

Sandifort has also described<sup>1</sup> a brachycephalic Papuan cranium with a cephalic index of 85, and one with a cephalic index of 83 is in the collection (No. 1401) of Dr. Barnard Davis,<sup>2</sup> but the exact localities from which these skulls were procured does not seem to have been ascertained.

In the magnificent collection of crania formed by Dr. A. B. Meyer<sup>3</sup> certain skulls possessed a high cephalic index. Of the twenty-three crania obtained by him from Rubi, near to the south end of Geelvink Bay, three had the indices respectively of 77·7, 76·4, 76·4; and of the one hundred and twelve skulls collected at Kordo, on the island of Mysore, at the mouth of the same bay, several had an index above 75. From an analysis which Dr. Meyer has made of the "normal" series of one hundred and thirty-four crania, one hundred and two have a length-breadth index below 75, twenty-five between 75 and 80, and three only above 80; whilst of the adult crania, eighty-six in number, it would appear that of fifty-four males, forty-three had a cephalic index below 75, nine between 75 and 80, and two above 80; and of thirty-two females, thirty were below 75 and two between 75 and 80. These "normal" crania gave no evidence of premature ossification of sutures, or of deformity produced by artificial means. They are considered by Dr. Meyer to be Papuans, and not to contain any mixture of Malays; whilst on Waigiou partially, and on the smaller Papuan islands more to the west, there is, he says, an undoubted mixture of Malays and Papuans.

In 1874 Miklouho-Maclay described<sup>4</sup> three crania, which he had collected in 1872 at the villages of Englam, Mana, and Gumbu on the Maclay coast of New Guinea. He says that the skulls were remarkably brachycephalic, their indices being respectively 81·2, 82·5, and 86·4. In another paper<sup>5</sup> he stated as the result of a great number of measurements that the cephalic index of the New Guinea skulls varied from 62 to 84.<sup>6</sup> Of two skulls collected in Astrolabe Bay on the north-east coast of New Guinea, described by Prof. Virchow,<sup>7</sup> one is said to have a length-breadth index of 78·2, whilst the other is very prognathic, and long and narrow, so that its breadth index is only 72·7. M. Mantegazza has also given evidence of the occurrence of brachycephalic crania amongst the Papuans.<sup>8</sup> These crania, according to him, are small, with large parietal

<sup>1</sup> *Tabulæ Craniorum*.

<sup>2</sup> *Thesaurus Craniorum*, p. 305.

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Meyer's important memoirs are contained in the *Mittheilungen aus dem k. Zoologischen Museum zu Dresden*, May 1875, October 1876, and December 1878.

<sup>4</sup> *Verhand. der Berliner Gesell. für Anthropologie*, in *Zeitschr. für Ethnologie*, Bd. vi. p. 177. The name of this Russian traveller is sometimes printed Miklucho-Maclay, at others as in the text.

<sup>5</sup> *Natuurk. Tijdschrift*, Batavia, xxxiv. p. 345, 1874.

<sup>6</sup> In a communication made to the Berlin Society of Anthropology (*Zeitschr. für Ethnologie*, Bd. xii. 374, 1880), and to the Linnean Society of N. S. Wales, *Nature*, vol. xxiv. June 16, 1881, Miklucho-Maclay gives as a result of his travels in Melanesia, that brachycephalism has a much wider range than is usually supposed. He has measured both skulls and heads, and states that the breadth index in many cases exceeds 80 and sometimes 85.

<sup>7</sup> *Verhand. der Berlin. Gesell. für Anth.*, in *Zeitschr. für Ethnologie*, Bd. v. S. 70, 1873.

<sup>8</sup> *Studiî antropol. ed etnog. sulla Nuova Guinea*, 1877; Abstract in *Jahresb. der Anat. und Phys.*, 1881, p. 361. In the *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthrop.*, 19th Feb. 1880, he says that in d'Albertis's collection are skulls of the Negrito type, brachycephalic in proportion.