

the proportion of the radius to the humerus is higher than in Europeans. Data are wanting for giving the relative length of the tibia and femur. It is possible, however, that the Malays, like the Chinese, may have the humerus shorter in relation to the femur, and the shaft of the upper limb shorter in relation to that of the lower limb than in Europeans. The skull of the Malay belonging to the skeleton described in this Report was characterised by great parieto-occipital flattening, so that the cephalic index was abnormally high, 91, and also the vertical index, 87. It was orthognathous, G.I. 93·9; leptorhine, N.I. 41; megaseme, O.I. 95; brachyuranic, P.M.I. 127.

In the American Indians the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim decidedly exceeds the conjugate; the brim index is platypellic. The Yahgan Fuegians have a similar relation. The sacrum is broader than long both in the Indians of the American continent and in the Fuegians. The scapular index approximates to that of Europeans. In the continental Indians the radius is apparently a little longer in proportion to the humerus, and the index is mesatikerkic; but in the Fuegians its proportional length is still greater, and the index is dolichokerkic. The tibia is long in relation to the femur, dolichoknemic, both in the continental Indians and the Fuegians, and in the Fuegians the upper limb is relatively longer than the lower. The continental American Indians are, with the exception of some tribes, brachycephalic, and perhaps mesognathous; the Fuegians again are mesaticephalic and mesognathous, though individual crania have dolichocephalic proportions.

In both the Lapps and Esquimaux the index of the pelvic brim is probably platypellic, and the sacral index platyhieric. The collective vertical diameters of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ is probably greater in front than behind. The scapular index is apparently distinctly below that of Europeans. The radius is short in relation to the humerus, brachykerkic. The tibia is short in relation to the femur, brachyknemic. The humerus is long in relation to the femur, and the upper limb is relatively long in proportion to the lower. Although in their general characters the skeletons of my Lapps and Esquimaux present many points of similarity, yet they differ materially in certain of their craniological aspects. Both the Lapp skulls are markedly brachycephalic (C.I. 86·5 male, 86·7 female), and the Esquimaux dolichocephalic (C.I. 74 male, 70·8 female). They all agree, however, in having the vertical index below the cephalic; in the two Lapps this index is 76·5 and 69·7, and in the two Esquimaux 70·8 and 68. In the male Lapp the gnathic index is orthognathous, in the female mesognathous, and the same applies to the male and female Esquimaux. In both Lapps and Esquimaux the nasal index is leptorhine. In both the Lapps, the orbital index is megaseme; in both the Esquimaux, mesoseme. In the male Lapp the palato-maxillary index is brachyuranic, in the female mesuranic; in the male Esquimaux this index is mesuranic and in the female dolichuranic.

I have not sufficient material to enable me to make a satisfactory general statement of