

ACTA NEERLANDICA
MORPHOLOGIAE
NORMALIS ET PATHOLOGICAE

EDITA A: H. T. DEELMAN, J. DE HAAN
G. KREDIET, M. W. WOERDEMAN

EXTRACTUM EX
VOL. IV No. 4

1942

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ANTHROPOLOGY
OF TIMOR AND FLORES (DUTCH EAST
INDIES) AFTER DATA COLLECTED BY
DR. B. VROKLAGE S.V.D.

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BY

Dr. J. A. J. BARGE.

N.V. A. OOSTHOEK'S UITGEVERS-MAATSCHAPPIJ — UTRECHT



Br N 95-1500

ISN=195671



KONINKLIJK INSTITUUT VO TROPEN-BIBLIOTHEEK

14 0000 0221 1534

6 x 42
10-5-11
(From the Laboratory for Anatomy of the State University, Leiden)

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I. PIGMENTATION AND HAIR-GROWTH IN BELOE (TIMOR)

BY

Dr. J. A. J. BARGE.

The following communication is the outcome of an investigation conducted by Dr. B. VROKLAGE S.V.D., at *Beloe*. Dr. VROKLAGE was resident in *Timor* for over a year. His stay there was entirely devoted to conducting a most exhaustive ethnological and anthropological research concerning the population of *Beloe* and *North-central Timor*.

Reserving for himself the working out of the ethnological data then collected, Dr. VROKLAGE has placed the anthropological material at the personal disposal of Prof. J. A. J. BARGE, Director of the Laboratory for Anatomy of the State University, Leiden. Considering the fact that the number of inhabitants of *Beloe* who were subjected to an anthropological examination was 1083, and that the examination was carried out with the greatest care and exactitude, the publication of the results from this extensive material will, for the present, be made in a series of shorter articles in different Journals. Subsequently the whole will appear as a separate monograph.

This first communication is concerned with the pigmentation and hair-growth in *Beloe*. *Beloe* lies in the north-east portion of *Dutch Timor* that borders directly upon Portuguese *Timor*. It comprises 10 small rajahships, of which *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu* were chosen for examination, because the autochthonous population appeared to be the purest there.

This first communication is concerned with the pigmentation and hair-growth in *Beloe*.

I. Pigmentation.

A. Pigmentation of the skin.

The pigmentation of the skin was determined by means of the skin-colour scale of K. BRUNO-SCHULTZ, numbered from 1—30, and was made at three different places on the skin, viz. the forehead, the chest and the medial side of the upper-arm.

In all 1083 individuals were examined, of whom 578 were males and 505 females.

As appears from Table I, the variation-breadth is very considerable. It extends from No. 8 to No. 28. By far the greater number of test-persons,



TABLE I.
Skin-pigmentation in 1083 men and women in *Beloe*

skin- co- lour	Forehead	Chest	med. side of upper-arm
7	—	—	3 = 0.3%
8	2 = 0.2%	—	—
9	—	1 = 0.1%	—
10	4 = 0.4%	1 = 0.1%	7 = 0.7%
11	4 = 0.4%	2 = 0.2%	1 = 0.1%
12	2 = 0.2%	3 = 0.3%	2 = 0.2%
13	6 = 0.6%	4 = 0.4%	2 = 0.2%
14	2 = 0.2%	1 = 0.1%	4 = 0.4%
16	10 = 0.9%	5 = 0.5%	40 = 3.7%
17	1 = 0.1%	1 = 0.1%	1 = 0.1%
18	334 = 30.8%	80 = 7.4%	367 = 33.9%
19	420 = 38.8%	216 = 19.9%	564 = 52.1%
20	258 = 23.8%	567 = 52.4%	48 = 4.4%
21	2 = 0.2%	4 = 0.4%	10 = 0.9%
22	16 = 1.5%	79 = 7.3%	25 = 2.2%
23	21 = 1.9%	118 = 10.9%	5 = 0.5%
28	1 = 0.1%	1 = 0.1%	1 = 0.1%

however, exhibited but slight differences in tint. As regards the colour of the skin of the forehead, no fewer than 93.4% of the persons examined belonged to the colour groups 18, 19 and 20. For the colour of the chest this percentage was 79.7, and for the pigmentation of the medial side of the upper-arm it was 90.4.

The number of more strongly or less strongly pigmented subjects is thus relatively small. In the region of the forehead it is only 3% less, and 3.7% more strongly pigmented, in the chest region 1.8% less, and 18.7% more; on the medial side of the upper-arm, 2.7% less and 3.8% more.

The region showing the strongest pigmentation is undoubtedly the chest. Nearly 19% exhibited here a colouring higher than tint No. 20, while this percentage in the forehead and medial side of the upper-arm is but 3.7, and 3.8 respectively. The region least pigmented is the medial side of the upper-arm, for in this region in 5.7% of the cases a colour is found that is lower than No. 18, whereas in the region of the forehead this percentage is 3, and for the chest only 1.8.

Further it is noteworthy that in Table I the breadth of variation appears to be greater towards the side of the lesser pigmentation than to the side of the stronger pigmentation. For instance, on the forehead tint No. 19 was found in 38.8% of the persons examined. The apex of a frequency-curve would thus lie here. Disregarding a sole individual who had skin-colour No. 28, variation-breadth on the side of the stronger colouring reached only to No. 23, i.e. but 4 numbers further than the point of maximal frequency. To the side of the lesser pigmentation, however, the variation-breadth stretches far further. There it reaches almost without any inter-

ruptions (only the Nos. 9 and 15 are lacking) to No. 8, a difference thus of 11 numbers.

The explanation of this phenomenon is not far to seek. Apart from the fact that among the human test-material examined there was one albino, some bastards among the autochthone population of *Beloe* and Malays, Chinese and Europeans were also examined. It is obvious that these bastards exhibit a lesser pigmentation.

After these general remarks we shall endeavour to analyse the data further, first of all according to the sex and then according to the districts where the test-persons lived.

1. *Epidermic pigmentation in the sexes.*

If we compare the data respecting the epidermic pigmentation in the two sexes (see Table II and III), a distinct difference will be seen in the intensity of pigmentation in the region of the forehead and the chest, as well as on the medial side of the upper arm.

TABLE II.
Skin-pigmentation in 578 men in *Beloe*

skin-colour	Forehead	Chest	(575). med. side of upper arm
7	—	—	1 = 0.2%
8	2 = 0.35%	—	—
9	—	1 = 0.15%	—
10	2 = 0.35%	—	3 = 0.5%
11	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.2%
12	2 = 0.35%	2 = 0.35%	2 = 0.3%
13	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.2%
14	2 = 0.35%	1 = 0.15%	3 = 0.5%
16	4 = 0.7%	1 = 0.15%	17 = 3%
17	—	—	1 = 0.2%
18	153 = 26.5%	24 = 4.3%	155 = 27%
19	188 = 32.5%	43 = 7.4%	320 = 55.6%
20	193 = 33.4%	328 = 56.7%	35 = 6.1%
21	2 = 0.35%	2 = 0.35%	8 = 1.4%
22	9 = 1.6%	66 = 11.4%	23 = 4%
23	18 = 3.1%	107 = 18.5%	4 = 0.7%
28	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.15%	1 = 0.2%
	2.4%	1.1%	5.1%
	92.4%	68.4%	88.7%
	5.2%	30.4%	6.3%

In general the skin of females is less strongly pigmented; the three regions examined do not differ in the same degree, however, though the majority in both sexes belong to Nos. 18, 19 and 20. The percentages, however, differ very widely from each other.

a. *Forehead.* Thus, for example, for pigmentation of the forehead, the skin-colours 18, 19 and 20 were found in 92.4% of males and in 94.6% of females. This difference of itself is not large. But, if we look at the percentages for the skin-colours lighter than No. 18 and darker than No. 20,

TABLE III.
Skin-pigmentation in 505 women in *Beloe*

skin-colour	Forehead	Chest	med. side of upper arm
7	—	—	2 = 0.4 %
10	2 = 0.4 %	1 = 0.2 %	4 = 0.8 %
11	3 = 0.6 %	1 = 0.2 %	— =
12	—	1 = 0.2 %	— =
13	5 = 1 %	3 = 0.6 %	1 = 0.2 %
14	—	— =	1 = 0.2 %
16	6 = 1.2 %	4 = 0.8 %	23 = 4.5 %
17	1 = 0.2 %	1 = 0.2 %	—
18	181 = 35.8 %	56 = 11.1 %	212 = 42 %
19	232 = 45.9 %	173 = 34.3 %	244 = 48.3 %
20	65 = 12.9 %	239 = 47.3 %	13 = 2.6 %
21	—	2 = 0.4 %	2 = 0.4 %
22	7 = 1.4 %	13 = 2.5 %	2 = 0.4 %
23	3 = 0.6 %	11 = 2.2 %	1 = 0.2 %

we find for the females a percentage of 3.4 and for the males 2.4 lighter than 18. For the percentages of skin-colour darker than No. 20, these figures stand in reversed proportion, namely 2% for the females and 5.2% for the males. The number of males with a skin-colour lighter than 18 is thus relatively circa 30% less than that of the females, while the number of women with a skin-colour darker than No. 20 is relatively about 60% less than the number of men.

b. *Chest.* In the region of the chest the percentages of men and women with skin-colours Nos. 18, 19 and 20 differ very materially. For the women it is 92.7%, i.e. little different from the percentage given above for the forehead. For the men, on the other hand, it is only 68.4%.

