

ward at the outer canthus towards the angle of the jaw, giving a curious expression. The forehead is high and rather broad, but the part free from hair tapers upwards to a central point. The eyebrows are well formed, but droop downward and outward as do the eyes.

The *incomplete* side presents a marked and characteristic deformity. It is much narrower than its fellow, and a single broad eye (Cyclops) covered by four rectangular lids, provided with eyelashes, occupies the centre of the face just below where the bridge of the nose should be. There is no sign of the nose as it is normally seen, but it is represented by a small snout-like protuberance over 1 cm. in length, which projects from the median line just above the single eye. This snout is channelled, and, when held up, resembles a small thick-walled tube. Two eyebrows slant obliquely downward on either side of the single eye. The forehead is narrow and lofty, reverse V-shaped in form, and covered, except in its central portion, with thick black hair. There is no mouth, but a curious small fleshy projection, .5 cm. in length, tapering to a flattened, red, and perforated apex, lies below the eye and suggests the superior maxillary process. Below this nodule the face recedes sharply, and in the depth of this receding angle lies a tiny rudimentary tongue. There is no chin, but the ears lie together in the middle line of the neck just beneath this small organ, occupying a horizontal position with their inferior parts touching each other (*synotus*).

On removal of the scalp the calvarium is exposed and presents the following appearances. It is smooth, oval from side to side, and has a centrally placed, large, diamond-shaped fontanelle, the widest diameter of which is from back to back (5 cm.) and its narrower (3.5 cm.) from face to face of the composite foetus. In it are two sesamoid bones, the larger of which measures 2×1.5 cm. On the complete side the calvarium is seen to consist of four bones, namely, one frontal and one parietal of each foetus. The two frontals are centrally placed, the right measuring 3×2.5 cm., and the left, which is slightly larger, 3×3.5 cm. These bones are definite and distinct from each other, and are held together by thick membranous tissue. The parietals on either side are trapezium-shaped, and each measures 5×5.5 cm. diagonally. On the incomplete side the calvarium occupies a smaller area than on the complete, being narrower from side to side. Here it is seen to consist of only three bones, a single large broad frontal, 3 cm. broad by 4 cm. long, which shows when held up to the light a central, thickened, bony deposit, representing the line of union