

turbed by irregularities. The brain is of small volume compared with that of man. It consists of three lobes, the middle best marked. The convolutions are small, the involutions not well defined, and the sulci superficial. The gray neurine forms a very thin lamina, and is of a light color. It is in these respects similar to the brain of the child. The cerebellum is well proportioned. The orifice for the transmission of the spinal cord is situated further towards the posterior part of the cranium than in man. The superciliary ridges are well marked and jut well out, clad with straight black hairs about three-fourths of an inch in length. The forehead rises but slightly above this, and rapidly recedes. The facial angle is 51 degrees. The eyes are brown and deeply sunk within their large sockets. The nose is short and flat, the nostrils close and separated by a very thin septum, diverging towards the base or floor. The ears are situated towards the upper and back part of the head, and are formed of large expanded pinnæ, which measure  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches from the superior edge to the lobulus, and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches transversely, *i.e.*, from the meatus to its posterior edge. They are destitute of hair. The cheeks are flat, and possess no pouches. The upper jaw is very prominent and somewhat convex, which contrasts strongly in profile with the concavity of the face above. The lower jaw corresponds and inclines slightly backwards towards the chin. The mouth is wide, the lips thin, and possessed of little or no recurvation naturally. The upper jaw exhibits 12 teeth, *viz.*, 4 incisors, 2 canine, and 6 molars; behind the last molar on each side there is a prominence, evidently indicating a coming tooth. The lower jaw also possesses 12 teeth, 4 incisors, 2 canine, and 6 molars, making the number of both to be in all 24. The canines are long and well developed, and the molars have protuberances on their masticatory surface. The tongue is large and ovate.

*Neck.* There are seven cervical vertebræ. The atlas and axis are formed as in man. There is perfect freedom of rotatory motion of the axis on the atlas. There is no more of the *ligamentum nuchæ* than is found in man. The muscles of the neck generally are well developed for the erect carriage of the head.

The hyoid bone is very prominent. It is nearly half an inch deep in front, and its circumference forms an oval. The cartilages of the larynx are much the same as in man. The glottidean opening is somewhat triangular. The larynx is narrow, and the lower *chordæ vocales* tense and well marked. On each side of glottis, there is a distinct pouch, deeply seated and communicating freely with the œsophageal cavity. They seem to admit of distention by means of the membrane (hyo-thyroid) between the os-hyoides and the thyroid cartilage, which forms the upper and anterior part of their walls.