For the colours lighter than No. 18, the women show a percentage of 2.2 in the chest region, the men 1.1, whereas for colours darker than No. 20, we find only 5.1% among the women against no less than 30.4% among the males. The number of males with skin-colour lighter than No. 18 is thus relatively 50% less than the number of females, and the number of women with a colour of skin darker than No. 20 is relatively 83.2% less than the number of men. The difference in pigmentation between males and females is thus considerably greater in the chest region.

c. *Medial side of the upper-arm.* In the region of the medial side of the upper-arm the difference is rather less striking. Of the women 92.2% have a colour of skin of the numbers 18, 19 and 20; of the men 88.7%; 6.1% of the females and 5.1% of the males have a colour lighter than No. 18, while 1% of the women and 6.3% of the men exhibit a skin-colour darker than No. 20. The number of men with a lighter skin than No. 18 is thus relatively 16.4% smaller than the number of women, while the number of women with pigmentation darker than No. 20, is 84.1% less than the number of men.

as well as on the medial side of the upper-arm, the percentage of persons examined with a pigmentation lighter than No. 19 is the highest in *Wehali* and the lowest in *Naitimu*. The difference is even very considerable.

If the percentage of the very dark (darker than No. 20) be determined for the three regional districts to which the examination refers, then the figures are less striking (see Table No. VI).

TABLE VI.
Skin-pigmentation of the men in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

♂	Wehali	Lassiolat	Naitimu
<i>Forehead</i> > 20	5.6 %	5 %	5 %
<i>Chest</i> > 20	18.6 %	10.7 %	58.3 %
<i>med. side of upper arm</i> > 20	4.5 %	3.8 %	9.8 %

The percentage of persons examined with the pigmentation of the forehead darker than No. 20, is practically the same in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*. For the pigmentation of the chest this percentage in *Naitimu* is 58.3 against 18.6 and 10.7 in *Wehali* and *Lassiolat* respectively, while the pigmentation of the medial side of the upperarm in *Naitimu* is 9.8 against 4.5 and 3.8 in *Wehali* and *Lassiolat* respectively.

For the sake of completeness we have also determined the same figures for the females (see Table VII).

TABLE VII.
Skin-pigmentation of the women in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

♀	Wehali	Lassiolat	Naitimu
<i>Forehead</i> lighter than 19 darker than 18	69.2 % 30.8 %	34.8 % 65.2 %	8.6 % 91.4 %
<i>Chest</i> lighter than 19 darker than 18	17 % 83 %	20.6 % 79.4 %	1.9 % 98.1 %
<i>med. side of upper arm</i> lighter than 19 darker than 18	83.6 % 16.4 %	44.5 % 55.5 %	10.5 % 89.5 %

For the women the pigmentation in *Wehali* is apparently the weakest and in *Naitimu* the strongest. The figures here are even more striking than for the men, both as regards the forehead and chest, and for the medial side of the upper-arm.

TABLE VIII.
Skin-pigmentation of the women in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

♀	Wehali	Lassiolat	Naitimu
Forehead > 20	0.5 %	1.3 %	4.3 %
Chest > 20	1.6 %	2.6 %	11.7 %
med. side of upper arm > 20	0.5 %	0.6 %	1.8 %

The data in Table VIII respecting the percentage of the very dark (darker than No. 20) indicate the same thing.

As general conclusions respecting the epidermic pigmentation we may thus state:

1. In general the skin of the chest shows the strongest pigmentation; the skin of the forehead and of the medial side of the upperarm exhibit but slight differences.
2. The pigmentation in men is, on an average, stronger than in women.
3. Of the different territorial districts the pigmentation, both in men and women, is strongest in *Naitimu*, and the weakest in *Wehali*.

B. Colour of the eyes.

The colour of the eyes was determined by means of the colour scales of R. MARTIN and B. K. SCHULTZ, numbered from 1—16.

A total number of 1099 individuals were examined, namely 590 males and 509 females.

As in the case of epidermic pigmentation, the variation-breadth here, too, appears to be fairly great. It extends from No. 7 to No. 16 inclusive.

TABLE IX.
Eye-colour of men and women (1099) in *Beloe*

Eye-colour	Number	Percentage
No. 7	1	0.1 %
„ 12	1	0.1 %
„ 13	2	0.2 %
„ 14	112	10.2 %
„ 15	587	53.4 %
„ 16	396	36 %

By far the greatest number of persons examined have, however, as Table IX shows, a colour of eye which lies within the groups 14, 15 and 16, so that there is actually but very little difference in the pigmentation of the eye.

Were a curve to be drawn, the apex would lie at 53.4% (No. 15). The individual with colour No. 7 is an albino, mentioned above in connection with the skin pigmentation.

1. *Eye-pigmentation of the sexes.*

Differentiation of the persons examined according to sex yielded but a slight difference, as can be seen in Table X.

TABLE X.
Eye-colour in *Beloe* according to sex

Eye-colour	590 ♂	509 ♀
No. 7	0.2%	0%
„ 12	0%	0.2%
„ 13	0.2%	0.2%
„ 14	12.2%	7.8%
„ 15	56.9%	49.3%
„ 16	30.5%	42.4%
	99.6%	99.5%

The number of eyes lighter or darker than Nos. 14, 15 and 16, is negligible, the total number for this being far too small.

The division of the eye-colour groups among Nos. 14, 15 and 16 is a different matter, however. Here one may speak of a stronger pigmentation of the eye in the women. To the darkest group (No. 16) belong 30.5% of the men and 42.4% women. To the lightest group (No. 14) belong 12.2% males and only 7.8% females.

2. *Eye-pigmentation in the districts Wehali, Lassiolt and Naitimu.*

The territorial differences in the eye-colour are less striking than that of the skin-pigmentation. In a comparison of these differences, also, those not falling within the colour groups Nos. 14, 15 and 16 may be left out of consideration. Within the colour groups 14, 15 and 16 the inhabitants of *Wehali* and *Naitimu* exhibited but few differences between each other (see Table XI). In *Wehali* 10.4% of the inhabitants belong to 14, in *Naitimu*

TABLE XI.
Eye-colour in *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*

Eye-colour	403 Wehali	317 Lassiolt	379 Naitimu
No. 7	0%	0%	0.3%
„ 12	0.25%	0%	0%
„ 13	0.25%	0%	0.3%
„ 14	10.4%	11%	9.2%
„ 15	55.6%	44.2%	58.8%
„ 16	33.5%	44.8%	31.4%
	99.5%	100%	99.4%

9.2%; in group 15 there are 55.6% in *Wehali* and in *Naitimu* 58.8%. It is not likely that these slight differences will have any significance.

The inhabitants of *Lassiolt*, however, have, it would seem, darker eyes than the two other groups, with 11% for group 14, they differ but little

from the percentages for *Wehali* and *Naitimu*. In groups 15 and 16, however, a very distinct difference is apparent, for the inhabitants of *Lassiolat* are represented in group 15 by a materially smaller number (11.4% and 14.6% respectively), while in group 16 their number is almost as much larger (11.3% and 13.4%) than in *Wehali* and *Naitimu*.

It is noteworthy in this connection that this difference is not the same as might have been expected from the data for the skin-pigmentation. For there we found the darkest skin-pigmentation was in *Naitimu*, so that it might have been expected that a similar proportion would have been found with respect to the eye-colour. Probably this unexpected deviation has to do with the fact that the variation-breadth in skin-colour is appreciably greater than in the pigmentation of the eye, where 99.5% of the persons examined were, as regards the colour of their eyes, crowded within the range of Nos. 14, 15 and 16, and that, moreover, these colours differ but very slightly.

C. Colour of hair.

In the investigation respecting the degree of pigmentation of the hair, it would seem that, as in the pigmentation of the eye, the differences are extremely small.

The colour of the hair was determined by means of the hair-scales of FISCHER-SALLER.

TABLE XII.
Hair-colour of men and women in *Beloe*

Hair-colour	Number	Percentage
b	1	0.1 %
f	1	0.1 %
v	1	0.1 %
w	1	0.1 %
x	720	66.9 %
y	352	32.7 %

Of the 1076 individuals examined, no fewer than 1072, or 99.6%, had hair of a colour which agreed with Nos. x and y of the hair-scale (see Table XII). The remaining 0.4%, who were distributed over b, f, v and w, may thus be disregarded. They numbered together only 4 individuals, of whom one was an albino.

1. Colour of hair in the two sexes.

Of the 550 men examined, 44, or 75.3%, have hair of the colour x, and 136, or 24.7%, of the colour y. The colour x is thus about 3 times more numerous.

Of the 522 women examined, 306, or 58.6%, have hair of the colour x, and 216, or 41.4%, of the colour y. The percentage of women with the y

colour is thus considerably larger. It is questionable, however, whether the colour of the hair of men and women is directly comparable, considering the fact that it is the custom with women to grease the hair. Were this not the case, then the fact that the pigmentation of the women's hair is stronger would be well in accordance with the fact that also the pigmentation of the eyes of the women appeared to be somewhat stronger.

2. *Colour of hair in Wehali, Lassiolt and Naitimu.*

In view of the stronger pigmentation of the hair that the women would appear to have, the data for the two sexes are given separately in Table XIII.

