

of the vault of the several crania, except that of the Australian in the last column, has been given in the previous Tables under their respective headings, the relation as regards the relative length of the one to the other can be easily computed. Of the Australian skull, a male above referred to as excepted, I possess only one half, so that I have not included it in either Tables III. or IV., but I may state here that its total longitudinal arc is 374 mm.—the frontal 130 mm., parietal 125 mm., occipital 119 mm.

The chords of the frontal, parietal, and occipital arcs are also recorded in Table XIX. As Dr. Cleland has pointed out in his paper on the Sulu skull, the occipital arc possesses in dolichocephalic skulls a very pronounced curvature. The contrast between the curvature of that bone in the dolichocephali figured in Plates VI. and VII., and the corresponding bone in the brachycephalic Hawaian is very marked. There is obviously no relation between the length of the basi-occipito-sphenoid axis, and either the absolute length of the skull or its length relatively to its breadth. Thus this axis in the brachycephalic Hawaian varied only one millimetre in length from the same axis in the dolichocephalic Fuegian, Admiralty Islander, and skull from Oahu, and only 2 mm. from one of the dolichocephalic Australians, a result which accords with the observations made by Prof. Huxley on his two widely contrasted forms of skulls. As regards the relations of the transverse diameters of the side walls of the skull to the length of this axis, it will be seen that the stephanic and parietal diameters were greater in the Hawaian than in the Admiralty Islander, Fuegian, and Oahuan, but that the asterionic diameter, though greater in the Hawaian than in the Oahuan, was less in it than in the Fuegian and Admiralty Islander. It would seem therefore as if in brachycephalic as compared with dolichocephalic crania, a greater transverse growth took place in the frontal and parietal regions than in the occipital. The degree of what Prof. Huxley calls the anterior and posterior cerebral overlap may also readily be determined with the aid of the sectional diagrams in Pl. VI. and VII., and the posterior overlap is obviously less in the brachycephalic than in the dolichocephalic skulls.

I may supplement the remarks made in the Introduction on the method of taking the cranial capacity by stating that in the comparative measurements of each skull made by Mr. Jas. Simpson and myself, our measurements corresponded twenty-two times; on twenty-three occasions the difference between us was 10 cc., and in the remaining seventy-four the difference was between 2 and 8 cc. I think therefore it may fairly be assumed that any two persons carefully carrying out a series of observations on the cubic capacity in the manner I have recommended, ought to arrive at results closely corresponding with each other, which may be taken as giving a fair approximation of the internal capacity of the crania examined. The series of observations showed very decidedly that in these savage people the mean cubic capacity of the female skull was distinctly below the male.

Although my Tables do not record the breadth as well as the length of the foramen