

V.I. 86·9; two from Banks's Islands, C.I. 73·3, V.I. 73·3; C.I. 80, V.I. 78·8. In the same museum are two from Api, and in the Barnard Davis collection is one from the same island, the indices of which are C.I. 73·8, V.I. 73·3; C.I. 77·5, V.I. 81·1; C.I. 66, V.I. 76. Ten crania from Faté are in the Barnard Davis, College of Surgeons, and Paris Museums. MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy give the mean C.I. of five males as 68·4, the V.I. 73·6; the C.I. of one female 20·2, the V.I. 77·7. The Barnard Davis specimens are respectively C.I. 65, 69, 80; V.I. 75, 77, 77. Three skulls from Vanikoro have been carefully described, and one of them figured by Mr. G. Busk.¹ The cephalic indices are respectively 70·4, 71, 71, and the vertical indices 80, 84·4, 82·6. The height of these skulls is, as Mr. Busk points out, very remarkable. The gnathic index is not as a rule very pronounced. Mr. Busk also recognises the general preponderance in length of the parietal longitudinal arc over the frontal.

From the observations of MM. Quoy and Gaimard on the "Astrolabe"² and of those of M. P. A. Lesson, the people of Vanikoro are Papuans, though Lesson states³ that they are more or less mixed with a yellow Polynesian race. A single skull from the island of Espiritu Santo is in the Godeffroy Museum. Krause gives the length 184 mm., breadth 138, height 139; the cephalic index is 75, the vertical index 75·5.

Much light has of late years been thrown on the skulls of the people of Mallicollo, one of the northern New Hebrides. The collection of eight crania in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons described by Mr. Busk,⁴ the series of monumental heads and deformed skulls in the same museum described by Prof. Flower,⁵ and the sixteen crania in the Godeffroy Museum of which Dr. Krause has given an account,⁶ have supplied interesting material for study. The people of this island are distinctly Papuan in their external characters, but amongst them the practice of artificially deforming the head by pressure applied to the frontal region during infancy extensively prevails. This practice of course affects the measurements, but when allowance is made for the change in form produced by pressure, the skulls are without doubt dolichocephalic. In Mr. Busk's series the breadth index varied from 68 to 74, and four of the skulls were below 70. The height index in each skull was with one exception above the breadth index. The mean length of the skulls in the Godeffroy Museum was 181·8 mm., the maximum 195, the minimum 164; the mean breadth was 127 mm., maximum 135, minimum 122; the mean height was 138 mm., maximum 147, minimum 125. The mean indices were as follows—C.I. 69·8, V.I. 76. In the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh is a skull marked "Mallicollese," which was purchased many years ago from a sailor by the late Prof. Goodsir. It showed no flattening in the frontal region, but had been markedly flattened and rendered unsymmetrical behind by pressure in the parieto-occipital region. The

¹ *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. vi. p. 200, 1877.

³ *Revue d'Anthropologie*, t. v. p. 257, 1876.

⁶ *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. xi., 1881.

² *Voyage de l'Astrolabe*, Hist. vol. v.

⁴ *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. vi. p. 200, 1877

⁶ *Op. cit.*, p. 616.