TABLE XIII.
Hair-colour in *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*

Hair-colour ♂	Wehali	Lassiolt	Naitimu
b	0.5 %	—	—
f	0.5 %	—	—
v	—	—	0.5 %
w	—	0.7 %	—
x	75.4 %	39.6 %	98.5 %
y	23.1 %	59.7 %	1 %
Hair-colour ♀	Wehali	Lassiolt	Naitimu
b	—	—	—
f	—	—	—
v	—	—	—
w	—	—	—
x	59.4 %	12.6 %	96.8 %
y	40.6 %	87.4 %	3.2 %

In studying this Table, whereby we may confine ourselves to the colours x and y, it strikes us directly that there are interesting differences in the degree of pigmentation of the hair in *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*.

The percentage of males examined with the colour y is by far the highest in *Lassiolt* (59.7), and by far the lowest in *Naitimu* (1). *Wehali* lies between with a percentage of 23.1.

With the females examined the proportion is the same. The highest percentage is again in *Lassiolt* (87.4), the lowest in *Naitimu* (3.2). Between these two lies *Wehali* with 40.6.

In accordance with what we determined above in connection with the colour of the hair of the two sexes, the percentage for the hair-colour y in the females examined is appreciably higher in *Wehali* and *Lassiolt*, as well as in *Naitimu*, than that of the males.

Summarizing what we have learned from the examination as to the pigmentation of skin, eyes and hair in *Beloe*, we are now in a position to state the following:

Although the variation-breadth of the pigmentation of the skin is considerably greater than in the eyes and hair, yet in all these three pigmentations the great majority of the test-persons exhibited but trifling differences between each other.

The pigmentation in the two sexes is not alike. The skin-pigmentation in men is stronger than in women, especially in the region of the chest.

The pigmentation of the eyes presents another aspect. In women it is on the average somewhat stronger than in men. The same holds good, but in a greater degree, for the pigmentation of the hair.

Besides between the two sexes there are also differences in pigmentation between the inhabitants grouped according to the various territorial districts.

The skin-pigmentation is darkest in *Naitimu*, the lightest in *Wehali*. The eye-pigmentation is darkest in *Lassiolat*, and the same, to a greater degree, can be said of the colour of the hair.

II. The form of the hair.

The hair-form of the population of *Beloe* was examined according to the schema of MARTIN, in which the different structures of hair: straight, lank, slightly wavy, with wide waves, crinkly, curly, slightly frizzy, tightly frizzled, peppercorn, and spiral-curved, are numbered from a to l inclusive.

In all the hair of 1077 men and women was examined. The variation-breadth extends from a to g inclusive (see Table XIV).

TABLE XIV.
Hair-form in *Beloe*

Hair-form	1077 inhabitants of <i>Beloe</i>
a	12 = 1.1 %
b	274 = 25.4 %
c	97 = 9 %
d	222 = 20.6 %
e	331 = 30.8 %
f	108 = 10 %
g	33 = 3.1 %

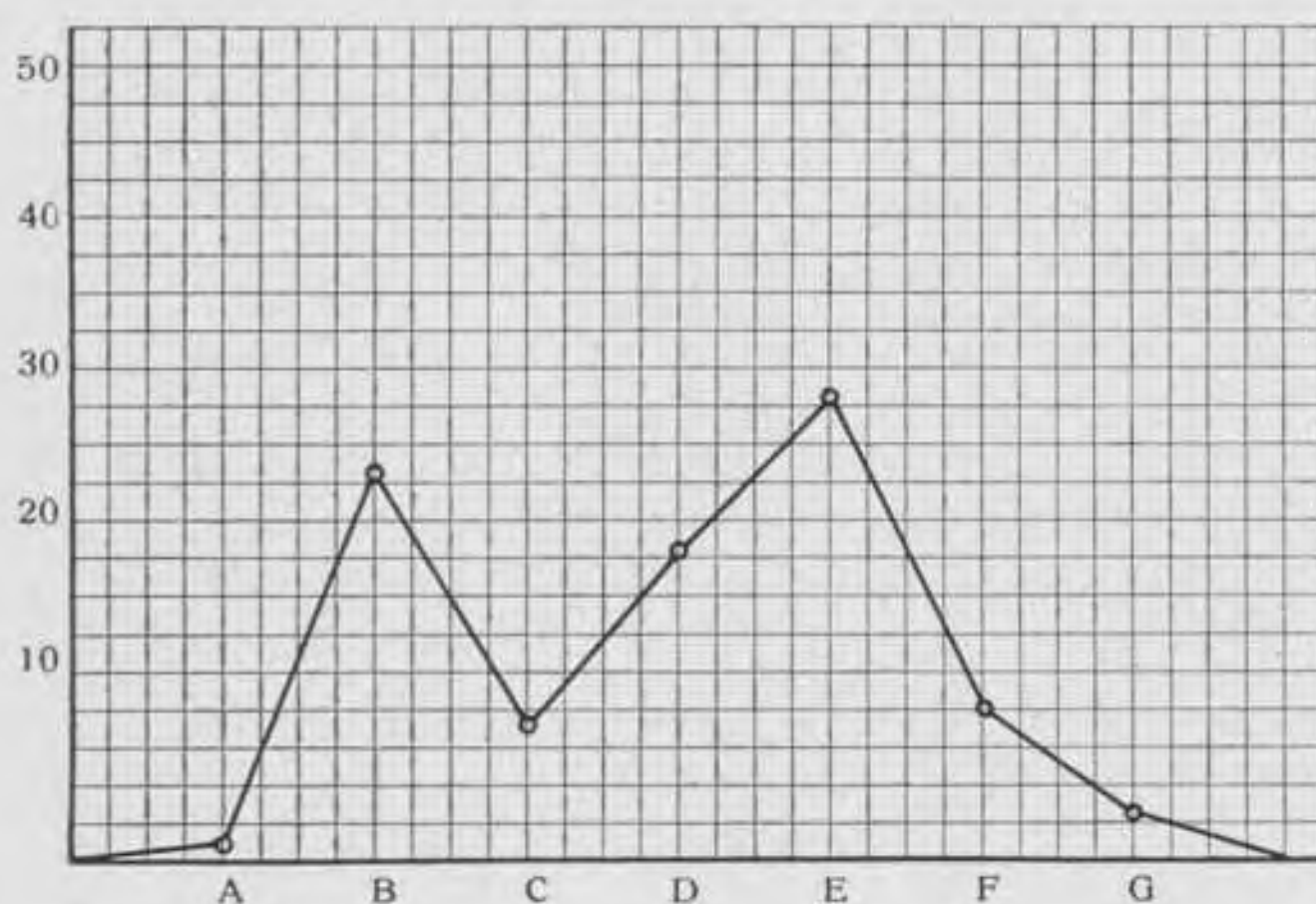
The division over the different hair-forms is very irregular. The highest percentage (30.8) is reached by the form e, the lowest by the form a. Also b and d, with 25.4% and 20.6% respectively, are well represented, while c, f and g, each with 9, 10 and 3.1% form the smaller groups.

Accordingly, the curve No. 1 exhibits two sharply distinguished tops, namely b and e, so that there are two clear groups in the population: one

with lank hair and one with very wavy hair (crinkly), as is also visible in curve number 2 and 3.

A. The hair-form of the sexes.

If we calculate the percentage of the different forms of hair for the two sexes separately, then a distinct difference is immediately apparent, as can



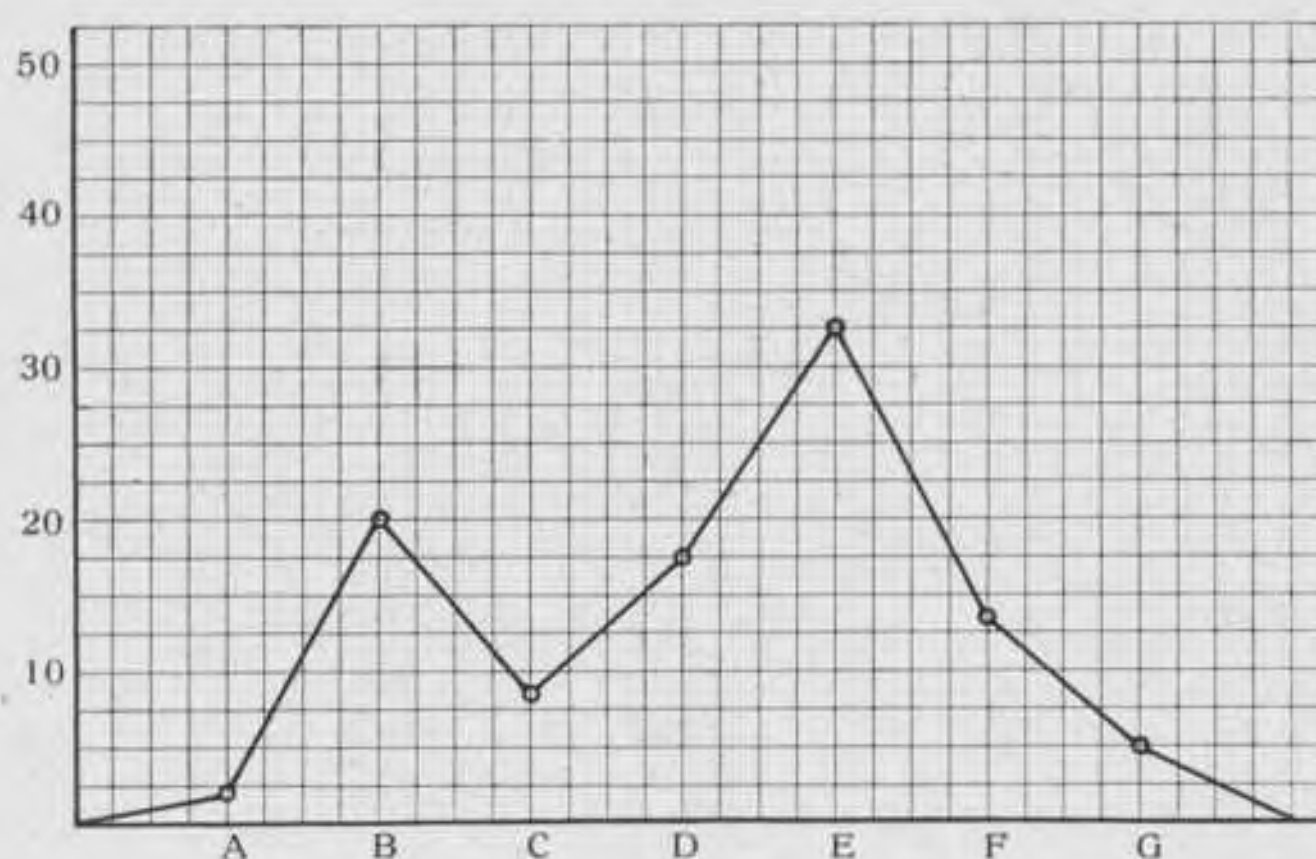
Curve No. 1. Hair-form in Beloe ♂ and ♀.

