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12. Masai Ear-Ring of Stone

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Africa, East.

Hollis.

Masai Ear-ring of Stone. By A. C. Hollis, Local Correspondent of **12**
the Anthropological Institute.

This ear-ring belonged to a Masai boy of about fourteen years of age, and was used by him to distend the lobe of his ear. It measures 113 mm. in diameter, and weighs 2 lbs. 14 oz.

Masai children have their ears pierced when they are quite young, a thorn of a tree called *ol-ngoswa* (*Balanites* sp.) being used for this purpose. Boys and girls generally wear as ear-rings circular blocks of wood called '*n-gulalen*', which are gradually increased in size as the lobe stretches. The lobes are said to have attained their correct length if they meet on the top of the head.

Stone ear-rings are not commonly worn by the Masai, and this is probably the only specimen in Europe. That it is not unique, however, is shown by the fact that the former owner appeared at my house the day after he sold it me wearing a precisely similar ornament. A. C. HOLLIS.

Borneo.

Haddon.

Note on the Peoples of Borneo. By Ernest B. Haddon.

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The indigenous inhabitants of the island of Borneo have been designated in the past under the general term of Dayak, but lately it has become evident that the word "Dayak" has no scientific value.

Dr. Haddon in 1901, in a *Sketch of the Ethnography of Sarawak* (*Archivio per l'Antropologia e l'Etnologia*, Vol. XXXI., 1901, p. 341), proposed to divide the inhabitants of the Raj into five groups: (1) Punan, (2) Kalamantan, (3) Kenyah-Kayan, (4) Iban (Sea Dayak), and (5) Malay. At the conclusion of his sketch Dr. Haddon says: "Apart from the Negritos and Melanesians and undoubted emigrants from the mainland of Asia, there are in the East Indian Archipelago two races or distinct varieties of man, the Indonesians and the Proto-Malays. Before the expansion of the Orang Malayu [true Malays] most of these islands were inhabited by these two races in variable degrees of purity or mixture. All the movements of the population (irrespective of the undoubted Asiatic immigrations) that have occurred in this Archipelago, say for a thousand years, have practically been confined to peoples or tribes composed mainly of one of these two races or, more generally, of a mixture of both in a differing amount."

In August 1903 Dr. J. H. F. Kohlbrügge published the results of Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis' anthropometric investigations in Netherlands Borneo. (Dr. A. W. Nieuwenhuis: "Anthropometrische Untersuchungen bei den Dajak." Bearbeitet durch Dr. J. H.

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