

was working at the anatomical relations of the tentorium to the cerebrum and cerebellum.¹ The modifications in the thickness of the two tables and of the diplœ of the bones of the cranial vault, and the extent of the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses are revealed in such sections. It is interesting to observe that the massive skull of the Chatham Islander and that of the New Zealander had no frontal sinus in the glabella; in the Bush skull this sinus had both great vertical and lateral extension.

In the first place, I have drawn from a common centre a number of radii to definite points on the surface in the mesial line of the outer table. The centre I have selected is the basion, to the importance of which I have already referred in the introduction to this Report. I have also drawn a line in the plane of the foramen magnum and erected a

TABLE XVIII. (Plates VI., VII.)

RADII.	Bush. Umzim- kulu.	Fue- gian. D.	Admi- ralty Islander. A.	Oahu. D.	Hawaii. B.	New Zealand. Waikato.	Chat- ham Islander. A.	Queens- land, Aus- tralia.	Gipps Land, Aust.	Aus- tralia.
Basi-occipital,	94	108	110	110	103	96	106	113	105	104
Basi-lambdoidal,	111	123	120	130	122	112	120	115	111	110
Perpendicular,	129	139	147	147	146	138	144	132	126	128
Basi-coronal or bregmatic,	130	138	144	146	143	134	144	135	124	133
Basi-glabellar,	107	111	106	113	108	110	121	108	101	114
Basi-nasal,	104	106	100	107	102	104	113	97	95	102
Basi-alveolar,	99	102	98	110	100	101	106	100	94	108
From perpendicular radius to most anterior part of cranial cavity,	89	79	82	80	87	88	92	94	83	91
From perpendicular radius to most posterior part of cranial cavity,	75	84	87	84	74	71	76	73	82	72

perpendicular from the anterior end of this line at the basion, which intersects the cranial vault at a point behind the bregma. This point varies within certain limits in different skulls according to the inclination of the plane of the foramen magnum, for it is thrown backwards or forwards according as that plane diverges from or approaches the horizontal plane of the head. Speaking generally, it may be said to touch the cranial vault in more or less close proximity to the spot which corresponds to the upper end of the fissure of Rolando.² In the Admiralty Islander it was 18 mm., in the Oahuan 19, the Fuegian 22, the Chatham Islander 23, the Hawaiian 31, the New Zealander 34, the Bush 37, one

¹ *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, March 3, 1862. The drawings and tracings which I made at that time have not been published.

² See my papers On the Relations of the Convolution to the Outer Surface of the Skull and Head, in *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. viii. pp. 142 and 359; also Mr. Hare's paper in the same *Journal*, vol. xviii. p. 174.