be seen from the two curves No. 2 and No. 3. Both curves have each two tops, it is true, at B and C respectively, but the B top is considerably higher in the women; lank hair is thus more frequent in females.

Further the E top in the women is not so sharp as in the men, in accordance with the fact that

the D group in the women lies materially higher, and the E top lower, than in the men. Moreover, the F and G tops indicate the same thing, as both

lie a good deal higher in the men. This is brought out still better if we calculate the percentages for each of these two groups. We shall then find for the F and G groups in the females 5.9 and 1.2 respectively, or together 7.1% of the total number of women examined, against 13.7 and 4.8 respectively, or 18.5% of the number of men examined.



Curve No. 2. Hair-form in Beloe ♂ 568.

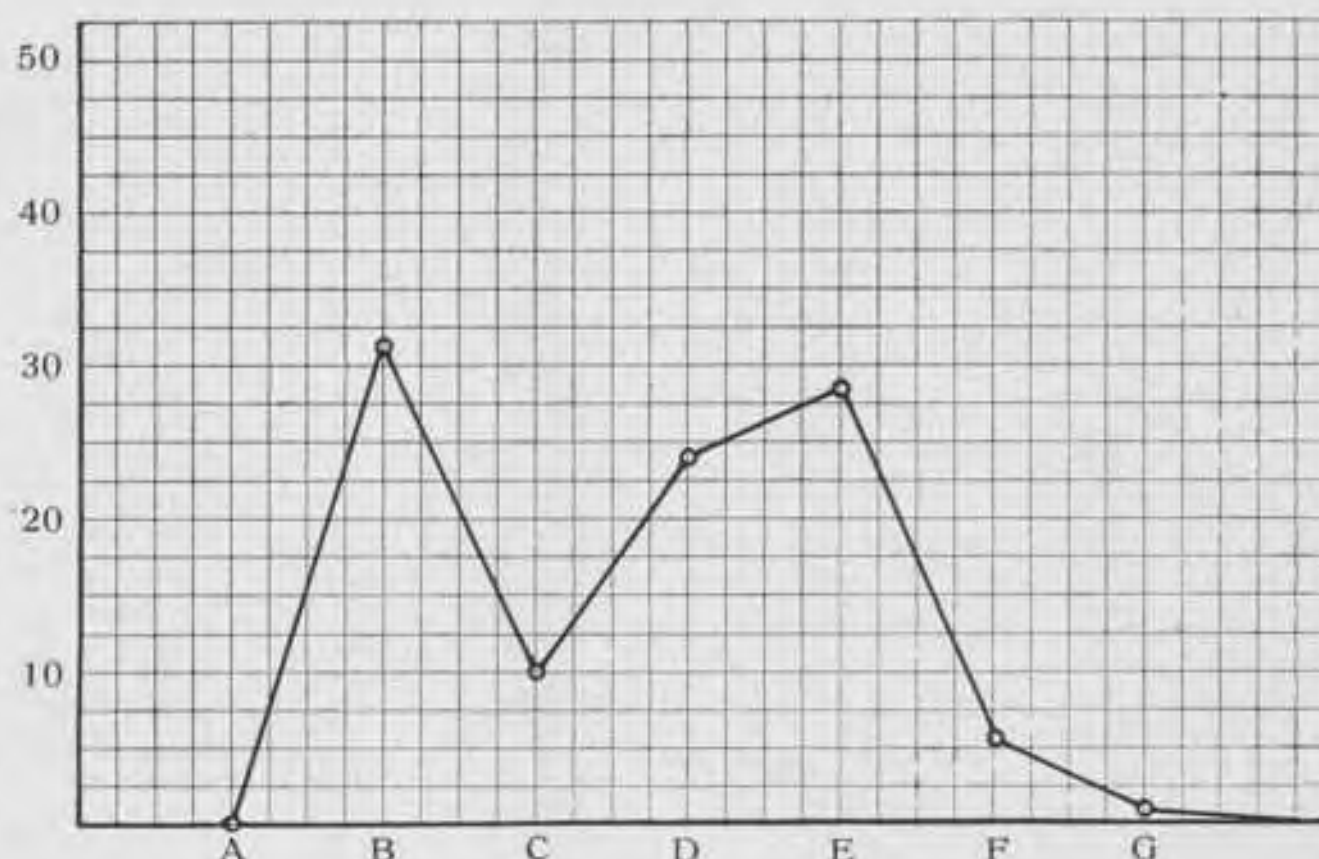
It is unquestionably doubtful if these facts are attributable merely to some difference in race. In any case we must bear in mind three points.

Firstly, it is not improbable that the hair of the women, being as a rule so much longer, might, by its own weight, stretch out hair which by nature is slightly wavy. Secondly, the use of cosmetics (in the present case especially

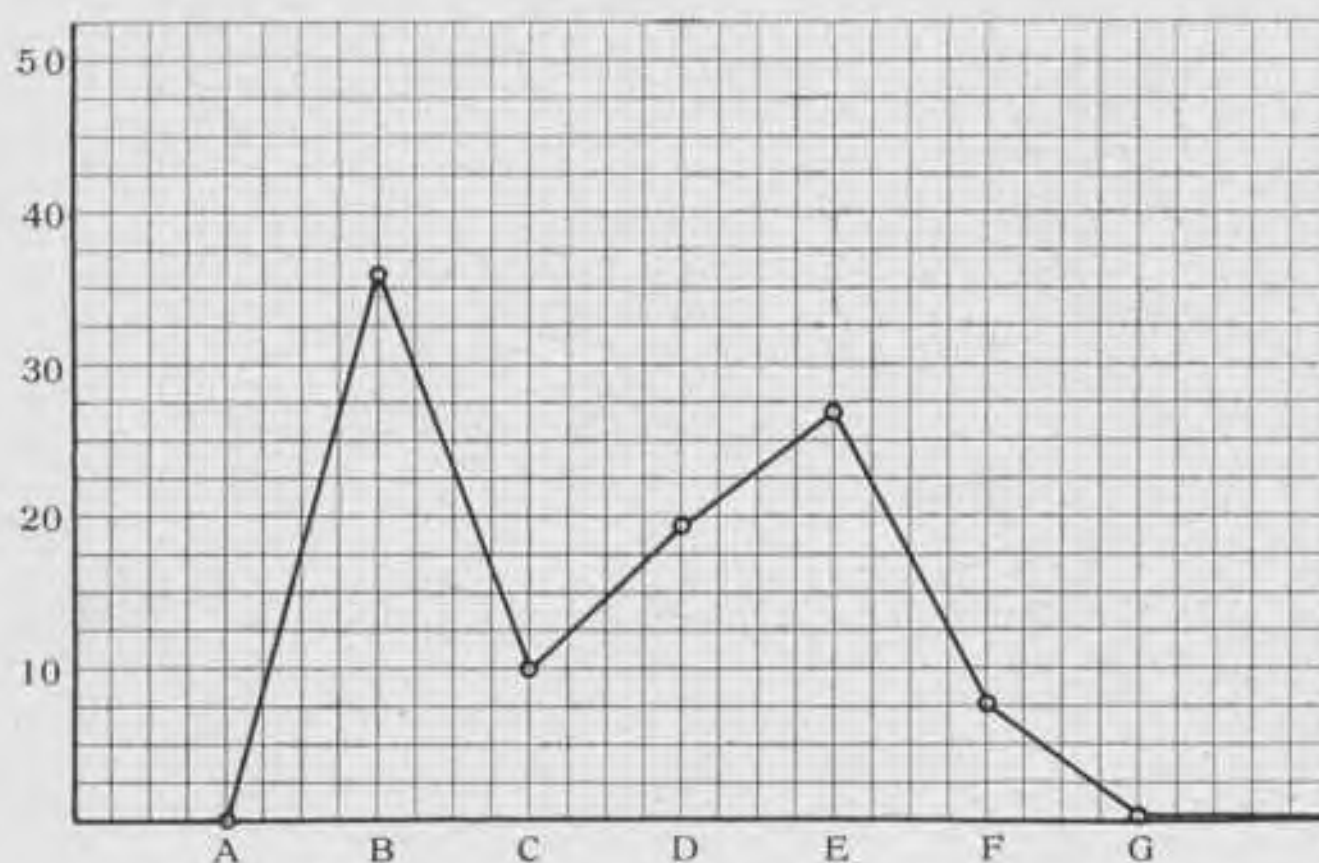
coconut oil) must not be barred, in which case also a slight wave in the hair may easily be lost. Moreover, even if we could eliminate these two eventualities, we are not yet warranted in simply ascribing the larger percentages of lank hair in the women to some racial difference. Because, besides differences in race, there are in the same race also hereditary sex differences, so that account must be taken of such an eventuality.

