

drawn from the basion through the basi-occipital and sphenoid bones to the sphenoido-ethmoid articulation in the anterior cerebral fossa, forms with a line from the same point in the sphenoido-frontal articulation drawn parallel to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid through the upper end of the ethmo-frontal suture. These lines, which I shall call the basi-occipito-sphenoid axis and the cribriform axis, and the angle formed by their intersection, the sphenoido-ethmoid angle, have been studied by Prof. Huxley,¹ and to the first of the two lines he has given the name of basi-cranial axis. Almost similar lines have also been drawn by Prof. Cleland² and named by him the middle base and the frontal base, whilst the plane of the foramen magnum he regards as the hindmost division of the base of the skull. The length of these lines expressed in millimetres and the angle formed by their intersection in the same skulls as those measured in Table XVIII. are given in Table XIX. The angle which the basi-occipito-sphenoid axis forms with the plane of the foramen magnum is named the foramino-basal angle in the same Table.

TABLE XIX. (Plates VI., VII.)

Collection,	Bush. Umzimkulu.	Fuegian. A.	Admiralty Islander. A.	Oahu. D.	Hawaii. B.	New Zealand. Waikato.	Chatham Island. A.	Australia. Queensland.	Australia. Gippsland.	Australia.
Basi-occipito-sphenoid axis,	59	64	64	66	65	69	70	59	55	63
Cribriform axis,	28	29	30	22	21	21	24	34	28	28
Sphenoido-ethmoid angle,	142°	139°	148°	148°	147°	154°	150°	136°	138°	138°
Foramino-sellar angle,	126°	125°	115°	123°	130°	140°	132°	129°	124°	127°
Foramino-basal angle,	147°	138°	143°	140°	146°	151°	146°	157°	139°	150°
Spheno-maxillary line,	72	79	72	73	69	72	79	79	72	85
Spheno-maxillary angle,	94°	89°	90°	101°	93°	92°	91°	91°	93°	93°
Base line,	136	137	128	140	135	135	144	130	127	136
Frontal chord,	113	109	121	113	113	112	122	118	102	108
Parietal ,,	113	111	127	104	114	106	108	121	115	119
Occipital ,,	91	103	96	111	103	96	103	99	87	91

The basi-occipito-sphenoid axis is not necessarily parallel to the plane of the surface of this part of the cranial base, *i.e.*, to the dorsum sellæ, so that the angle which it makes with the plane of the foramen magnum does not express how far the slope of the dorsum sellæ approaches or departs from the perpendicular radius. I have accordingly drawn a line parallel with the dorsum sellæ to cut the plane of the foramen, and have inscribed the angle formed by their intersection in Table XIX. as the foramino-sellar angle. It will be seen that the inclination of the dorsum sellæ to the plane of the foramen magnum exhibited a considerable range of variation in the series of crania measured. In the Admiralty Islander it approached closer to a right angle than in any of the others, whilst in the New Zealander it opened out to 140°. Very little variation in the foramino-sellar angle occurred in the three Australian skulls. The foramino-basal angle formed by the

¹ Two widely contrasted forms of Human Skulls, *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, November 1866.

² Description of a Sulu skull, *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, July 1877.