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the threads of the coarse mummy cloth are larger than in the fine varieties.

As regards the removal of the brain through the nostril. This procedure was not practised in the earlier times, as in a series of twenty-three specimens of Egyptian mummies of the 4th Dynasty which he had examined, obtained by Mr. Flinders Petrie from Medum, in not a single instance had the brain been removed.

The removal and preparation of the scalp and its subsequent replacement, mentioned in the paper, is interesting from the fact that this procedure is followed in a part of the world very remote from Egypt, namely, in Mallicollo Island, one of the New Hebrides group.

Mr. STOPES confirmed Professor Flower's wish that Professor Macalister might visit Egypt, as notwithstanding the many observers who had already examined and reported upon that country, it would be a material benefit to Anthropology generally to have such skilled and searching criticism as would doubtless be given by him. When in Egypt, he (the speaker) had been struck when observing the remarkable differences in the linen that enwrapped the mummy cats at Siout, the apsis and other mummies at Sakkara, and the great diversity of the qualities of the linen so profusely scattered on the desert at Thebes and at the tombs of the kings in the valley of Bab-el-Moulouk. It did not seem that the quality or fineness of the linen was a reliable index to the status of the mummy when in life. The fact that in some of the mummies of the very early dynasties, linen of such exceeding fineness was employed, was indicative not only of the high development to which weaving had at that time attained, but of the great length of time needed for such development in the art. Such wonderful workmanship needed generation after generation of skilful workers. Practically there has been little or no improvement in the quality of some linen manufactures for upwards of 4,000 years.

DESCRIPTION of TWO SKULLS from NAGYR.

By W. LAURENCE H. DUCKWORTH, B.A., Scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge.

To the Cambridge University Collection there have recently been added two skulls from the capital of Nagyr, a small state in Central Asia.¹ By the kindness of Prof. Macalister I am enabled to give the following description of them :—

The skulls are numbered 1204 and 1205 respectively, in the Cambridge catalogue, the measurements which were made with

¹ The skulls were obtained by W. M. Conway, Esq., during his late mountaineering expedition in the Hindu-Kush district.

Flower's Craniometer and a steel tape, are given in millimetres.

The skull 1204 is a female skull whose sex is indicated by an inconspicuous glabella, faintly defined superciliary ridges, temporal ridges and external occipital protuberance, slender zygomatic arches. It is in a good state of preservation, the left side being a good deal more bleached than the right; no remains of skin or adhering hairs are to be seen. The more conspicuous parts missing are as follows: the lower jaw, all the teeth except four (first and second molars on either side), the lachrymal bones, the hamular processes of the internal pterygoid plates, the left styloid process (that on the right side though quite short (8 mm.) does not appear to have been broken off). The os planum of the ethmoid is much damaged on either side.

This skull is fairly symmetrical; the right parietal eminence is the more pronounced; on the left side is a parietal foramen.

At the right asterion are three large wormian bones, and at the left asterion a single one. The temporal ridge of the right side is more pronounced than that on the left (and the remaining molar teeth of the right side have larger dimensions than those on the left). There is a post-condylar foramen of large size on the right side, in front of and external to which is a remarkable eminence perforated at the top where the bone is thinned out. This is due to pressure of the right sigmoid sinus causing absorption of the bone and consequent dilatation of the sinus in this region (just before its termination). The anterior condylar foramina are large but neither is subdivided. The foramen spinosum is incomplete on either side, but this is possibly due to injury. The nasal bones are curiously asymmetrical. The suture between them is oblique in direction and at its highest point is 3 mm. to the left of the remaining trace of the metopic suture, whereas its lower end reaches to the middle line of the face; the width of the nasal bones at their upper ends varies correspondingly, for the right nasal bone is 6 mm. and the left, 4 mm. wide at this end. The anterior opening of the nose is also asymmetrical, the right superior maxillary bone being hollowed out to a much deeper level than is the left; the septum of the nose is strongly deflected to the left.

The dentition has been perfect. The premaxillo-maxillary suture is still visible; the sagittal suture shews no signs of synostosis nor has the speno-basilar suture yet synostosed. These facts assign an age of from 18 to 21 years to this skull.