And, finally, there is a peculiarity in the curve of the frequency of the hair-form that demands our attention, namely, the fact that between the B top on the one side and the D and E tops on the other, there is, for both sexes, such a deep dip at C, which stands for the low frequency of the slightly wavy hair.

Naturally it is of itself very well possible that the slightly waved hair has actually such a low frequency, but we must not forget that the differences



Curve No. 3. Hair-form in Beloe ♀ 509.



Curve No. 4. Hair-form in Wehali ♂ and ♀ 403.

percentage of the slightly wavy hair might easily be counted with the lank hair, and another percentage with the hair with wide waves, with the result that the two groups B and D will be larger at the expense of group C.

If, in judging the form of the hair, we use a less detailed hairscale than MARTIN's, and divide the hair-form, for instance, into 3 groups, viz. lisso-trich, cymatotrich and ulotrich, by which is meant, according to MARTIN:

between the hair-forms examined according to the schema are, in reality, not nearly so distinct as the schema indicates. Especially is the difference between slightly wavy hair on the one hand, and lank hair or hair with wide waves on the other, often very dubious. Consequently, a certain

straight, lank and slightly wavy as group I, wide waves, small waves, and curly hair, as group II, and the other kinds taken together as group III, then we shall find for both sexes of the inhabitants of *Beloe* what Table XV shows.

TABLE XV.
Hair-form in *Beloe*

Beloe ♂	
I. Lissotrichs (a + b + c)	30.8 %
II. Cymatotrichs (d + e + f)	64.4 %
III. Ulotrichs (g)	4.8 %
Beloe ♀	
I. Lissotrichs (a + b + c)	40.8 %
II. Cymatotrichs (d + e + f)	58 %
III. Ulotrichs (h)	1.2 %

Calculated in this way, the differences in the hair-form between the sexes is less striking, although there are still differences. The males are still less lissotrich, more cymatotrich and more ulotrich than the females. Whether this, under the influence of the factors above-mentioned, is merely seeming, or is real, we do not venture to decide.

B. The hair-form in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*.

If the data for the hair-form be calculated in the above districts (Table XVI), remarkable differences will appear and be manifested plainly in the curves No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6.

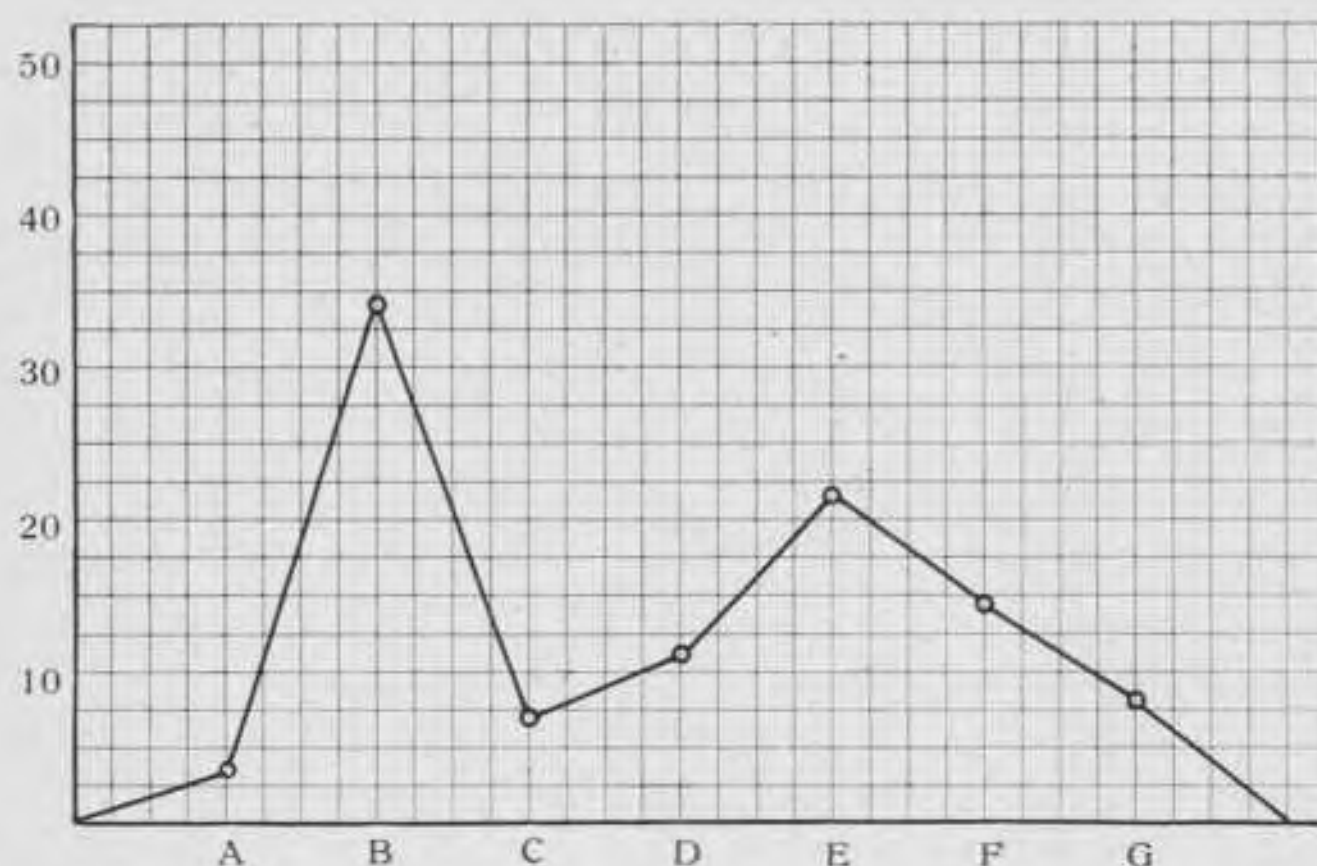
TABLE XVI.
Hair-form in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

Hair-form ♂ and ♀		Wehali	Lassiolat	Naitimu
lissotr.	a	—	3.8 %	—
	b	36.2 %	34.1 %	5.8 %
	c	9.7 %	7 %	10.1 %
cymatotr.	d	19.4 %	11.2 %	30.3 %
	e	27.1 %	21.3 %	43 %
	f	7.4 %	14.6 %	8.9 %
ulotr.	g	0.2 %	8 %	1.9 %

In the two districts *Wehali* and *Lassiolat* the difference is small for the groups d, e and f. For group g the difference is very considerable. *Lassiolat* appears to have no less than 40 times as many representatives of this group as *Wehali*, in spite of the fact that more women than men were examined in *Lassiolat*, and the reverse in *Wehali*.

Another phenomenon was noticed in *Naitimu*. In this district the groups

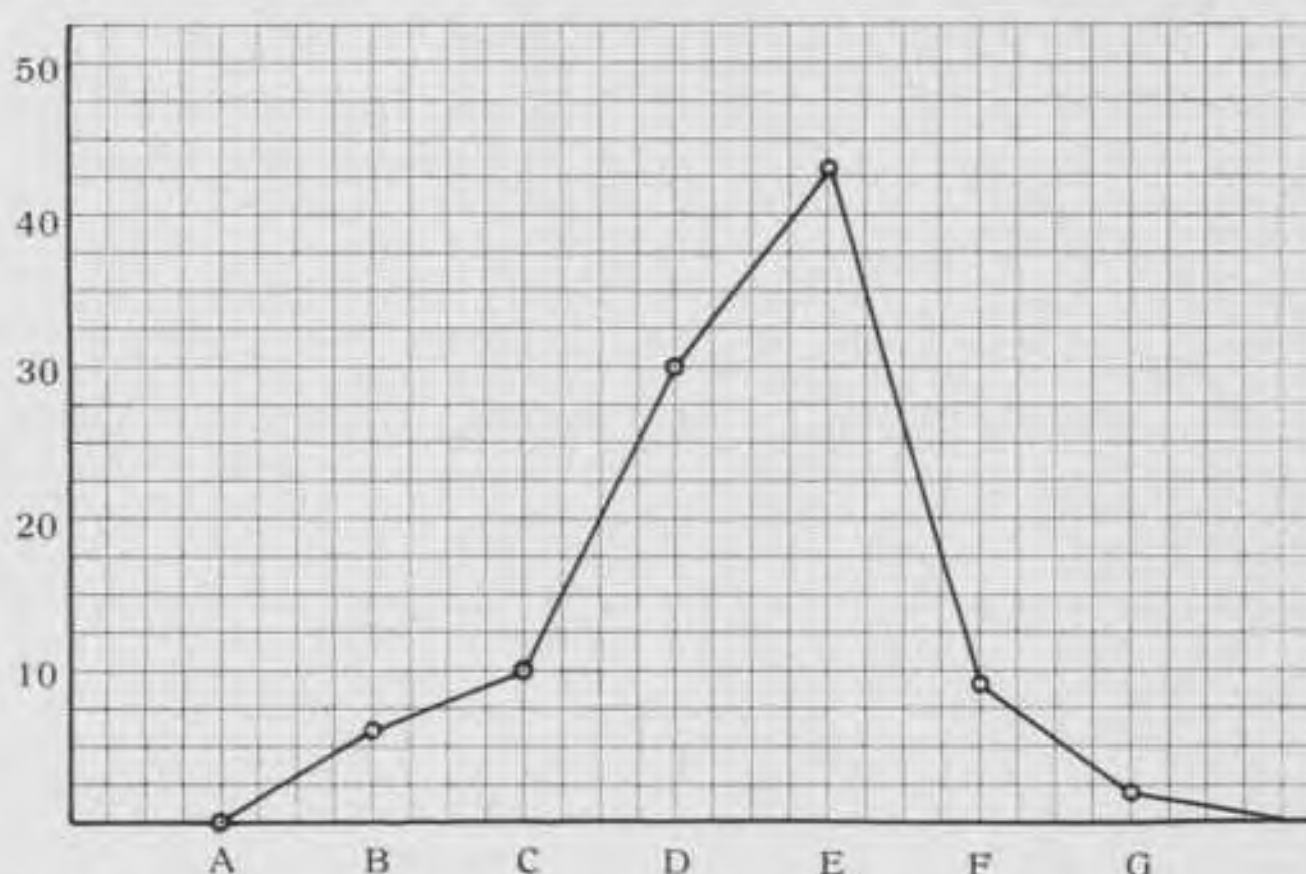
b and c together differ very considerably from the groups a, b and c in *Wehali* and *Lassiolat* (15.9%, 45.9% and 44.9% respectively). In *Naitimu*, thus, there is a relatively very small percentage of lissotrichs, although the number of women examined is relatively not at all so small as to influence these figures materially.



