

The skull derives its great breadth principally from the outward spread of the zygomatic arches, a measurement across them nearly equalling three-fourths the length of the skull. In advance of the orbits it is short and broad. The forehead is high, moderately broad, and descends convexly downward in front. The breadth across the postorbital processes of the frontals is contained about two and a half times in the skull's length. Viewing the skull from above there is a rapid narrowing behind the postorbital process which is accentuated by the general and marked depression of the surface between the upper portion of the base of the zygomatic arch and the sagittal crest, a very slight swelling in the middle of this surface alone saving it from being concave throughout. Between the inner limits of the temporal fossæ the breadth of the brain case is slightly less than one-third the maximum breadth of the skull. The sagittal crest is high and strongly developed. In outline, as seen from above, the cranium is pointed behind, the lambdoidal ridges, marking the upper limit of the occipital bone, meeting at an angle of 90°. The inion overhangs the posterior curve of the occipital condyles to the extent of about 43 mm. The surface of the occipital is strongly concave from the condyles up and is rather flat in a transverse direction. A high, thin occipital crest is continuous between the external occipital protuberance (inion) and the upper margin of the foramen magnum, and, as already mentioned, there is a considerable overhang to the upper portion of the occiput.

The palate is broad and, for the most part, slightly concave, both longitudinally and transversely, but in advance of the anterior palatine foramina its surface curves rapidly downward. From the second molars it narrows evenly and rapidly backward to the posterior nares, which are set rather far back. In line with the posterior nares a horizontal measurement taken across the vertical plates of the palatines is only 70 mm. The posterior narial emargination is rather narrowly rounded anteriorly. The distance from the posterior nares to the occipital condyles is short compared with the length of the hard palate. The zygomatic fossæ are triangular and as wide as long, their greatest width being but slightly in advance of the glenoid cavity. The anterior basal margin of the occipital condyles, viewing these surfaces from beneath, form an even transverse curve arching but slightly forward, the flatness of the curve being conspicuous.

Between the canine and the fourth premolar are three alveoli, which are interpreted as being those for the first premolar and for a double-rooted third premolar. The anterior one of these three alveoli is close to the canine. Those for the supposed