

They are in the habit of deforming their heads; consequently no conclusions can be drawn from head measurements. The faces of the Columbians are a little wider than those of their neighbors on both sides.

The tribes of Harrison lake, who are remarkable for their short stature, differ fundamentally from all others. The great majority of individuals belonging to these tribes may easily be recognized by their peculiarities. Their heads, although not deformed, are exceedingly wide; their faces very chamæprosopic. These peculiarities may be observed in males as well as in females.

In Vancouver Island is found a group of tribes which resemble closely those of the northern part of the coast of British Columbia. They are characterized by a size ranging between that of the tribes of northern and those of southern Oregon, and by a much longer head than is found anywhere farther south. The index of the three individuals of Vancouver Island is 79.9; that of the seven individuals belonging to northern tribes, 79.5. This interesting fact is confirmed by measurements of skulls from these regions. I published in the *Verh. der Berliner Ges. f. Ethnol.*, 1890, p. 30, measurements of a series of 10 undeformed crania from the southeastern part of Vancouver Island. These give an average index of 77.7. To this may be added a skull described by Flower\* belonging to the west coast of Vancouver Island, which has an index of 77.4. If we allow, according to Broca, 2 per cent. difference between the cranium and the head of living individuals, we find that the results of these series agree very closely. We have also a series of measurements belonging to the northern part of the coast of British Columbia. Four Tsimshian skulls have been described by me.† Three others have been described by Barnard Davis. Still another has been described by the same author as a "round head" from Vancouver Island (p. 229). Finally, I measured a Haida cranium in the Provincial Museum of Victoria, B. C. The average of these 9 skulls gives 78.4. It will be seen that all these values agree very closely, and confirm the results obtained on the living individuals.

It is very remarkable that we find located between these two homogeneous groups a somewhat taller and much more brachycephalic

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\* W. H. Flower, *Catalogue of the Specimens illustrating the Osteology, etc.*, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, p. 148.

† Report to the B. A. S. on the tribes of British Columbia, 1889, p. 16.