

resemble the Fijians in colour and figure, though the dialects are widely different. Owing to the colonisation of this island by the French, numerous crania are deposited in museums in that country; the Barnard Davis collection contains a few specimens; two specimens were collected by the "Novara"¹ and six specimens are in the Senckenberg Museum in Frankfort.² M. Bourgarel has also made a communication on the skulls of these people.³ Dr. Bertillon has described the crania in the Museum at Caen,⁴ and the fine collection in the Museum of Natural History in Paris has been carefully studied by MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy.⁵

The last-named authorities separate the skulls into two groups, those which belong to the Kanala and other tribes living in the north-east of the island, and those from tribes elsewhere, more particularly in the west. The Kanala crania show certain differences in proportion as compared with the tribes in the west. Thus twenty-five males have a mean cephalic index 71·3 and a mean vertical index 75·1, and twenty-six females have a mean cephalic index 74·4 and a mean vertical index 75·5; whilst the more western tribes have in forty-three males a mean cephalic index 69·6, and a mean vertical index 74·4, and twenty-eight females have a mean cephalic index 72·4 and a mean vertical index 74·7. All are dolichocephalic, but this character is more pronounced in the tribes of the west than of the east. In all, the vertical index dominates over the cephalic, and the greater relative height of the skull is more strongly marked in the western than in the north-eastern tribes. These and other differences in the cranial characters of the people in New Caledonia, MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy ascribe to the intermixture of Polynesian immigrants during the last century. Three crania in the Barnard Davis collection from the northern extremity of this island⁶ have the following indices respectively—cephalic 72, 72, 78; vertical 74, 85, 80.

The people of the Isle of Pines, a dependency of New Caledonia, are also in the main dolichocephalic. MM. de Quatrefages and Hamy, in their twenty-eighth table, state that seven males have a mean cephalic index 67, and a mean vertical 72·2; six females have a mean cephalic 68·5, and a mean vertical index 73·4. The skull in the Barnard Davis collection, and six specimens in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, are all dolichocephalic, except one specimen, the cephalic index of which is given by Prof. Flower as 76; but in all the height exceeds the breadth. De Quatrefages and Hamy mention that some crania recently received from this island resemble more those of

¹ See Zuckerkandl's Report in *Reise der Novara, Anthropologischer Theil*. The one which he has measured has a cephalic index 73·4.

² See Schaffhausen's measurements in Supplement to *Archiv f. Anthrop.*, Bd. xiv. The mean cephalic index of the six specimens is 70·4; the mean vertical index 76·2.

³ *Bull. and Mém. Soc. Anthrop. Paris*, t. i. of each.

⁴ *Revue d'Anthropologie*, t. i. p. 250, 1872.

⁵ *Crania Ethnica*, p. 284.

⁶ *Thesaurus*, p. 308, Nos. 682–84.