

With the temptation of a novel discovery, I was at first disposed to recognise the traces of art in this abbreviated form of skull, not only as exaggerating the natural characteristics, but as a possible source of their production. But a comparison with examples of the true dolichocephalic form, to which I had already assigned priority in point of time, sufficed to dispel that illusion. At a subsequent meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, I accompanied the presentation of the cranium and urn with an account of the circumstances of their discovery, and some remarks on the novel features noticeable in the skull. Unfortunately the printing of the Society's proceedings, which had been suspended for some time, was not resumed till the following season; and no record of this communication was preserved, beyond the title.

The same remarkable parieto-occipital flattening is apparent in another Scottish cranium found, under somewhat similar circumstances, in a cist at Lesmurdie, Banffshire, also engraved in the *Crania Britannica* (Dec. III. 16); and still more so in the one already described, and figured on Plate II., recovered from a Wiltshire barrow. But I was more interested in detecting some slight traces of this artificial parieto-occipital flattening, in a remarkable skull found at Grangemouth, on the Forth, in 1843, at a depth of twenty feet, in a bed of shell and marl. This interesting relic has been engraved on a small scale for a work now in the press;* and, as there shown, is an imperfect calvarium, the basilar and temporal, as well as the facial bones, being absent. But sufficient remains to illustrate its characteristic form, and to show that in its general character it approximates to the brachycephalic crania of British tumuli. It is as symmetrical as the majority of modern heads. A slight depression occurs at the coronal suture; the parietal protuberances are prominent, and the superciliary ridges are well developed. The following measurements of this skull will show that it is of large size, though with a small relative vertical diameter:

Longitudinal diameter	7.43
Parietal diameter	5.65
Frontal diameter	4.47
Vertical diameter	4.75
Occipito-frontal arch	15.25
Do. from occ. front. protuberance to root of nose	13.25
Horizontal circumference	21.13

* *Prehistoric Man: Researches into the Origin of Civilisation in the Old and the New World.* Macmillan & Co.