

remarkable. The prevailing type is exceedingly brachycephalic and chamæproscopic, and their small stature is also quite unique. Their difference from all the other tribes appears so clearly from our tables that further remarks seem unnecessary. I have not found any analogy among the neighbouring tribes, except at the mouth of Fraser River, where the same type might be expected to occur on account of the intermarriage of these groups. The question regarding the relationship of this tribe must remain at present an open one.

Among the other tribes the Columbians appear remarkable on account of their tallness. It seems that their heads are a little longer than those of the neighbouring tribes, but the data do not bring out the difference with sufficient clearness. There appears to be no reason to suppose that more favourable conditions prevailed in this region, and should have produced the development of greater stature.

We will finally consider the proportions of the bodies of the various groups. It appears that the finger-reach of the southern groups, especially of those of southern and central Oregon, is much smaller than that of the northern tribes. I am inclined to attribute this fact to a difference of occupation, the first-named two groups living on reservations, while the others are fishermen. Together with this lengthening of the finger-reach seems to go an increase in the length of the arm. These variations may be seen in females as well as in males. The women pass also much of their time in the canoe, which explains the corresponding variation in their sex. The table also shows that the trunk of these Indians is much longer than that of Europeans and also longer than that of the Iroquois, which, according to Gould, is 53.4 per cent. It seems that the trunk of the southern group is a little longer than that of the northern ones.

I will finally sum up the results of this investigation. We find an almost homogeneous population on the coast of British Columbia, with the exception of the region of Dean Inlet. It is characterised by a stature ranging between 159 and 162 cm.; a cephalic index ranging between 77 and 81, a facial index ranging between 78 and 81. At Bentinck Arm and in Washington this type is mixed with another, which also prevails in Oregon, so far as it is inhabited by Tinneh. This type is characterised by a stature ranging between 166 and 172 cm.; a cephalic index ranging between 84 and 87, and a facial index of from 83 to 86. In Northern Oregon this type is found quite pure. Farther to the south the type is mixed with that of the northern Californians, which becomes the more prevalent the farther south we go. In Washington the same type seems to exist, but subordinate to it the northern type is found. It is the primary element among the Bilqula. We consider this type to be peculiar to the Tinneh. The type of northern California is characterised by a stature ranging from 160 to 164 cm.; a cephalic index of from 79 to 81, and a facial index of from 83 to 86. On the whole this type resembles the first so much that I am inclined to identify them. A third and a quite unique type is found at Harrison Lake. The individuals are short, with very wide faces and heads. There is no similar tribe known to exist in this region, and their affinities appear doubtful. On Columbia River we find a fourth type, remarkable for its tallness, with a cephalic index of from 80 to 84. I believe that these may be identified with the tall tribes of the interior, but further evidence is required on this point.