

extended from the infra-orbital foramen into the infra-orbital canal and floor of the orbit.¹ Although the presence of an infra-orbital suture, as will have been gathered from the descriptions in this Report, is a by no means uncommon occurrence in the human skull, yet very little attention has been given to it by anatomists. Prof. Wenzel Gruber has indeed, in a memoir on the infra-orbital canal,² figured in one skull a suture extending from the infra-orbital foramen through the lower border of the orbit into an anomalous infra-orbital canal, and a similar suture has been figured but not described by Virchow.³ The peculiarity of the special fronto-maxillary articulation in the inner wall of the orbit in a Bush skull, and of a division of the parietal bone in an Admiralty Islander, have already been described in the Report (pp. 12, 57). Paramastoid processes occurred in a Bush, a Fuegian, two Sandwich Islanders, and a Chatham Islander. A mesial third occipital condyle was present in an Admiralty Islander, a Sandwich Islander, a Chatham Islander, and a New Zealander. Dr. H. Allen states that in the Morton collection of crania ten specimens possessed a third occipital condyle, and Dr. Barnard Davis also mentions several specimens in his collection as possessing it. The sphenopterygoid foramen was seen in the skulls of two Sandwich and a Chatham Islander. In some other specimens although the external pterygoid and sphenoidal spine were not quite continuous, yet they so closely approached that in the living head they had probably been connected by a fibrous band, the pterygo-spinous ligament of Civinini.

Exostoses from the wall of the external auditory meatus were found in four Sandwich Islanders, a Chatham Islander, and a New Zealander. From observations which I have elsewhere recorded on this subject,⁴ I was at that time led to state that there was a tendency to the development amongst the aborigines of America of modifications in the configuration of the external auditory passage. If, along with the crania described in this Report, we were to include the Marquesas Islanders described by Prof. Welcker⁵ and Dr. Barnard Davis,⁶ and the Sandwich and Loyalty Islanders in the collection formed by the latter craniologist, we should also be justified in saying that exostoses in this locality are not uncommon amongst the South Sea Islanders. The skull from the Admiralty Islands, with the remarkable deficiency of the nasal bones, exhibited a rare though not a unique malformation, as Van der Hoeven has referred⁷ to a similar condition in a Bush skull, and the skulls of two African negroes in the Barnard Davis collection⁸ have no nasal bones. The general absence of decay in the teeth, notwithstanding the frequent

¹ I have omitted, I find, in the description of the Bush crania, to refer to this character, but this suture was present in one skull of that race.

² *Mem. Acad. Sci. St. Petersb.*, 1874.

³ *Niedere Menschenrassen, Abhandl. d. Berlin Akad.*, pl. vi. fig. 1, 1875.

⁴ On Exostoses within the external Auditory Meatus, *Journ. of Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xiii. p. 200.

⁵ *Archiv. für Ohrenheilkunde*, vol. i.

⁶ *Thesaurus Craniorum*, and Supplement.

⁷ *Catalogus Craniorum*, No. 165, p. 58, 1860.

⁸ *Thesaurus Craniorum*, pp. 206 208, Nos. 1461, 1066.