



(FIG. 1.)

The cranial bones were thicker and denser than in the case of European skulls, though not unusually thick for an African. The diploe was scanty and the tables relatively thick. The measurements were : thickness in occipital region. 1 cm, of which 5 mm. was taken by the outer table, 3 mm. by greatly sclerosed cancellous tissue, and 2 mm. by the inner table. In the parietal region the total thickness was 7 mm., of which 2 mm. was occupied by outer table, 1.5 mm. by the inner table, and 3.5 mm. by the diploe. The length from glabella to occipital protuberance was 19 cm. (7.5 inches) ; the diameter in mastoid region was 13 cm. (5.3 inches) ; and in the anterior temporal region, 9 cm. (3.5 inches). The skull outline was somewhat unsymmetrical and the thickness in particular spots varied considerably from the means given, being at one point in the right temporal region only 0.5 mm. (one-fiftieth of an inch). Both tables were equally involved in the fracture, and nowhere was any splintering of the inner table observed.

The following lines of fracture were observed, eight in number, including separation of the sutures :

No. 1—A fracture extending forwards from a point in the