

have a mean C.I. 73·2, V.I. 77·3; those of Oneata, C.I. 74·6, V.I. 78·8, so that, as both Flower and Krause have pointed out, the dolichocephaly diminishes in the eastern islands, *i.e.*, in those in closer proximity to the Tonga Archipelago, and a transition is established between the stenocephalic western Fijians and the brachycephalic Tongans, due without doubt to an intermixture of the two races.

From the observations of the several craniographers to whose labours I have had so frequently to refer in the course of this comparison, the conclusion has been drawn that the skulls of the Melanesians are distinctly dolichocephalic, and this conclusion has been confirmed by the additional observations recorded in this Report. But further, it has been shown that the height of the Melanesian skull exceeds its breadth, so that the vertical index is greater than the cephalic. The presence of a people in some of the islands in the Melanesian area in whom the skull is remarkably long, narrow, and high, was especially pointed out by Dr. Barnard Davis, and the skulls of this form were named by him hypsistenocephalic.¹ He describes the people of New Caledonia, the New Hebrides, the Loyalty Islands, probably the Fijians, and perhaps some of the Caroline Islanders, as possessing skulls of this form. The correspondence of the crania of the people of Vanikoro with this type was pointed out by Mr. Busk. Prof. Flower states that the skulls of the Kai Colos, or mountaineers of Fiji, belong to the most pronounced hypsistenocephalic type, and the skulls of the Loyalty Islanders described in this Report are characteristic examples.

Although both the Admiralty Islanders and the dolichocephalic people of New Guinea agree with the people named in the last paragraph in having a vertical index greater than the cephalic, yet, if one place side by side the Loyalty Islander skulls, the drawings of the Fiji mountaineers published by Prof. Flower, the New Guinea skulls from Jarvis Island, Tomara, and Possession Bay (Table XVI.), and the Admiralty Islander crania, the Fijians and Loyalty Islanders can be at once distinguished from the New Guinea and Admiralty Islanders. The Fijians, Loyalty Islanders, and New Hebrideans have larger and more massive crania than the others, and belong evidently to a people physically stronger. But the differences in the two groups can be more definitely brought out by comparing my measurements of the Admiralty Islanders with those of the Fijian mountaineers made in an almost similar manner by Prof. Flower.

The Fijian skulls are remarkably dolichocephalic, for the mean cephalic index of eleven specimens (six males, five females) is only 66, whilst that of the Admiralty Islanders is 70. This low latitudinal index, whilst showing a material difference in the relations of length and breadth in the two series of crania, yet does not express all their differential characters in these dimensions. For whilst in none of the Admiralty Islanders does the glabello-occipital diameter exceed 186 mm., and in five specimens falls below 180, in the

¹ Peculiar Crania of Inhabitants of certain groups of islands in the Western Pacific, *Natuurk. Verhand. Holland. Maats. Wetensch.*, Haarlem, vol. xxiv., 1866. See also *Anthropological Review*, vol. iv. p. 48.