The general shape and contours are of a refined type, the forehead being high, no prominent glabella, distinct frontal eminences with a slight flattening immediately posterior to these. The curve of the vault reaches its culminating point

just at the bregma and begins to descend some 40 mm. posterior to this point. From the obelion, the posterior curve continues to the lambda, after passing which it is interrupted by a considerable bulging out in the region immediately above the inion.

In *norma verticalis* the skull is seen to be cryptozygous and dolichocephalic. The breadth-index, 69.94 is remarkably low. There is a depression at the level of the upper part of the temporal ridge, below each parietal eminence, below which again is an eminence above the mastoid process and it is at this level that the breadth of the skull is greatest. The transverse arc is quite regular, no flattening or upraising at the vertex. The mastoid processes are small, in fact feminine, and the same description applies to the face generally.

The coronal, sagittal, and lambdoid sutures are of moderate complexity. In the coronal suture just above the left stephanion appear the remains of a wormian bone, interrupting the suture for some 15 mm.; ossification has taken place around the circumference for about half its extent. The sagittal suture becomes more simple for a space of 25 mm. in the region of the obelion. The lambdoidal suture is characterized by the wormian bones already referred to. On the right side there is a large foramen in one wormian bone and another in the base of the mastoid process.

On the left side are two foramina near the base of the mastoid process, formed by the juxtaposition of notches in the borders of the temporal and occipital bones respectively. The metopic suture persists for a distance of 2 mm. only.

This skull weighs 419 gms.; decidedly light. The cranial capacity (using No. 8 shot) is 1470 c.c., an exceptionally high figure for a female skull. As regards the face; the orbits are mesoseme, and droop slightly and externally; there are shallow supra-orbital notches. The nose is mesorrhine and the lower margins of its anterior opening are rounded, the spine is small and the profile outline is nearly straight. There is a well marked depression immediately below the infra-orbital foramen. The palate is distinctly elliptical, of no great depth; the posterior nares are small. The occipital condyles are small, their inner and anterior lips are prominent and not much elevated above the plane of the foramen magnum.

An internal occipital protuberance can be felt and the torcular herophili seems to have been situated on its left side.

Turning now to the skull No. 1205, a series of contrasts present themselves. No. 1205 is a male skull—the prominent glabella, superciliary ridges, occipital protuberance and mastoid processes as well as the stoutness of the zygoma, indicate this. It is not in so good a state of preservation as is No. 1204, and

the following parts are wanting :—The lower jaw, styloid processes, right internal pterygoid plate, left hamular process, left inferior turbinate bone, the posterior part of the vomer and the left lachrymal bone. Three teeth alone remain and the alveolar arch has undergone a considerable amount of absorption.

The most striking features are : the rough and uneven surface; very marked dolichocephaly (index 68·28), considerable flattening in the region of the obelion, where there are two parietal foramina; the skull is also slightly plagiocephalic. There are two wormian bones on the right side below the asterion. The appearance of the condyles is noticeable. The left condyle is subdivided by a somewhat oblique sulcus so as to present two oval articular areas. The articular surface of the right condyle is constricted, at about the same level, but is not completely interrupted.

There is a post-condylar foramen on the right side. The outer pterygoid plates are much everted and on the left side a bridge of bone connects the base of the external pterygoid plate with the base of the spine of the sphenoid. This is the superior variety of the pterygo-spinous ligament ossified. On the right side a depression exists immediately external to the external pterygoid plate.

The age of this skull is not very closely indicated. The third molars on either side have been lost and their alveoli closed and since ossification is just commencing in the sagittal suture in the region of the obelion, it may be assumed that the person had passed middle age. The general contour is characterized by the very prominent glabella, with a depression immediately above it, the curve of the vault reaches its maximum about 25 mm. posterior to the bregma, and the region of the obelion is much flattened as has been already remarked. Beyond the lambda there is a considerable bulging out of the occipital bone, reduced at the occipital protuberance, whence a well marked occipital crest descends to the opisthion. Altogether this contour is somewhat irregular, contrasting strongly with that of No. 1204.

On a horizontal plane, *i.e.*, in norma verticalis the skull is seen to be phænozygous, and its left side is somewhat flattened. The transverse arc in the region of the coronal suture is quite regular. Posterior to this, the highest point of the arc is seen to be at a distance of 17 mm. to the left of the middle line; still more posteriorly this arc is interrupted by the flattening in the region of the obelion.

