

bears evidence of unequal firing. The height of the cup is  $7\frac{1}{4}$  inches, diameter at the top  $5\frac{3}{8}$  inches, at the neck  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inch, below the top the diameter is  $4\frac{3}{4}$  inches, from the neck it swells convexly for  $2\frac{1}{4}$  inches to a diameter of  $5\frac{5}{8}$  inches, and contracts convexly to the base, which is  $3\frac{1}{8}$  inches in diameter. Beginning at the top the ornamentation is first a belt of lattice pattern, three-eighths of an inch wide, made with a slightly convex-edged, dentated implement, five-eighths of an inch wide. Next is an unornamented band, one inch wide. Below this a repetition of No. 1; next a plain band, a quarter of an inch wide, between two narrow, indented lines, one-eighth of an inch apart, formed by an implement slightly dentate. Next is a plain band between indented lines, and a band of lattice pattern as before. This last series of ornament is repeated at the greatest diameter of the cup, and again midway between this and the base. The thickness of material varies from a quarter to three-eighths of an inch, its shape is graceful, and thickness well graduated. The cup contained a small portion of black coloured stuff.

## IX.—NOTES ON THE TARRET BURN SKELETON.

BY DR. R. LAING.

### MEASUREMENTS OF CALVARIA.

	In.
Extreme length ... ..	7.0
Fronto-inial length ... ..	6.8
Extreme breadth, approximately ... ..	5.5
Vertical height ... ..	5.5
Absolute height ... ..	5.1
Basi-cranial axis... ..	3.8
Circumference, approximately ... ..	20.0
Frontal arc ... ..	5.1
Parietal arc ... ..	5.0
Occipital arc ... ..	4.0
Minimum frontal width ... ..	3.8
Maximum frontal width ... ..	4.7

MEASUREMENTS OF FACE.						In.
Length of face—'naso-alveolar' line	...	...	...	...	...	2.55
'Basio-subnasal' line	...	...	...	...	...	3.3
Basio-alveolar line	...	...	...	...	...	3.6
Height of orbit	...	...	...	...	...	1.25
Width of orbit	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Length of nose	...	...	...	...	...	1.9
Width of nose	...	...	...	...	...	1.05
Lower jaw, interangular diameter	...	...	...	...	...	3.4
„ depth at symphysis	...	...	...	...	...	1.1
„ width of ramus, at level of grinding surface of molars	...	...	...	...	...	1.1

## INDICES.

Length-breadth index—'cephalic index'	...	...	...	...	...	78
Antero-posterior „	...	...	...	...	...	50
Facial angle to nasal spine	...	...	...	...	...	77
Facial angle to alveolar border	...	...	...	...	...	75

The Tarret Burn skeleton, of which many of the bones and the skull are present in a more or less perfect condition, is that of a female of weak muscular development, who, judging from the length of the femur, must have been about five feet in stature. The skull is small, but well filled, brachy-cephalic by contour in the lateral and occipital normas, and sub-brachy-cephalic by measurement. When viewed in the vertical and basilar normas it presents an asymmetrical outline through flattening of the right occipital region, which is correlated with a tilting forward of the right half of the calvaria and upper maxillæ, probably due to one-sided carriage in infancy. That part of the skull, including portions of the right occipital, temporal, and parietal bones, which rested upon the floor of the cist, is absent. Obliteration of the sutures had commenced. The posterior parietal region is vertical. When laid horizontally, with the molar teeth of the upper jaw downwards, the skull rests posteriorly upon the *concepectacula cerebelli*, which are convex and prominent, the inion or protuberance being small, and to the left of the mesial line. The mastoid processes are small, and project inwards. The parietals are short, with the tubers well back, the greatest breadth of skull being inter-parietal near the posterior-superior angle of the squama of the temporal. The greatest height of skull is at the coronal suture. The forehead is slightly sloping, the superciliary ridges well arched, with

moderate frontal cells, and a slight depression down the glabella. The nasal bones are compressed laterally, the opening pyriform and malars flat. The maxillae are slightly prognathous, the teeth projecting forwards, and the Pterygoids sloping. The lower jaw, which is small, has a prominent non-bifid mentum, the lower border and angles smooth and straight, the coronoid processes at right angles, and not reaching above the lower border of the zygoma when the jaws are closed. The teeth are small, regular, and perfect, the wisdom teeth fully out, and meeting when the jaws are properly closed, but scarcely at all worn. The other molars and the premolars are only slightly worn, whilst the incisors and canines are much worn down; in this respect the two kinds of teeth are sharply differentiated from each other, and rather suggestive of use in the mastication of a carnivorous diet. The mental foramen is in a line with the last premolar tooth (bicuspid).

The bones of the extremities are extremely slender, and marked with weak muscular ridges. The femur in the upper part is flattened from behind forwards, the shaft twisted upon itself to an angle of 45 degrees, curved in its length with the concavity directed backwards and inwards, and correlated with a rudimentary development of the spiral line and inner lip of the *linea aspera*, the whole being suggestive of a knock-kneed and in-toed condition amounting to rickety deformity.

						In.
Length of femur	...	...	...	...	...	16.5
DIMENSIONS OF TIBIA.						
Length of tibia	...	...	...	...	...	13.2
Antero-posterior diameter	...	...	...	...	...	0.94
Transverse diameter	...	...	...	...	...	0.69
Latitudinal index	...	...	...	...	...	0.75

As the mean latitudinal index of English tibiae is .73, there are no indications of 'Platycnemism' in the tibiae of this skeleton. The proximal epiphyses are fully ossified, and the probable age of the individual would be from 26 to 28 years.

The skull is essentially Celtic in its characteristics, and though the bones of the skeleton are wanting in the usual signs of the masculine muscular development of Celtic women, yet this can with probability be attributed to constitutional weakness and the evident deformity of the individual, which would preclude her from engaging to any extent in manual labour and other active exercises.