

or most, prolonged pressure over occipito-parietal region from hard pillow, and position and weight of head.

Bourke, Capt. John G. (*Snake-Dance of the Moquis, New York, 1884*), describes "cradles of flat boards, with a semi-circular screen for the head. These differ among the Moquis in no essential from the ordinary cradle-board of the North American Indians. When the child is placed on it it is wrapped up tightly in blankets, with its arms pinioned (tightly to its sides)" (pp. 219, 211).

Vambéry, A. (*Sketches of Central Asia, London, 1868*). Swaddling clothes are here in general use, and the *kindik kesen*, or cutter of the same, is a person of much consequence, because the act of cutting these out is accompanied by many ceremonial observances. Vambéry seems to indicate, however, that the child is not swathed for any length of time.

Harris, Maj. W. C. (*Highlands of Ethiopia, London, 1841*). The *benxi* of the Dankalls and Somalis, at Tajura, "employ in lieu of a pillow a small wooden bolster, shaped like a crutch-handle, which receives the neck . . . and preserves the periwig from derangement" (1, p. 58).

D'Alberis, L. M. (*New Guinea*). "Great varieties of type, in color, physiognomy, and in the shape of the skull," are found on Pangiani Island. Here it is observed that parietal compression protrudes the supra-orbital arches (1, p. 29). The same statements may, he says, be made of the natives at Orangerie Bay (1, p. 37). Along the whole line, from Sorong to Dorey, the nose varied in form from flat to aquiline (1, p. 210). In his plate of the mummified head got from Darnley Island, Torres Straits, the type is microcephalous.

Blake, Dr. Carter (*Appendix Unexplored Syria, Burton & Drake, London, 1872*), describes a female skull from the *Dayr Mir Musa el Habashi* showing artificial "compression of the parietal bones," probably caused by use of the "suckling-board."

Davis. (*Collection of Voyages and Travels, etc., London, 1710*). "In *Motria*, a small, low island, lying in the river of the Amazons," children are thus carried: "They take a piece of the rind of a tree, and with one end thereof they fasten the child's head, and about the arms-pits and shoulders with the other, and so hang it on their backs like a tinker's budget" (1, p. 157).

Dawkins, W. Boyd. (*Cave Hunting, London, 1871*). Refers to Professor Busk's notes on the crania of *Perthi-Chwaren*, in which a skull with "a well marked depression across the middle of the occipital bone" is described. This depression had the appearance of being "caused by the constriction of a bandage." Except this deformation the skull was "well formed and symmetrical," not having any of the contours of the *rete annulaire*, due, according to MM. Foville and Gasse, to occipital compression (p. 170).

Professor Busk states, in his ethnological notes (*Cave Hunting*), that the Berber contingent of the Moorish invaders of Europe in the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries "used to elongate the skull posteriorly and flatten the head" (pp. 170, 171).

In the same work Professor Dawkins suggests that the flattened occiput of the brachycephalous invaders of neolithic Britain "may have been caused by the use of an unyielding cradle-board or intanex" (p. 193). Evidently the flattened vertex of the *Selhigneux* cave was not natural (p. 213).

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