The sutures are moderately complex. The outline of the squamous portion of the left temporal bone overlapping the parietal bone, is noticeable as it culminates in a sharp spine vertically above the external auditory meatus; on the right

side the outline of the corresponding suture is more regular. The remaining teeth are of large size and shew signs of having been well used. The cranial capacity, 1375 c.c. and the weight, 667 gms., afford contrasts with the skull No. 1204.

The orbits are mesoseme; though their respective indices differ considerably; there is a supra-orbital notch on the right side and a supra-orbital foramen on the left side. The lower margins of the anterior nares are rounded; the nose is mesorrhine inclined to the leptorrhine type; the nasal spine is large. The alveolar index shews that the skull is orthognathic, but is not reliable owing to the absorption of the alveolar arch, the effect of which, aggravated by the length of time that has elapsed since the skull was interred, is to reduce the basi-alveolar length. The palate seems to have been elliptical. Traces of a premaxillo-maxillary suture remain, but these are lost near the middle line of the palate.

There is a somewhat large foramen in the basi-occipital on the lip of the foramen magnum midway between the condyles, corresponding to the attachment of the suspensory ligament of the odontoid process of the axis. The internal occipital protuberance corresponds in position with the external, and the torcular herophili was situated on the right side of this point.

Such are the characters of the two skulls. The contrasts between them arise rather from differences of sex and age than from any other causes. Their type is Caucasian in spite of the low figures representing their respective cephalic indices. There may be compared with them the following examples:—

First, the series of skulls from the Hindu-Kush, described by Dr. Garson in 1888. (i.) These came from localities at distances from Nagyr of thirty to one hundred miles. Of the five skulls two are dolichocephalic, the remainder are mesaticephalic; the most dolichocephalic had a breadth index of 72·3, and a general comparison of their measurements with those of the two Nagyr specimens brings to light a general resemblance.¹

Secondly, there are two skulls from Srinagar (the capital of Kashmir), briefly described by Capt. Cunningham (ii.) in 1854. Sketches of the two skulls (a male and a female) are given, and the difference between these skulls and the shorter skulls with wider zygomatic arches of tribes more Mongolian in type is noticed. No measurements, however, are given. From the sketches, a general resemblance to the Nagyr skull is apparent, more particularly as regards the shape of the palate in the

¹ Dr. Garson has remarked on the prominent brow-ridges common to the Nagyr skull, No. 1205, and to the Hindu-Kush skulls, also on approximation of the cranial capacity in one case.

female skull. The same sketches are referred to in the "Crania Ethnica" of Quatrefages and Hamy.

In the third place, are the skulls presented to the Société Anthropologique de Paris by M. de Ujfalvy in 1882 (iii.); they are described as having been obtained from a Mussulman cemetery in Kashmir. A committee was appointed to examine and report on the skulls, but so far no report has been available.

Turning to measurements on living persons there may be mentioned M. de Ujfalvy's account of a native of Hunza whom he measured. (iv.) This man was dolichocephalic with a cephalic index of 73·84. To obtain the corresponding index for the skull itself, two units should be subtracted according to Broca ("Bull. Soc. d'Anthrop.," 2nd series, vol. iii., 1868). The resulting index of 71·84 is quite comparable with the foregoing instances. M. de Ujfalvy at the same time took measurements of a native of Naghar (? Nagyr), but these were not placed on record in the Society's report.

Such are the cases for direct comparison. On looking through the catalogue of the museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, the following crania from Hindustan seemed to present points of similarity to those from Nagyr, viz., Nos. 632, 634, and 670; their measurements have been tabulated with those of the Nagyr skulls (Table II).

As to the character and mode of life of the inhabitants of Nagyr, there is some little diversity of opinion expressed by travellers. The name is almost invariably coupled with that of Hunza; Nagyr and Hunza are the chief towns of two small states (of the same names respectively) and are situated on opposite sides of a tributary of the Gilgit river. The whole district is also referred to as Kanjut, and is on the frontier between Kashmir and the Pamirs. Of the inhabitants of Hunza, but one opinion is expressed: that they are dangerous brigands. This description has been extended to the natives of Nagyr by some writers; others assign to them a more peaceful occupation.

Of modern writers, the traveller Vigne, in 1842, referred to the goldwashing carried on at Nagyr, and also to the renowned beauty of the women (v.)

