the frontal and occipital. Skulls which owe their dolichocephalic proportions to this dominating growth of the two parietal bones may appropriately be said to exhibit parietal dolichocephaly. The variations in the length of the arcs in the bones of the cranial vault will necessarily affect the cranial sutures, so that the coronal, squamous, and lambdoidal sutures will vary both in their direction and position within certain limits. As we have no evidence that the lobes of the brain grow commensurately with the bones of the cranium after which they are named, the relation which these lobes, and the fissures separating them from each other, will bear to the cranial sutures will also, as I[1] and others have elsewhere pointed out, vary within certain limits, and these variations will render it difficult to lay down, from an inspection of the surface of the head, absolutely fixed rules for the determination of the position of the cerebral fissures and convolutions.

TABLE XX.

	Bush.	Fuegians.	Australians.[2]	Admiralty Islanders.	Hawaians.	Oahuans brachycephali.	Oahuans dolichocephali.	Oahuans mesaticephali.	Chatham Islanders.	New Zealanders.	New Guinea.	South Sea Islanders.
Cephalic Index, . .	1·5	5·	9·	5·5	2·	5·	3·	4·	8·	11·	19·5	9·6
Vertical ,, . .	4·	3·5	11·	13·	4·	3·	9·	8·	7·	9·	7·5	10·
Gnathic ,, . .	9·4	3·	16·	18·	7·	5·	14·	11·	8·	11·5	13·	11·
Facial ,, . .	7·	14·	17·	14·	6·	7·	12·	7·	9·8	21·	13·	12·
Nasal ,, . .	14·5	8·	14·5	17·	11·	12·	11·	10·	12·	20·	10·	4·
Orbital ,, . .	13·	10·	23·	19·	8·	23·5	16·	9·	15·	20·	18·	30·5
Palato-maxillary Index,	16·	6·	23·5	17·	10·	19·	27·	15·	13·	22·	32·	21·

The great importance which has been attached, in the later years of craniological research, to a determination of indices, by a comparison of two dimensions, leads me now to survey the several indices which I have computed in the preceding Tables, with the object of ascertaining which index shows the smallest range of variation in each series of skulls. For convenience of comparison I have arranged in groups in Table XX. the series of skulls examined, and the numerals express the range of variation in their several indices in the adults of each group. From this Table it will be seen that the cephalic and vertical indices showed the smallest amount of variation in each group. In the Bush skulls 1·5 expressed the range of the cephalic index, and in no group did it rise above 10, except in such mixed people as the New Zealanders, where it reached 11, and the New Guinea skulls, which included both brachycephalic and dolichocephalic races. The vertical index was remarkably constant in the Bush, Fuegians, Hawaians, and brachycephalic Oahuans, the range of variation not rising above 4. In the Australians the range was 11, owing to the presence of a proportion of dolichoplatycephalic crania, and

[1] See *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. viii. pp. 142 and 359.

[2] In estimating the range of variation of the cephalic index in the Australian skull, I have not included the scaphocephalic man from Portland Bay, or the mesaticephalic woman from West Victoria.