

IX.

NOTES ON THE SKULL FROM FYRISH, EVANTOWN. By
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This cranium, from its strong muscular ridges, the worn condition of the teeth, the obliteration of many of the sutures, the depth of the canine fossæ in the upper jaw, and the obtuse angles of the lower jaw, is evidently that of a male in the decline of life. The skull is brachycephalic and rounded in form. The various regions of the cranium are well proportioned. It is not truncated posteriorly, and does not exhibit the parieto-occipital flattening which many of the brachycephalic skulls from the ancient short cists possess, and which by some writers is supposed to have been produced by pressure artificially applied during infancy (see my Report on a Skull from Dunse, Proc. vol. v. part ii. p. 279). The cerebellar fossæ are well developed. The glabella and supra-orbital ridges are strongly marked. The nasal bones curve slightly upwards. There is no prognathism. The principal measurements are as follows:—Extreme length, 7·3; breadth (parieto-squamous), 5·9; height, 5·2. Greatest frontal breadth, 4·8; parietal, 5·85; occipital, 4·1. Fronto-nasal radius, 3·6; maxillary, 3·5; frontal, 4·5; parietal, 4·95; occipital, 3·9. Longitudinal arc, 15·2; frontal, 5·0; parietal, 5·2; occipital, 5·0. Frontal transverse arc, 12·5; parietal, 14·0; occipital, 11·4. Horizontal circumference, 21·3. Internal capacity, 98 cubic inches. Ratio of length to breadth, 100 to 80·8; of length to height, 100 to 71.