Capt. Cunningham (*op. cit.*, (ii.) p. 38) says, "Hunza-Nager is a small tract of country situated on the upper course of a large feeder of the Gilgit river." . . . "I presume that this district was formerly inhabited by the Dards, and that they were displaced by the Kirghiz nomads." The cranial characteristics of the Kirghese described by Topinard ("Revue d'Anthropologie," 1887), do not support this view.

In 1869 Dr. Leitner made the first of a remarkable series of

contributions to the literature of this subject. In a communication (vi.) to the Anthropological Society in this year (1869), Dr. Leitner stated that, "Khajuna is the remarkable language of Hunza and Nagyr." . . . "Although not unacquainted with a variety of languages, I was unable to find any connection between the language of Hunza-Nagyr, and that of any other country." . . . "The people of Dardistan seem to have the remnants of an old civilization somewhat resembling the purest parts of the Aryan polity. This has, however, been obscured by the introduction of Mohammedanism into the country." . . . "the position of woman is in every respect higher than among the Hindus."

Other writings of the same author describe the Nagyris as "short and stout, and fairer than the people of Hunza," who are described as "tall skeletons," and are "desperate robbers," and again "the people of Nagyr are a comparatively mild race; they carry on goldwashing," with historical references to this occupation of the Dards by Herodotus, Ptolemy, and native Kashmirian chroniclers (vii.).

Other accounts (viii.) published by Dr. Leitner (including the "Hunza and Nagyr Handbook," 1889) give additional information, but are perhaps rather of philological interest. In 1891 (ix.), reproductions of photographs of Nagyris were published, and it was stated that "Hunza and Nagyr are but one tribe divided into two rival sections." Still more recently the difference in character of the two are strongly insisted upon (x.). Dr. Leitner hopes to publish a series of measurements of this people which will doubtless be of much value.

Other descriptions of the Dards are given by Drew (xi.). They are supposed to have come from the North and North-east (reference to Sir G. Campbell's work being made). The same author (xii.) again says: "Whether we judge from language or physiognomy, the conclusion is inevitable that the Dards are an Aryan race." Their castes are enumerated; the Shîns and Yashkuns being regarded as the most ancient, and as composing the race, called Dard, that invaded the country, and took it from earlier inhabitants. The Yashkun without any Shîn are found in Nagar.¹ Gen. MacLagan (xiii.) considers these tribes as Aryan. Lieut.-Gordon (xiv.) states that the people of Hunza and Nagyr are alike in character and religion and describes them as having "an evil reputation with their neighbours, as robbers and man stealers, treacherous, cruel, and cowardly."

The description of a native of Hunza, by M. de Ujfalvy, has

¹ Mr. Conway, however, says "the people are something of a mixture (Yashkuns, Shînas, and lower caste of earlier folk)." Letter to Prof. Macalister.

been referred to (iv.). M. de Ujfalvy thought this man resembled the natives of Herzegovina.¹ The features were thus described "des sourcils épais allant sans interruption d'une bosse sourcilière à l'autre; des bosses sourcilières peu prononcées, et la dépression entre le nez et la glabelle, presque nulle"; the profile resembled that of a Greek statue.

In a review of Dr. de Ujfalvy's "ethnologische Beschreibung der Völker Central Asiens," the author's classification of these races is appended, in which the "Khadschuna" are placed in a subgroup under the group "Die Hindu-Kusch Inder"; while "Die Darden" fall within another subgroup under the same group (xv.).

Sir W. W. Hunter (xvi.) thus notices this people, "The people of Hunza and Nagyr belong to the caste called Yeshkún by the Shíns of Gilghit, but known among themselves as Búrish. . . Mohammedanism sits but loosely upon them"; while Dr. G. Capus (xvii.) refers to Tomaschek's opinion that "la peuplade des Kachounas dans le Dardistan sout un reste de ces aborigènes non-ariens parce qu'ils possèdent, ainsi que les Kafirs, les Daradas, et certains Tadjiks de la montagne, une méthode de compter vigésimale." A general account of the tribes of this district is given by Prof. E. E. Oliver (xxi.), and reference to the appearance of the Hunzas by Mr. E. F. Knight (xxii.).

