

Esta especie es evidentemente mui afin a la especie europea, *O. avicularia*; pero la inmensa distancia jeográfica que les separa, como ciertas diferencias en el color me inducen a creer que son distintas.

Los ejemplares descritos fueron sacados de unas diucas (*Diuca grisea*) casadas por mi hijo Cárlos en la vecindad de Concepcion. Hace años he observado ejemplares de la misma especie, o de otra mui parecida, en el centro de Chile, pero no tengo ninguna a mano para comparar con los de Concepcion.

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## NOTES ON SOME ANCIENT CHILIAN SKULLS

— BY —

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In a recent number of this Review I had the honour of presenting some observations on a series of prehistoric skulls, found in the neighbourhood of La Serena.

Among other facts I called attention to the general similarity of these skulls to those of the Esquimaux, and also to many of those tribes found in southern Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. I here propose to make a more detailed comparison; touching especially on those points where the similarity or difference is greatest.

Although the Esquimaux cover the greatest geographical range of any aboriginal race, yet perhaps there is no other that can show so little variation, or intermixture with other races.

By many writers it is supposed to have migrated from Northern Asia, by some few from Northern Europe; but it is probable that in the light of future investigation it will be proved to be autochthonous, and there are signs which seem to indicate that they may be the direct descendants of that longheaded race, which peopled both Americas in palaeolithic times.

It is interesting to note that Boas concludes, that the original home of the race was probably the district round Hudsons' Bay.

Owing to the results of some early observations it was generally supposed that the Esquimaux was the most dolichocephalic of existing races. Modern research has somewhat modified this idea, and is now admitted that, although skulls with an index of 72 and less are common, the average must be placed considerably higher.

21	Esquimaux of Greenland .....	71.7	(Broca)
14	" " " .....	71.3	(Davis)
6	" " Hudsons' Bay.....	75.1	"
6	" " Behring Strait.....	75.3	"
35	" " Hudsons' Bay.....	77.2	(Tocher)
5	" " Labrador.....	74.1	(Virchow)
27	" " " .....	77.	(Deniker)
614	" " Greenland... ..	76.8	"
?	" " Alaska.....	74.8	"
22	" " Greenland.....	71.4	Turner
10	" " Labrador.....	71.8	Duckworth
19	" " " .....	71.5	"
101	" " ——— .....	71.37	(Bessels)
	average index .....	76.1	
	index of 5 Chilean skulls.....	76.5	

From this list it will be seen that the average cephalic index of the Esquimaux is considerably higher than that generally given in the text books; although in some cases it varies between 71 and 72.

Another peculiarity of the Esquimaux is the great height of the skull. French anthropologists chiefly employ the length-height index to express this quality; the Germans on the other hand prefer the breadth-height; but there is much to be said against both methods; and we are inclined with M. Broca to think that the mixedheight index is that which best gives an exact idea of this characteristic. Here again we find a strange correspondence in the index as the following table will show.

	length ht.	breadth ht.	mixed	
13. Esquimaux .....	73.1			Broca Virchow
5. " .....	74.	103.	88.5	
5. Chilians .....	76.1	101.7	88.9	

This index places this group with the Esquimaux among the most hypsicephalic peoples of the earth.

The proportions and shape of the frontal region are also very similar in the two races as shown below.

*Frontal index.*

15 Esquimaux (Broca).....	94.1
5 Chilians.....	91.

*stephanic index.*

10 Esquimaux (Cambridge Museum).....	81.2
7 " (Duckworth).....	80.9
5 Chilians.....	81.8

The same thing occurs in the orbital index.

8 Esquimaux (Duckworth).....	87.5
10 " (Camb. Mus.).....	88.65
5 Chilians.....	87.5

In the nasal index there is a slight difference, the Esquimaux being considered the most leptorhine of races; the Chilians of this series slightly mesorhine.

14 Esquimaux (Broca).....	42.3
15 " (Duckworth).....	45.3
9 " ".....	44.
10 " (Camb. Mus.).....	45.5
average index.....	44.2
5 Chilians.....	48.3

*Facial index.* This may be taken in two ways; 1. that used by M. Broca 2. that used by Kollmann. The first is obtained by the following formula:

$$\left( \frac{\text{ophryo-alveolar length} \times 100}{\text{zygomatic diameter}} \right)$$

the second changes the ophryo-alveolar length for the naso-alveolar.

In taking these two indices I find a singular discrepancy. While Kollmann index more or less coincides with that of the Esquimaux: that of Broca shows a great difference.

*Kollmanns index.*

18	Esquimaux (Duckworth).....	51.8
10	" (Camb. Mus.).....	54.3
?	" (R. C. S.),.....	51.2
5	Chilians.....	52.4

*Broca's index.*

13	Esquimaux (Broca).....	73.4
5	Chilians.....	60.1
		==
	or a difference of.....	13.3

The reason of this must lie into greater distance, in the Esquimaux, from the naso-frontal suture to the ophryo, which in the Chilians is relatively short (10 mm.); although taking the much greater zygomatic diameter of the former into consideration (137 mm. as against 129 mm.) this does not *prima facie* seem probable, more especially as in the naso-malar index the two races is very slight.

18	Esquimaux (Duckworth).....	107.	men
8	" " ".....	106.1	(women)
10	a (Camb. Mus).....	107.9	
5	Chilians.....	108.1	

Thus we see that in the principal skull measurements, these two races, although separated by a whole continent; are almost identical.