Curve No. 5. Hair-form in Lassiolat ♂ and ♀ 314.

at the following conclusions. *Wehali* is characterised by a very large percentage of lissotrichs, in which group a is lacking; the percentage of cymatotrichs is still larger, while the percentage of ulotrichs is very small.

In *Lassiolat* the percentage of lissotrichs is practically the same as in *Wehali*; the number of cymatotrichs is smaller than in *Wehali*, but on the other hand there is a very much larger number of ulotrichs.



Curve No. 6. Hair-form in Naitimu ♂ and ♀ 360.

In *Naitimu* there are noticeably few ulotrichs (at most 1/3 of the percentage in *Wehali* and *Lassiolat*), and a correspondingly enormously high percentage of cymatotrichs. The percentage of ulotrichs is about 10 times as large as in *Wehali*, and 4 times smaller than in *Lassiolat*.

We may thus affirm that *Wehali* is characterised by its very low percentage of ulotrichs, *Lassiolat* by its high percentage of ulotrichs, and *Naitimu* by its extremely low percentage of lissotrichs.

Reversely, the number of cymatotrichs in *Naitimu* (82.2%) is naturally much greater than in *Wehali* (53.9%) and in *Lassiolat* (47.1%). The number of ulotrichs in *Naitimu* (1.9%) is about 10 times more than in *Wehali* (0.2%), and 4 times less than in *Lassiolat*.

Taking these data together we arrive

Comparing the data respecting the hair-form with what we found for the skin-pigmentation, we see two parallel phenomena, namely, the inhabitants of *Wehali* have the weakest skin-pigmentation and the lowest number of ulotrichs, whereas the inhabitants of *Naitimu* have the strongest skin-pigmentation and the lowest number of lissotrichs. Apparently, thus, the strongest skin-pigmentation correlates with the stronger curl in the hair.

III. Hirsuteness.

A. Body-hair.

The degree of hirsuteness on the body was determined in three regions: the chest, the lower arm and the lower leg.

1. *Hair-growth on the body in general.*

On this point the general impression is that a strong hair-growth does not occur anywhere. This can be seen at once from the fact that in no less than 88.6% of the 1082 individuals examined the chest was totally devoid of hair, while strong hair-growth on the chest was found in only 2.8% of the persons examined (see Table XVII). Also on other parts of the body the

TABLE XVII.
Body-hair in *Beloe* (1082 pers.)

<i>Chest</i>	number	percentage
absent	959	88.6 %
weak	59	5.5 %
medium	34	3.1 %
strong	30	2.8 %
		5.9 %
<i>Arm</i>	number	percentage
absent	39	3.6 %
weak	629	58.2 %
medium	298	27.5 %
strong	116	10.7 %
		38.2 %
<i>Leg</i>	number	percentage
absent	35	3.2 %
weak	532	49.2 %
medium	351	32.4 %
strong	164	15.2 %
		47.6 %

hair-growth is seldom very strong. The percentages for lower arm and lower leg are 10.7 and 15.2 respectively.

Taking the moderate and strong hair-growth together, it appears that there is the least growth in the chest region (5.9%); that the growth on the lower leg is the strongest with 47.6%, while that on the arm lies between, with 38.2%.

As a matter of course these figures will be somewhat different when calculated for the males only, since women are by nature so much less hirsute.

In looking at Table XVIII we can see from the percentages there that, as we remarked above, the hair-growth in general cannot be termed strong. Even in the men, in about 80% of cases hair on the chest was entirely absent.

As regards the difference in hirsuteness between males and females, a few words will suffice. This difference will be best seen by counting together the percentages of the moderately and strongly haired in each of the regions of chest, arm and leg, and then comparing these with each other. We shall then see that for the chest, arm and leg, the percentage of the moderately and strongly hirsute is twice as large in men as in women.

2. *Body-hair in Wehali, Lassiolt and Naitimu.*

Of more importance than a comparison of hirsuteness in men and women, is the comparison of this hirsuteness in the inhabitants of *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*. Since, as we have already seen, the intensity of the hair-growth

TABLE XVIII
Body-hair in *Beloe* in both sexes

♂ 573		♀ 507	
Chest		Chest	
absent	456 = 79.6 %	absent	469 = 92.5 %
weak	56 = 9.8 %	weak	19 = 3.7 %
medium	32 = 5.6 %	medium	9 = 1.8 %
strong	29 = 5 %	strong	10 = 2 %
	10.6 %		3.8 %
Arm		Arm	
absent	8 = 1.4 %	absent	28 = 5.5 %
weak	247 = 43.1 %	weak	342 = 67.5 %
medium	210 = 36.7 %	medium	98 = 19.3 %
strong	108 = 18.8 %	strong	39 = 7.7 %
	55.5 %		27 %
Leg		Leg	
absent	3 = 0.5 %	absent	26 = 5.1 %
weak	162 = 28.3 %	weak	304 = 60 %
medium	252 = 44 %	medium	109 = 21.5 %
strong	156 = 27.2 %	strong	68 = 13.4 %
	71.2 %		34.9 %

is so much more clearly expressed in men, we shall begin with it (see Table XIX).

TABLE XIX.
Body-hair in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*.

% medium and ♂ strong growth together	<i>Wehali</i>	<i>Lassiolat</i>	<i>Naitimu</i>
Chest	13.9 %	11.4 %	6.5 %
Arm	50.7 %	53.8 %	62 %
Leg	62.3 %	76 %	77 %

If we calculate the percentage of the moderately and strongly hirsute together in the examination of males in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu* respectively, the percentage in the chest region is highest in *Wehali* (13.9%) and the lowest in *Naitimu* (6.5); in the region of the lower arm it is the highest in *Naitimu* (62%) and the lowest in *Wehali* (50.7%), while in the region of the lower leg it is likewise the highest in *Naitimu* (77%), and the lowest in *Wehali* (62.3%).

Taking the percentages of the strongly hirsute separately, the figures for the three groups of persons examined in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*, will present an entirely different aspect (see Table XX), for then it will appear that the hair-growth in all three regions of chest, arm and leg is by far the most marked in *Lassiolat*.

TABLE XX.
Body-hair in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*.

% strong growth ♂ alone	<i>Wehali</i>	<i>Lassiolat</i>	<i>Naitimu</i>
Chest	4.6 %	6.3 %	4.5 %
Arm	20.9 %	23.4 %	13 %
Leg	22.3 %	41.8 %	21 %

Since the figures for the hair-growth in males yielded no particularly striking result, it may be worth while calculating the same percentages for the women (Tables XXI and XXII). Since the female is by nature less hirsute, any marked growth of hair will naturally be more significant.