Dr. Leitner, as has been said, described the language spoken by the inhabitants of Hunza-Nagyr as unconnected with any of the neighbouring dialects. On this subject the following light was thrown by Dr. Hyde Clarke (xviii.). This language (the Khajuna) was for some time unclassified since it has no neighbouring congeners. The group of languages furnishing the key to it has representatives in Abyssinia, Caucasia, and the Indian Archipelago; a Siberian class and two American classes are also related, as is also the Rodiya or language of the Pariahs of Ceylon. This group, the Sibero-Nubian, must have had possession of the whole of India before the advent of the Dravidians. Col. Biddulph classifies the languages of Dardistan thus: (1.) Boorishki or Khajuna . . . the language of the Boorish or Yeshkuns spoken in Hunza, Nager, and Yassin; (2.) Shina, spoken at Gilgit; (3.) Khowar, the language of Chitral (xix.).

M. de Ujfalvy says the language of Hunza-Nagyr is non-aryan, and (presumably) separates the "Khadschuna" from other Dards. He refers to the opinions of Tomaschek and Biddulph,

¹ The Hunza man had a cephalic index of 73·84; whereas in a summary of the Anthropology of Herzegovina, Dr. Weisbach (Vienna) describes the natives of the latter country as Hyper-Brachy-cephalic (index 87·2). "Revue d'Anthrop.", 3 Série, Tome iii, 1888, p. 742.

as to the meaning and origin of the terms "Khazunah" and "Burich" respectively (xx.).

In accordance with the affinities of the Khajuna language as described above, a comparison has been instituted between the measurements of the Nagyr skulls on the one hand, of those of various natives of Ceylon on the other. A general review of the figures shows that the two Nagyr skulls resemble each other more closely than any of the skulls compared with them (see Tables III. or IV.); the most interesting comparison is afforded by the data for the Rhodias of Ceylon (presumably the Rodiya mentioned by Dr. Hyde Clarke).

TABLE I.
MEASUREMENTS OF THE SKULLS ARE IN MILLIMETRES.

INDICES.						Skull, ♀ Nagyr, 1204.	Skull, ♂ Nagyr, 1205.
(Bi) Cephalic..	..	..	..	..	..	69·94	68·28
(Hi) Vertical..	..	..	..	..	..	69·94	70·43
(Ai) Alveolar..	..	..	..	..	..	95 ?	97·10 ?
(Oi) Orbital..	..	..	..	..	..	86·43 (R)	82·06 (R)
(Ni) Nasal..	..	..	..	..	..	50	52·72
Stephano-zygomatic..	..	..	..	..	..	97·5	82·4
Palatine..	..	..	..	..	..	115·4	..
Naso-malar..	..	..	..	..	..	110·50	113·33

CRANIAL CAPACITY.						1470 c.c.	1375 c.c.
Maximum Antero-posterior Length	..	..	..	..	..	183	186
Maximum Transverse Diameter	..	..	..	..	..	128	127
Basi-alveolar Length	..	..	..	..	..	95 ?	101 ?
Basi-nasal Length	..	..	..	..	..	100	104
Basi-bregmatic Length	..	..	..	..	..	128	131
Length: Basion to Inion	..	..	..	..	..	63	87
" " Opisthion	..	..	..	..	..	31	38
" Opisthion to Glabella	..	..	..	..	..	137?	144
" Nasi-alveolar	..	..	..	..	..	60	75 ?
" of Spheno-parietal suture	..	..	..	..	..	10	15 R 17 L
Breadth of Foramen magnum	..	..	..	..	..	27	29
" from Pterion to Pterion	..	..	..	..	..	104	112
" from Stephanion to Stephanion	..	..	..	..	..	117	103
" from Asterion to Asterion	..	..	..	..	..	105	104
" Bizygomatic	..	..	..	..	..	120	125
" Bi-maxillary	..	..	..	..	..	89	96
" Interauricular	..	..	..	..	..	107	113
" Minimum Interorbital	..	..	..	..	..	19	22
" Minimum Frontal..	..	..	..	..	..	101	95
" Bi-orbital (at Fronto-malar suture)	..	..	..	..	..	102	101
Orbital Breadth	..	..	..	..	..	37	39
Orbital Height	..	..	..	..	..	32	32

TABLE I—continued.

