

principally from the islands Majuro and Apamama, measured by Krause, nine had a cephalic index below 75, and the remainder ranged from 75 to 79·5, and of these only six were above 77. In the sixteen skulls, the cephalic index of which was below 77, the vertical index exceeded the cephalic. In three of the crania above 77 the vertical index was less than the cephalic, and in two they were almost equal to each other. Three skulls in the Museum of the College of Surgeons measured by Flower had the cephalic index ranging from 73·1 to 76·5; the vertical index in one specimen was less, in another equal to, in a third greater than the cephalic. Five male crania in the Paris Museum are said by de Quatrefages and Hamy to have a mean cephalic index 73·4 and a mean vertical index 77·3; two female crania a mean cephalic index 75·8 and a mean vertical index 79·4. A large proportion of the Gilbert Island crania which have been examined possess therefore the hypsistenocephalic character of the Melanesian skull. Krause states that prognathism was prominent in only six crania. The study of the skulls of the Gilbert Islanders had convinced him that in them the presence of another type than that of a purely Papuan race could be recognised. The mixed racial characters of the people of these islands has also been referred to by Prof. Meinicke and Mr. A. R. Wallace. The people of Peru Island, one of this group, according to the Rev. G. Turner, state that their ancestors came from Samoa, and both persons and places have Samoan names.

The *Marshall Islanders*, to the immediate north of the Gilbert Islands, have contributed but few skulls to museums. Two are in the Godeffroy collection, the one with a cephalic index 75 and a vertical index 79·3, the other with a cephalic index 77·4 and a vertical index 80·3. What little we do know of their crania points therefore to a mixture probably of the Polynesian with the Melanesian type. Krause states that these skulls approach closer to the Caroline than to the Gilbert Islanders.

The *Caroline Islanders* are much more extensively represented in museums. Prof. van der Hoeven described in 1865 a collection of nine skulls, seven men and two women, believed to be natives of Oolea, one of these islands,<sup>1</sup> and an excellent abstract of his memoir was published by the late Dr. Barnard Davis.<sup>2</sup> The mean length of these crania was 182 mm., their mean breadth 126 mm., their mean height 142 mm.; the mean cephalic index is therefore 69·2, the mean vertical index 78. These skulls are long, narrow, and high; they are hypsistenocephalic, and all possess this character. The Godeffroy Museum possesses forty-six skulls from this group, including one from the Pelew Islands. Eight skulls from Ponapé and Nemma were (with one exception C.I. 76) distinctly

<sup>1</sup> Beschrijving van Schedels van Inboorlingen der Carolina-Eilanden, Amsterdam, 1865.

<sup>2</sup> *Anthropological Review*, vol. iv. p. 47, 1866. Mr W. P. Pritchard comments in the same vol., p. 165, on Dr Davis's memoir, and furnishes interesting information on the spiral tufts in the hair of the people of Oceania. He doubts whether the hair grows naturally in these tufts, with bare spaces between, and considers that the tufts are directly the result of an artificial process, and that both they and the "mop-head" can be and are produced both by the frizzly-haired Melanesians and straight-haired Polynesians. See on this point my observations on the hair of a New Zealand head in note on p. 108.