

6. Circumference of chest at nipple (in men).
7. Ditto after full expansion by forced inspiration (in men).
8. Circumference of thigh at fork.
9. Distance from fork to ground.

1, 6, and 9, are most important.

B. The colours of *hair*, *eyes*, and *skin*, may be best expressed by means of Broca's scale; but in its absence the

1. *Eyes* may be designated as light (blue, light grey, light green), neutral (dark grey, dark green, yellowish grey), or dark hazel, brown).

2. *Hair* as red, fair, brown, dark brown, rusty black, or coal-black.

3. It should be noted whether there is any beard, and, if so, of what colour, or whether it is extirpated.

4. Is grey hair observed?

5. Or baldness?

6. or the *arcus senilis*?

7. Is the hair lighter in children than in adults?

8. Is the body less hairy than in Europeans?

C. 1. What is the temperature of the body, taken with a "clinical thermometer" kept in the axilla fully five minutes? This should be observed in four or five persons.

2. Does the hand appear to be notably smaller than in Europeans?

For use in the observations above, a graduated rod, six feet long, with a sliding cross-piece, index callipers, graduated tapes, and a clinical thermometer will be desirable.

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7.—FURTHER ETHNOLOGICAL ENQUIRIES, *more especially connected with the WESTERN ESKIMOS*. By WILLIAM TURNER, Professor of Anatomy, University of Edinburgh.

1. Should the expedition visit the western part of the north coast of America, it would be very desirable to ascertain if any traditions linger amongst the Eskimo tribes of a migration of their ancestors across Behring Straits.

2. It would also be desirable to ascertain if any communication takes place between the Eskimos and the most northerly tribes of North American Indians, either for purposes of trade or war; or if the Eskimos or Indian tribes intermarry.

3. Collections of crania of the tribes occupying the land on the