

hills near the beach, in a district once full of inhabitants, now depopulated. As to its origin some persons say that a great battle was fought there in the prehistoric ages of Hawaiian history, others that it was one of the places used for burying those who died of one or other of the epidemic diseases which killed off thousands of the Hawaiians in very recent times. But I particularly took note that none of the skulls which I examined (about a dozen), bore marks suggesting death by violence, nor were any weapons discoverable; so that I should be inclined to credit the second theory of origin, unless it could be ascertained whether the coast tribes were in the habit of choosing sandy places for the sake of convenience, just as we know that those of more stony places chose caves. Further, the bodies appear to have been buried naked, no traces of matting or cloth of any kind being found with the skeletons. The custom of knocking out the front teeth, or in any way injuring the teeth, did not exist among the natives of these islands, for most of the teeth in the jaws are sound.

These crania had been buried in a similar locality to that at Waimanolo, Oahu, from which Professor Moseley obtained the skulls described in the first part of this Report. Like them they were for the most part bleached perfectly white from exposure. One skull (1A) was brachycephalic, with a length-breadth index 81 (Table XVI.); one (1D) was in the lower term of the mesaticephalic group with an index 75.1, and the remaining three were dolichocephalic, with a mean cephalic index 71.9. They presented, therefore, that variety in the proportions of length and breadth of the cranium, which in the first part of this Report I had dwelt on at considerable length as present in the crania from Oahu, although the range of variation was not so great in this limited as in that much more extensive series.

The brachycephalic cranium, that of a woman, showed its character not only in its numerical proportions, but in the downward slope of the parietal bone from the obelion to the inion. In it the basi-bregmatic height was slightly below the parieto-squamous breadth, the vertical index was 80, and the skull was akrocephalic, as in the brachycephalic Sandwich Islanders, both from Hawaii and Oahu, described in the first part of the Report. In its other relations the skull was orthognathic, leptorhine, megaseme, brachyuranic and mosocephalic. It did not in all of these quite correspond with the mean of the brachycephalic Oahuans previously described, which were mesognathic, mesorhine, megaseme, brachyuranic, and mesocephalic.

The skull 1D, although in the numerical proportion of length and breadth it just fell into the mesaticephalic group, obviously in its general characters closely corresponded with the three dolichocephalic crania, and may be considered along with them. Like the dolichocephalic Oahuans described in the first part of this Report, they were all somewhat ridge-shaped on the top of the cranium, and in their general appearance were strong, powerful skulls. In two specimens the sutures of the cranial vault were in process of senile obliteration. In each of the three dolichocephalic skulls the basi-bregmatic height exceeded the greatest breadth, and in the mesaticephalic skull the breadth was only 1 mm. more than the height; one was tapeinocephalic, two were metriocephalic, and the third was akrocephalic. All four skulls were mesognathous. Two of the specimens were leptorhine and two mesorhine. As to the orbital index, one was microseme, two meso-