

exposure of the dentine as a result of use, is in accordance with the observations of many craniologists, that primitive man is much less subject to diseases of the teeth than man in a more civilized condition.<sup>1</sup>

Of the several peculiarities above described, some, such as the presence of an interparietal bone, a squamoso-frontal articulation in the pterion, a maxillo-frontal articulation in the inner wall of the orbit, a sphenopterygoid foramen, and paramastoid processes are arrangements which are normal in various mammals though not in man. When they appear in the human cranium they are reversions to a lower type, and it is not without interest to consider if such reversions occur more commonly in savage than in civilized races.

The one hundred and forty-three crania described in this Report were collected without any reference to individual anatomical peculiarities, but simply as the skulls of races of men, which happened to come in the way of myself and other collectors. But amongst them, although their number is certainly too limited to base any broad generalisation on, as to the relative frequency of occurrence of particular variations in the different races, there is obviously a larger proportion of important variations than would occur in a corresponding number of skulls of the white races. Take the squamoso-frontal articulation, for example. It was seen in ten skulls, whilst epipteric bones were present in sixteen crania, which gives for the squamoso-frontal joint a proportion of 7 per cent., and for the epipteric bones a proportion of 11 per cent. This proportion is very much larger than was observed by Prof. Ranke in a series of two thousand four hundred and twenty-one crania of old Bavarian people, in which forty-three specimens had a complete articulation of the frontal with the squamoso-temporal, being in the proportion of 1.7 per cent. Virchow has added to Ranke's series of old Bavarian skulls observations on upwards of one thousand collected from other parts of Germany, so as to make a total of three thousand six hundred and ten German skulls, in 1.6 per cent. of which this articulation occurred. Calori also found this articulation in Italian skulls ten times in one thousand and eighteen specimens, or 1 per cent. Wenzel Gruber observed it in sixty crania in his collection of four thousand specimens. These crania represented different nationalities of Russia, and were probably for the most part Slavonic, and the proportion is 1.5 per cent. These observations give a proportion of something less than 2 per cent. of European crania in which the squamoso-temporal articulated with the frontal. We have no correspondingly large observations on the coloured races, but the frequency with which this variation has been noticed in certain of them shows that it is not uncommon. I have already referred (p. 116) to Dr. Allen having seen it in twelve Negroes in the Morton collection, which, judging from Dr. Aitken Meigs's Catalogue,<sup>2</sup> contains one hundred and seventeen negro skulls. Ecker found it ten times in the series of fifty negro crania in

<sup>1</sup> See especially the remarks made by Prof. Rolleston in British Barrows, p. 701.  
<sup>2</sup> Philadelphia, 1857.