TABLE XXI.
Body-hair in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

% medium and strong growth ♀ together	<i>Wehali</i>	<i>Lassiolat</i>	<i>Naitimu</i>
Chest	0 %	1.2 %	0.6 %
Arm	10.1 %	27.5 %	20.4 %
Leg	9.6 %	31.2 %	24.1 %

TABLE XXII.
Body-hair in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

% strong growth ♀ alone	Wehali	<i>Lassiolat</i>	<i>Naitimu</i>
Chest	0 %	0.6 %	0 %
Arm	0.5 %	3.7 %	0.6 %
Leg	0.5 %	3.7 %	0.6 %

TABLE XXIII
Facial hair-growth in *Beloe* (1062 individuals)

Eyebrows	
absent	0 = 0 %
weak	78 = 7.3 %
medium	650 = 61.2 %
strong	334 = 31.5 %
	92.7 %
Eyelashes	
absent	2 = 0.2 %
weak	43 = 4.1 %
medium	885 = 83.3 %
strong	132 = 12.4 %
	95.7 %
Upper lip	
absent	418 = 39.4 %
weak	102 = 9.6 %
medium	86 = 8.1 %
strong	456 = 42.9 %
	51 %
Chin	
absent	528 = 49.8 %
weak	45 = 4.2 %
medium	151 = 14.2 %
strong	338 = 31.8 %
	46 %
Cheek	
absent	539 = 50.7 %
weak	52 = 5 %
medium	173 = 16.3 %
strong	298 = 28 %
	44.3 %

Looking at Tables XXI and XXII, we are at once struck by the fact that the strongest hair-growth on chest, arm and leg is found in the district of *Lassiolat*, whereas *Wehali* and *Naitimu* hardly differ from each other. A marked growth of hair on the chest is not found at all in *Wehali* and *Naitimu*, whereas in *Lassiolat* it is found in 0.6% of the women. A strong growth on the lower arm was found in *Wehali* and *Naitimu*, in 0.5% and 0.6% cases respectively, in *Lassiolat* 3.7% i.e. about 6 or 7 times as often.

Lassiolat, thus, stands out as respects the body hair-growth in women. In the discussion of the hair-form in the districts examined, we came to the conclusion that in *Lassiolat* the largest percentage of ulotrichs were found. In this connection the question might arise whether there may not be correlation between ulotrichy and strong hirsuteness.

TABLE XXIV.
Facial hair-growth in men (555) and women (507) in *Beloe*

Eyebrows	♂	♀
absent	0%	0%
weak	7%	7.7%
medium	47.5%	76.3%
strong	45.5%	16%
	93%	92.3%
Eyelashes		
absent	0%	0.4%
weak	3.2%	4.9%
medium	79.7%	87.4%
strong	17.1%	7.3%
	96.8%	94.7%
Upper lip		
absent	1.8%	80.5%
weak	2.5%	17.4%
medium	14.2%	1.4%
strong	81.5%	0.7%
	95.7%	2.1%
Chin		
absent	4.8%	98.8%
weak	7.8%	0.4%
medium	26.9%	0.4%
strong	60.5%	0.4%
	87.4%	0.8%
Cheek		
absent	6.5%	99.2%
weak	9.2%	0.2%
medium	31%	0.2%
strong	53.3%	0.4%
	84.3%	0.6%

B. Facial hair-growth.

The facial hair-growth in 1062 individuals was examined with respect to the eyebrows, eyelashes, upper lip, chin and cheek. Just as in the case of the body, the degree of hirsuteness was expressed in the qualifications: absent, weak, moderate and strong.

1. *Facial hair-growth in general.*

The first general impression made by the figures shown in Table XXIII is that in no wise is there any question of a strong hair-growth.

Heavy eyebrows and thick eyelashes were found in only 31.5%, and 12.4% of the persons examined, while a heavily bearded upper lip, chin

TABLE XXV.

Facial hair-growth in the men in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu* (555).

Eyebrows	Wehali (215)	Lassiolat (153)	Naitimu (187)
absent	0 %	0 %	0 %
weak	5.1 %	8.5 %	8 %
medium	56.3 %	36.6 %	46 %
strong	38.6 % } 94.9 %	54.9 % } 91.5 %	46 % } 92 %
Eyelashes			
absent	0 %	0 %	0 %
weak	2.3 %	4.6 %	3.2 %
medium	89.3 %	55.5 %	88.2 %
strong	8.4 % } 97.7 %	39.9 % } 95.4 %	8.6 % } 96.8 %
Upper lip			
absent	4.2 %	0 %	0.5 %
weak	2.8 %	4.6 %	0.5 %
medium	19.5 %	13.1 %	9.1 %
strong	73.5 % } 93 %	82.3 % } 95.4 %	89.8 % } 98.9 %
Chin			
absent	6 %	5.2 %	3.2 %
weak	11.2 %	10.5 %	1.6 %
medium	32.1 %	15 %	30.5 %
strong	50.7 % } 82.8 %	69.3 % } 84.3 %	64.7 % } 95.2 %
Cheek			
absent	6 %	10.5 %	3.7 %
weak	7.4 %	19.6 %	2.7 %
medium	35.4 %	22.2 %	33.2 %
strong	51.2 % } 86.6 %	47.7 % } 69.9 %	60.4 % } 93.6 %

and cheek was found in 42.9%, 31.8% and 28% of cases respectively. As regards this last, it is obvious that an accurate impression can only be got by taking the percentages for the male members of the population separately. As was to be expected, eyebrows and eyelashes are, practically spea-

TABLE XXVI

Facial growth of hair in the women in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*

Eyebrows	Wehali (178)	Lassiolat (159)	Naitimu (160)
absent	0 %	0 %	0 %
weak	8 %	8.2 %	6.9 %
medium	87.2 %	61.6 %	78.1 %
strong	4.8 % } 92 %	30.2 % } 91.8 %	15 % } 93.1 %
Eyelashes			
absent	0 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
weak	4.3 %	6.9 %	3.7 %
medium	90.9 %	79.3 %	91.3 %
strong	4.8 % } 95.7 %	13.2 % } 92.5 %	4.4 % } 95.7 %
Upper lip			
absent	91.5 %	58.5 %	89.4 %
weak	7.4 %	37.1 %	9.4 %
medium	1.1 %	2.5 %	0.6 %
strong	0 % } 1.1 %	1.9 % } 4.4 %	0.6 % } 1.2 %
Chin			
absent	99.5 %	97.5 %	99.4 %
weak	0 %	0.6 %	0.6 %
medium	0.5 %	0.6 %	0 %
strong	0 % } 0.5 %	1.3 % } 1.9 %	0 % } 0 %
Cheek			
absent	100 %	97.5 %	100 %
weak	0 %	0.6 %	0 %
medium	0 %	0.6 %	0 %
strong	0 % } 0 %	0.3 % } 0.9 %	0 % } 0 %

king, never lacking. Neither is the rather high percentage of poorly developed eyelashes (4.1%) surprising in a comparatively primitive people with inadequate medical care.

If Table XXIV be studied it will be seen, as was to be expected, that the quality of eyebrows and eyelashes in males and females does not differ materially. In the categories: absent and weak, hardly any difference is

noticeable. If we count the percentages for a moderate and strong growth together, we find for the eyebrows of males and females 93% and 92.3% respectively, thus no appreciable difference here either.

If the percentage for a strong hair-growth be calculated separately, the difference is very considerable. For the eyebrows the percentage in the males (45.5) is circa 3 times greater than that in the females (16%). For the eyelashes these percentages are for males and females 17.1 and 7.3 respectively.

For upper lip, chin and cheek the differences are naturally very considerable, as is particularly clear in a comparison of the collective percentages of the categories: moderate and strong. Further, it is plain that in both sexes the hair-growth in the region of the upper lip is the strongest, and in that of the cheek the weakest. This is still more striking, especially in the men, if the percentages for a strong growth be compared, for then we find for the upper lip 81.5%, for the chin 60.5% and for the cheek 53.3%.

A further striking phenomenon is, that of the women 1.4% have a moderate, and 0.7% a strong, hair-growth on the upper lip. For the chin these percentages are 0.4 and 0.4 respectively and for the cheek 0.2 and 0.4 respectively.

2. *Facial hair-growth in Wehali, Lassiolt and Naitimu.*

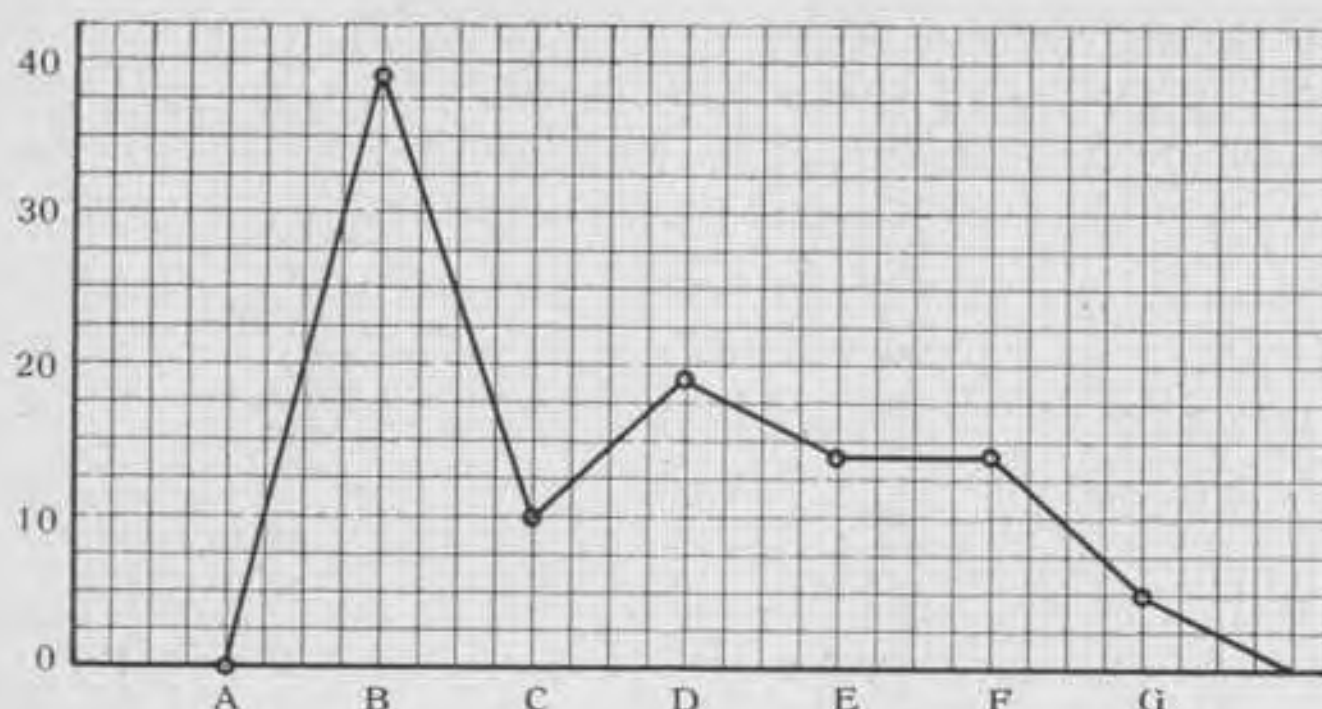
In differentiating the data according to the districts of *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*, we are struck by the fact that, with the men at least, the degree of facial hair-growth does not lie parallel to that for the body, as we have described above. For the body we found that the percentage of strong growth on chest, arm and leg was the highest in *Lassiolt*. Remarkably enough, this is not so generally the case with the facial growth (see Table XXV). True, for eyebrows, eyelashes and chin the percentage of strong growth (54.9%, 39.9% and 69.3% respectively) is highest in *Lassiolt*, but on the other hand the percentages of strong growth in the region of upper lip and cheek are highest in *Naitimu* (89.9% and 60.4% respectively).