This is the more remarkable when we consider that the Esquimaux has been supposed to have few or no affinities with any other known race.

But not alone in these points do great similarities occur.

In an article published in the Journal of the Anthropological

Institute of Great Britain and Ireland (Vol. XXX) 1900, by W. H. Duckworth and B. H. Painthe following are given as peculiar characters of the Esquimaux skulls.

1. Their scaphocephalic form.
2. The persistency of the infra-orbital suture.
3. The asymmetry of the foramen magnum.
4. The worn surfaces of the teeth.
5. The thickening of the body of the mandible.
6. The megasemic orbital aperture.
7. The flattened nasal skeleton.
8. The prominence of the chin.
9. The low nasal index.
10. The prominence of the malars.
11. The small mastoid processes.

If these characters are compared with those given in our former article as being the distinctives of the race we are studying; it will be seen that they are similar in every point.

Many writers have called attention to the affinities between the Esquimaux and those tribes which people the coasts of the Magellan Straits, and which doubtlessly in former times wandered over the whole of Patagonia; the Tchuelches the Onas, the Analufes, and the Yaghans

That these tribes have inhabited the southern portion of the continent since very remote times, is proved by the remains found in different localities. Among others we may mention a series of prehistoric skulls sent to the Anthropological school of Paris by Dr. Moreno.

These skulls reproduce all the most notable characteristics of the Esquimaux: the high narrow forehead the flattened planes of the skull, its dolichocephalic, and akrocephalic aspect, the length of the face the prominence of the malars, the degree of prognathism, the small bi-dacryc distance, the large palate, and the peculiar wearing of the teeth.

All these peculiarities are also common to the Serena skulls, of which we are treating.

Medina in his "Aborigines of Chile" mentions several skulls to which he ascribes considerable antiquity, giving the following details.

PROCEDENCE	1	2	3	4
	—	—	Osorno	Chonos Archg. <sup>o</sup>
Cephalic Inde.....	75.9	76.4	74.7	69.4
Bi-malar diam.....	—	111. mm.	114. mm.	125. mm.
Frontal (min).....	89. mm.	97. "	99. "	98. "
Tenght height index.....	72.4 "	72.4 "	76.9 "	75. "

These measurements in as far as they go would seem to indicate that they might belong to the same race.

The same author also gives some measurements of a Fuegian skull.

Cephalic index 73, zygomatic diameter 130 mm. frontal minimum 82 mm.

An ancient Tehuelche skull now in my possession, gives similar measurements but also differs in some respects.

Cephalic index 74.7 length height index 73.7, breadth height index 98.6; mixed height index 86.1; orbital index 90.2; nasal index 55.5; facial index (Breca) 59.2; facial index (Kollmann) 52.6; stephanic index 85.; capacity 1540.

This skull is slightly prognathic; the glabella and supraorbital ridges very salient and massive; the nasal notch deep, and the bones of this organ both broad and prominent. The skull is slightly scaphocephalic and presents the flattened planes mentioned as common in the Serena skulls; the mastoids are small and the foramen magnum is pyriform. The torus occipitalis, strongly marked reaches from one asterion to the other. The double supraorbital notch is present, but the infraorbital suture in pars facialis is not noticeable, in fact all the sutures are more or less synostosed. Its general characters are dolicho-hypsiakrocephalic and slightly scaphocephalic.

From these details it will be seen that there is a great general resemblance among the prehistoric races of the southern extremity of the continent, and that their resemblance extends to the races inhabiting the Magellan Strait district; as well as to the Esquimaux who inhabit the extrem north. At the same time we know of no other race who have any near affinities with this type.

Some writers contend that America was originally, and always has been peopled by migrations from the old world; presumably Asi, although some incline to Europe.

The two special races to which this origin is referred; are the Moguls and the dolicho-cephalic people that inhabited Europe during the stone Age.

The Moguls are brachy-metrico-cephalic mesorhime, megaseme, and mesognathic; the Esquimaux dolicho-hypsi-akrocephalic, mesoseme, and prognathic. In all these points the two races differ radically. As regards the general outline of the face, stature, & obliquity of the eyes, they resemble each other, but therethe likeness ceases.

The dolichocephalic races of Ancient Europe may be classed under two heads; the tall fair type of the north, and the short brunette of the south. With the latter we have nothing to-do.

The former is known by many names the Scandinavian, Canst-adt, Frisian, Row-grave etc, It is still found in some parts of Sweden, in the Danish isles, and in certain Frisian districts.

This race was tall, dolicho-cephalic extremely platycephalic, with a low retreating brow and narrow forehead, narrow prominent nose, enormous orbital cavities, heavily marked supra-orbital ridges, prognathism greater in the lower jaw than in the upper and the occipital region highly developed. They had blue or gray eyes, fair abundant hair and ample beards.

It is difficult to reconcile this description to that of the Esquimaux, who are in most details the direct contrary, being short, dark complexioned with very little hair on the face or body.

We must then either abandon the theory that these latter are not autochthonous, or seek new affinities for them among other races, whose contrast will not be so marked, especially as the resemblance they bear to the Serena skulls would seem to indicate, that although the two branches must have been separated in remote times; the racial type has even under changed conditions, remained remarkably constant.

