cases equal to the gonio-symphysial length, though in two it surpassed and in two was somewhat less than the latter.