	Skull, ♀ Nagy, 1204.	Skull, ♂ Nagy, 1205.
Nasal Breadth	22	29
Nasal Height.	44	55
Maximum Length of the Palate	52	57 ?
Maximum Breadth .. outside arch ..	60	64
" " " inside arch ..	42	45 ?
Arcs:—		
Antero-posterior curve. Frontal arc. . .	129	123
Parietal arc ..	125	122
Arc from Lambda to Inion	88	65
" Inion to Basion	63	94
" Inion to Opisthion	32	55
Supra-auricular arc	302	307
Jugo-nasal arc	105	110
Breadth at external border of Orbits for Naso-		
malar Index	95	98
Horizontal circumference	508	507
Posterior Nares—		
Maximum Breadth (between Intl. Pterygoid		
plates)	27	30
Height	23	23
Length of Interpalatine suture	14	17
The Superior Maxillary Bone—		
Maximum Height	57	72 ?
Mean Height	35	47
Minimum Height	17	23

DIMENSIONS OF TEETH.

Skull, ♀ Nagy, 1204.

	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse diameter.
<i>On the Right—</i>		
Molar 1	10	11
Molar 2	9	10
<i>On the Left—</i>		
Molar 1	7	10
Molar 2	8	8

Skull, ♂ Nagy, 1205.

	Antero-posterior diameter.	Transverse diameter.
<i>On the Left Side—</i>		
2nd Premolar	7	8
1st Molar	11	11
2nd Molar	10	10

TABLE II.

COMPARISON OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS FROM NAGYR with those of Skulls from the Hindu-Kush described by Dr. Garson (i.) and with isolated examples of Dolichocephalic Skulls which were obtained from other parts of Hindustan.

Skull.	Horizontal circumference.	Maximum Length.	Maximum Breadth.	Breadth Index.	Height.	Height Index.
Nagyr (1204)	508	183	128	69·94	128	69·94
Nagyr (1205)	507	186	127	68·28	131	70·43
Gound :						
No. 634 in the catalogue of the } Roy. Coll. Surgeons	505	188	127	67·6	134	71·3
Hindu-Kush B	515	181	136	75·1	128	70·7
" C	483	177	128	72·3	123	69·5
" D	500	178	134	75·8	129	72·5
" E	508	176	140	79·5	127	72·1
" F	490 ^p	179	133	74·3	128	71·5
M. de Ujfalvy's Hunza (iv.) ..	?	?	?	73·84 (71·84)	?	?
Skull from Madura, 670 in cata- } logue of Roy. Coll. Surgeons ..	507	184	124	67·4	143	77·7
Skull of a Mussulman, 632 in cata- } logue of Roy. Coll. Surgeons ..	512	189	125	66·1	132	69·8

TABLE III.

COMPARISONS OF MEASUREMENTS OF NAGYR SKULLS with those of Living Rhodias.

Skull.	Craniometric.		Anthropometric.	
	Nagyr, 1204 (female).	Nagyr, 1205 (male).	Rhodia (male).	Rhodia (female).
Antero-posterior diameter ..	183	186	190·66 (6)	181·66 (6)
Maximum transverse diameter ..	128	127	139·5 (6)	137·81 (6)
Cephalic Index.	69·94	68·28	73·16	75·86
Horizontal circumference ..	508	507	541·16 (6)	544·66 (6)
Minimum frontal breadth ..	101	95	106·16 (6)	94·83 (6)
Bigzomatic breadth	120	125	120 (12)	
Bi-auricular breadth	107	113	117 (12)	
External Bi-orbital breadth ..	95	98	98·66	

The above measurements of Rhodias are given by M. Emile Deschamps in
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his account of "Les Veddas de Ceylan," in "L'Anthropologie" for 1891; photographs of male and female Rhodias are also given; in the profile view of a Rhodia chief, the brow presents the same feature of prominent glabella with a depression immediately above it, as does the male skull from Nagyr. The figures in the table above, when allowance is made for the difference between Anthropometric and Craniometric observations, afford some interesting comparisons; those of the respective horizontal circumferences being remarkable. Topinard (xxv.) states that for a skull with a circumference of 508 mm. (horizontal) there should be added 35 mm. to approximate to the corresponding Anthropometric measurement. In the case of Nagyr, 1204, this would give 543 mm., and for Nagyr, 1205, the anthropometric equivalent would be 542 mm.

