

of the common flint of Judæa. Its length is 4·4 inches, width 3·5 inches, and greatest thickness 1·4 inches. Either when being made or during use, it has lost a large splinter from its bottom edge, nearly to the centre, and has apparently been much used, as its cutting edge is much chipped and worn, and it has recently been chipped a number of times by being struck with the hoofs of passing horses and other animals.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 28.

The Department did not meet.

MONDAY, AUGUST 30.

The following Report and Papers were read:—

1. *Report of the Anthropometric Committee.*—See Reports, p. 120.

2. *On a Pocket Registrar for Anthropological Purposes.*

By FRANCIS GALTON, M.A., F.R.S.

The author exhibited a small instrument $\frac{1}{4}$ inch thick, 4 inches long and $1\frac{3}{4}$ wide, furnished with five stops, each communicating by a ratchet with a separate index arm that moves round its own dial-plate. The registrar may be grasped and held unseen in either hand with a separate finger over each stop. When any finger is pressed on the stop below it, the corresponding index arm moves forward one step. Guides are placed between the stops to ensure the fingers occupying their proper positions when the instrument is seized and used in the pocket, or when it is slipped inside a loose glove or other cover. It is possible by its means to take anthropological statistics of any kind among crowds of people without exciting observation, which it is otherwise exceedingly difficult to do. The statistics may be grouped under any number of headings not exceeding five. If it should ever be thought worth while to use a registrar in each hand, ten headings could be employed. The instrument that was exhibited worked well, but it was the first of its kind and might be improved. It was made by Mr. Hawkesley, surgical instrument maker, 300 Oxford Street, London. The author also drew attention to the ease with which registers may be kept by pricking holes in paper in different compartments with a fine needle. A great many holes may be pricked at haphazard close together, without their running into one another or otherwise making it difficult to count them afterwards. The mark is indelible, and any scrap of paper suffices. The needle ought to project a very short way out of its wooden holder, just enough to perforate the paper, but not more. It can then be freely used without pricking the fingers. This method, however, requires two hands, and its use excites nearly as much observation as that of a pencil.

3. *Additional Remarks on the Greek Profile (incorrectly so called).*

By J. PARK HARRISON, M.A.

It was stated in a previous communication that the continuity of the forehead and nasal-bone in a straight line, which is so marked a peculiarity in early Greek statues and coins, is not found to exist either in ancient Greek skulls in our museums, 1880.