



Fig. 90. No. 9.

*Cranioscopy.**Craniometry.*

		Millimetres.
Age, 65.....	1	184
Sex, male.....	2	149
Sutures, serrations very complicated.....	3	140
Pterion, H, but on left side bridge very narrow	4	100
Artificially lengthened occipital foramen comes to E.....	5	108
Inion, 4.....	6	114
Lateral parietes, bulging.....	7	16
Glabella, very prominent.....	8	112
Superciliary ridges, very prominent.....	9	135
Frontal eminences, small.....	10	55
Forehead, retreating.....	11	62
Median line, presents at 2 centimetres above	12	300
lambda a rounded eminence about 2 cen-	13	240
timetres in diameter.....	14	286
Probola, not prominent.....	15	526
Sub-iniac curve, level with condyles.....	16	83
Mastoid process, very long, thick and rough,	17	147
one is 30.8 millimetres in length.....	18	54
Malar bones, very thick, with muscular attach-	19	27
ments strongly marked.....	20	80.9
Hollow at root of nose, shallow.....	21	67.1
Inferior border nares, heart shaped.....	22	92.6
Inferior border orbit, much thickened.....	23	76.0
Muscular attachments, very strongly marked on all parts of the skull. Posterior root of zygoma is raised behind into a prominent ridge with sharply marked hollow behind it. Similar markings are present on each side in lambdoid suture about 2 centim. above asterion, groove looking backward and inward. On superior curved line is another sharp depression looking upward with a ridge below it.....		