

APPENDIX TO PART I. ON THE HUMAN CRANIA.

Since the publication of the Craniological part of this Report in 1884, I have received additional specimens of skulls of certain of the races then described, and in order to give a larger basis for comparison, and for the determination of the characters of the skulls of these races, I append some tables of measurements of these more recent specimens, with brief notices of such of their features as seemed to be deserving of special remark. As memoirs on the Fuegians and on the Crania of the Jervis Islanders, Torres Strait, have also been published subsequently to the appearance of my Report on the Human Crania, in which skulls of these people were described, I shall also briefly refer to the chief facts stated and conclusions arrived at by their respective authors.

AUSTRALIANS.

After the tables of measurements of the Australian skulls described in Part I., Report on Human Crania, had been put in type, I had the opportunity of examining some additional Australian crania, and I incorporated some observations on their characters in subsequent pages of that Report (p. 46, *et. seq.*), more especially with reference to the proportions of the cephalic and vertical indices. I have now included in Table XV. more detailed measurements of five of these skulls, which have been presented to the Anatomical Museum of the University, and along with them have given the measurements of two other crania from New South Wales, received in 1885. The localities from which these skulls were obtained are stated in the table.

Each skull was dolichocephalic. In four specimens the vertical index exceeded the cephalic, and in two specimens the cephalic and vertical indices were equal. In only one specimen, viz., the Milang tribesman, the height was greater than the breadth, so that, as stated on p. 49 of Part I., it was markedly dolicho-platycephalic. With two exceptions the vertical index was below 72, *i.e.*, they were tapeinocephalic, and those with the vertical index above 72 were metriocephalic. The gnathic index ranged from 98 to 101, so that they were all mesognathous. In the nasal index four were platyrhine and two