

terior border of the cavity so that the anterior root of the zygoma is indistinct. It is submitted that such a shallow glenoid fossa is an approach to a state that is usual in anthropoid apes; (among Australian crania Nos. 2138, 2139, 2140, exhibit the same feature in a less marked degree)." I myself have noted this glenoid flattening, exemplified in a most remarkable manner, in some New Caledonian crania belonging to the Williamson collection in the Museum of the Royal Army Medical college, London; indeed, it was during an examination of these crania that my attention was first called to this peculiarity. I have also noted this condition in the skulls of other races living under primitive conditions, but in most of them it would seem to be probably a local and no doubt in some cases an individual characteristic; one can, for example, find many Australian crania with deep, well marked, glenoid fossae and the same remark applies to other races. When, however, one examines a series of Eskimo skulls, one is at once struck by the almost uniformly shallow appearance of these fossae; it seems, indeed, to be the exception to find in an Eskimo skull a very concave glenoid fossa, whilst many of them present an extreme appearance of glenoid flattening.

When an examination is made of the glenoid fossa in any skull which exhibits this shallow form, it becomes evident that this appearance is due most largely to the rolling and flattening out in the forward and outward direction of the eminentia articularis, as well as perhaps to a relatively lesser depth of fossa. Hence, in extreme cases, such as in figure 3, Plate II, the eminentia articularis merges into the fossa in a continuous straight line, while the fossa itself is wide and shallow. In intermediate forms, such as figure 6, Plate II, the eminentia, although considerably flattened, yet is still slightly curved, while the 'anterior concave portion' of the fossa can now be recognized. The glenoid fossa in the skulls of modern civilized man, presents a very different appearance to this: the eminentia is high and prominent, while the concave portion is deep and very clearly defined. See diagram, Plate I, and figures 1 and 2, Plate II.

Now C. S. Tomes, in his "Dental Anatomy," points out the influence of different methods of mastication upon the form