

sparingly represented in our museums. Prof. Flower gives the cephalic indices of two specimens from Nanumea as 81·2 and 77·5, and their vertical indices 76·8 and 75·3. Dr. Krause has measured one from Niutao, with C.I. 83·2, and V.I. 76·5. In Table XVII. I have given the measurements of a skull in the Museum of the Free Church College from Hudson's Island in the Ellice group. This skull was apparently that of a woman well advanced in years, for the sutures of the cranial vault were almost obliterated. The cephalic index was 76·6 and the vertical index was only 75. In its configuration this skull closely resembled the mesaticcephalic Erromangan described on p. 97, and like it was probably a cross between a Melanesian and a Mahori. The breadth of the palate greatly preponderated over the length, so that the palato-maxillary index was unusually high. The Rev. G. Turner says,¹ that tradition traces the origin of the people of Hudson's and the other islands of the Ellice group to Samoa.

Hervey's or Cook's Islands have apparently contributed only two skulls to museums. The one from Mungaia in the Barnard Davis collection is distinctly dolichocephalic, and has C.I. 70, V.I. 76;—the other from Rarotonga, in the Godeffroy Museum, has very different proportions, and is very brachycephalic, C.I. 86·4, V.I. 79; Krause also states that it is strongly prognathic. This difference in the cranial proportions is in accordance with what has been said as to the physical characters of the people of these two islands. For Rarotonga "is inhabited by people who have legends of their migration from Samoa and speak a closely allied language;" whilst in Mungaia the "Melanesian type predominates, the people being dark brown, with wavy or frizzled hair and well bearded."²

The *Society Islands* are represented by at least thirty crania, twenty-three of which are in the Natural History Museum, Paris, and the remainder in the Godeffroy Museum, the Barnard Davis collection, the "Novara" collection and the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. The mean cephalic index of these series of skulls is 77; the maximum being 79·6, a skull from Tahiti; and the minimum 74, a skull from Raiatea. The vertical index in these specimens is as a rule higher than the cephalic. Tradition points to these islands as having been settled from Samoa.

The *Low or Paumotu Archipelago*, to the immediate south-east of the Society Islands, has contributed a number of crania, the majority of which are in the Paris Museum. MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy state that these islanders have crania which are generally like those of the Society Islanders, but they do not record any measurements. Dr. Krause gives the measurements of two specimens from Tipoto and Niau in the Godeffroy Museum, the cephalic index of one is 76, that of the other 76·3. Another specimen from Bligh Island is described by Zuckerkandl,³ who places the breadth index at 70·8. He says that the specimen is stenocephalic, and differs from the skulls of other Polynesians

¹ Samoa, pp. 288, 293, London, 1884.

² W. L. Ranken in *Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. vi., 1877, and Wallace, *Australasia*, p. 507.

³ *Reise der Novara, Anthropologischer Theil*, p. 111, 1875.