TABLE IV.

COMPARISON OF MEASUREMENTS OF SKULLS FROM NAGYR with those of Skulls of Natives of Ceylon other than Rhodias.

Skull.	Nagyr, 1204 ♀.	Nagyr, 1205 ♂.	Veddah ♂.	Veddah ♀.	Tamil ♂.
Capacity	1470	1375	1277 (22)	1139 (10)	1336 (13)
Height Index	69·94	70·43	73·8 (21)	73·2 (10)	73·6 (13)
Basi-Nasal Length	100	104	98·7 (18)	93·4 (8)	102·5 (13)
Basi-Alveolar Length	95	101?	94·2 (16)	88·3 (8)	99·7 (10)
Alveolar Index.. ..	95	97·10	95·2 (16)	94·5 (8)	97·7 (10)
Orbital Index	86·43	82·06	89·2 (21)	89·4 (10)	86·7 (10)
Interorbital breadth	19	22	22·2 (21)	21·7 (10)	23·5 (13)
Nasal Index	50	52·72	52·5 (21)	52 (8)	53·7 (13)
Cephalic Index.. ..	69·94	68·28	71·6 (21)	71·2 (11)	70·8 (13)

The measurements of the Veddah and Tamil skulls are those given by Drs. Paul and Fritz Sarasin (xxiv.). The numbers in brackets indicate the number of skulls whence the average is deduced.

Dr. Deniker has most kindly communicated detailed measurements of the series of skulls of Cashmiris, presented to the Société Anthropologique de Paris by M. de Ujfalvy. The series comprises six skulls of males and three of females. Apart from measurements, Dr. Deniker says that the prominence of the inferior nasal spine and the shape of the apertura pyriformis of the nose (that of an ace of hearts), are characteristic of this series. For the measurements, the following arrangement exhibits the principal features, with which those of the skulls from Nagyr may be compared:—

Skull.	Breadth Index.	Height Index.	Nasal Index.
Nagyr, 1205	63·28	70·43	52·7
Average of five male skulls from Cashmere	73·28	70·7	48·3
Extremes	75·6	73·4	54·7
	70·6	65·8	41·5
Cashmere skull, No. 9 (male) ..	65·6	67·2	?

No. 9 is described separately, as Dr. Deniker suspects deformity.

FEMALE SKULLS.

Skull.	Breadth Index.	Height Index.	Nasal Index.
Nagyr, No. 1204	69·94	69·94	50
Cashmere, No. 5	72·3	74·7	51·1
„ No. 6	74	70·7	43·8
„ No. 4 (Child ?)	75·9	77·7	54·5

The conclusion is, that the skulls from Nagyr might well fall into a group including these skulls from Cashmere, except as regards their breadth-index, though even this pronounced feature is surpassed by one of the Cashmere skulls. It seems probable that this may prove to be a specific distinction of skulls from Hunza-Nagyr.

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DISCUSSION.

Dr. GARSON remarked that the specimen of the male cranium agreed very closely in its characters with a series of five crania described by him in the Journal of the Institute in 1888, from the same district. One of the most noticeable characters of the skull is the great development of the supra-orbital region, which forms, as it were, a prominent bar across the forehead. About four years ago he had an opportunity of seeing some photographs of the people, exhibited at the Institute by Dr. Leitner, of Woking, which showed that this feature is equally characteristic of the living subject. He handed round a photograph which had been presented him by Dr. Leitner, of a group of natives of different tribes from the place where the skulls were obtained. Specimens from this region of Asia are very difficult to obtain, and consequently their affinities to neighbouring nations are little known. From his examination of the specimens he had described he had come to the same conclusion as Mr. Duckworth, viz., that there was certainly no trace of Mongolian affinities in them. The average cranial capacity of four of his specimens was exactly the same as that stated by Mr. Duckworth to be the capacity of the male cranium. The female cranium on the table was the first one of that sex he had seen.

DAMMA ISLAND *and its* NATIVES. By P. W. BASSETT-SMITH,
Surgeon R.N.

[WITH PLATES VIII, IX.]

IN November, 1891, while serving on board H.M. surveying ship "Penguin," it was my good fortune to visit Damma Island, one of the largest of the Serwati group in the Banda Sea, in latitude 7° 08' S., longitude 128° 40' E.