With a few exceptions, the differences between the persons examined in *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu* are not very great. Only for the eyelashes is the difference considerable, namely, *Lassiolt* 39.9%, *Naitimu* 8.6% and *Wehali* 8.4%. When we compare with these the results for the women examined in *Wehali*, *Lassiolt* and *Naitimu*, we shall notice a remarkable phenomenon (see Table XXVI). Whereas in general the percentage of strong growth in the regions of the upper lip, chin and cheek, is by nature much less than in the case of men, we yet see that with the women examined the percentage as regards eyebrows and eyelashes, as well as upper lip, chin and cheek, is highest in *Lassiolt*.

In the women, thus, the degree of hair-growth on the face agrees with that on the body.

IV. Correlations.

The question now arises whether from the above data respecting the pigmentation of skin, hair and eyes, the hair-form and the hair-growth

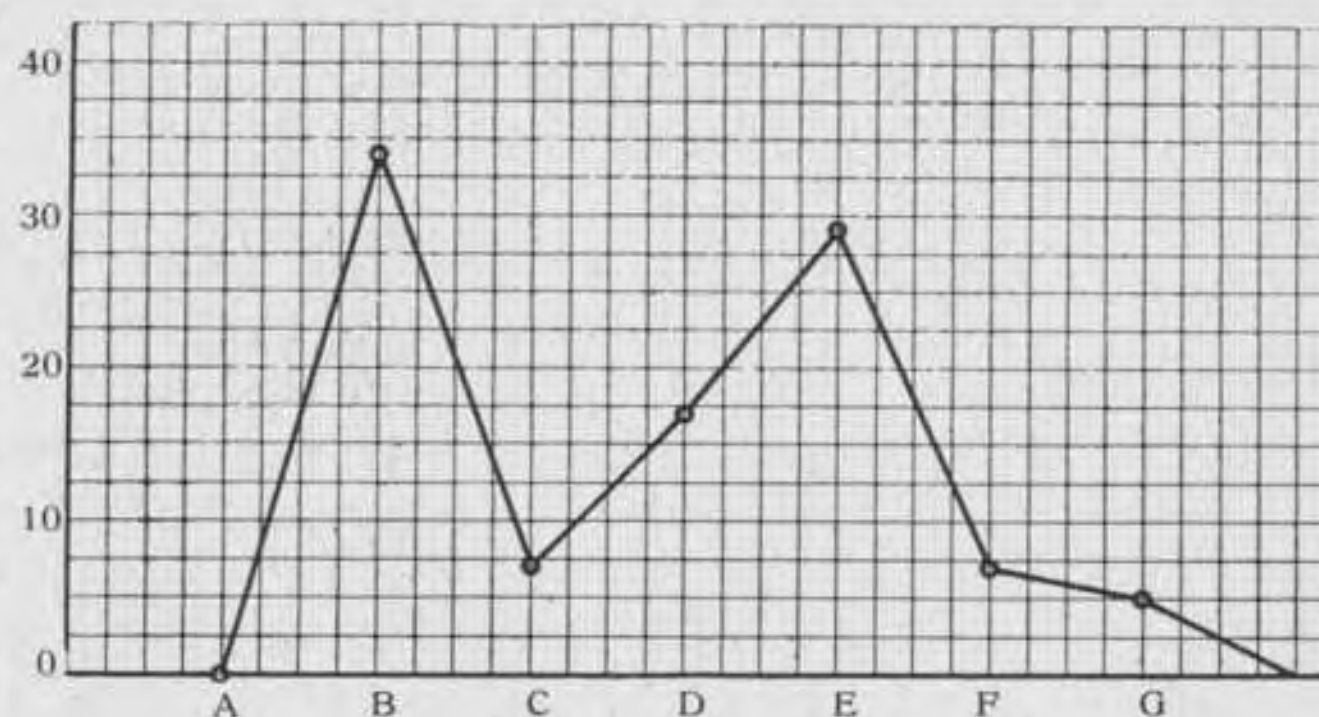


Curve 7. Frequency of hair-form in skin-pigmentation 18.

2. Colour of skin and hair-growth.
3. Hair-form and hair-growth.

To determine any correlation between colour of skin and hair-form, we inquired in how far the stronger skin-pigmentation is accompanied by a certain hair-form.

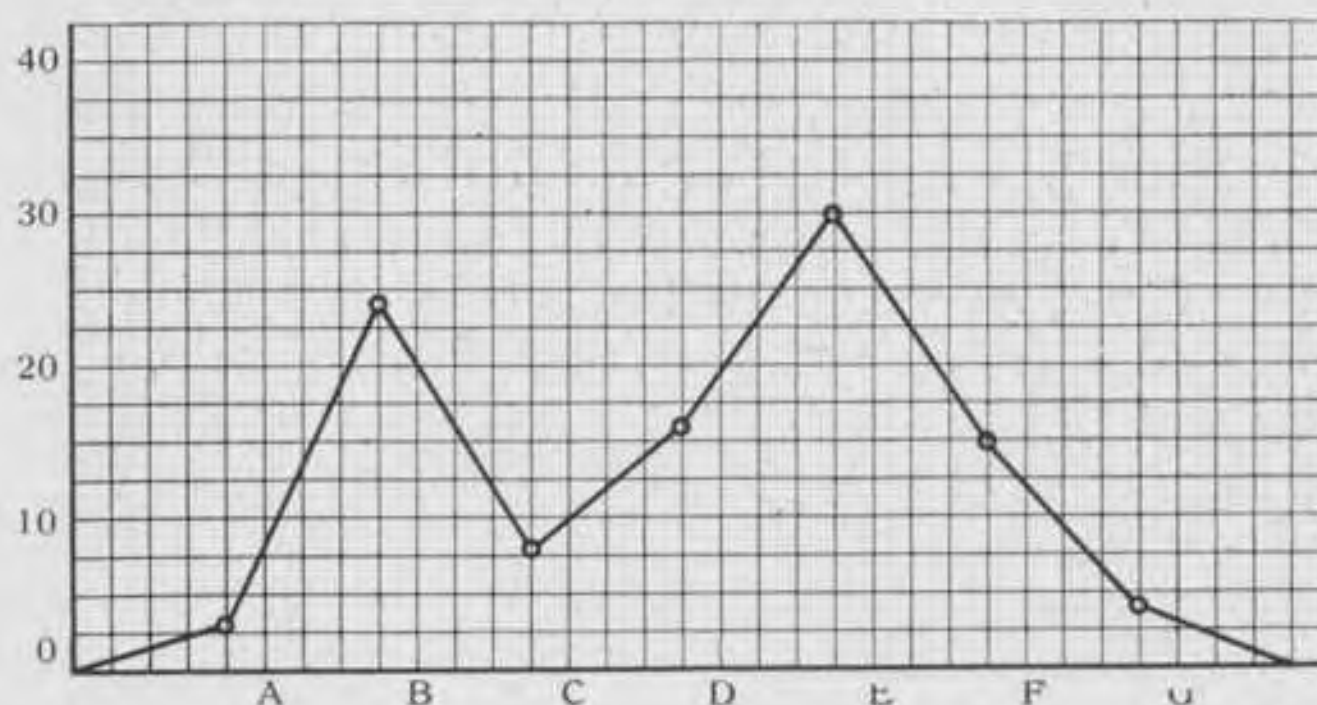
For this purpose we composed, in the usual way, the Table No. XXVII given below. In the upper half of it, with the colours of the skin: 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23, there is



Curve 8. Frequency of hair-form in skin-pigmentation 19.

indicated how often with each of these hair-forms a, b, c, d, e, f and g are found. The figures for the percentages are given in brackets under the figures obtained. The lower half of the Table is the reverse case. For the hairforms

a, b, c, d, e, f and g is indicated how many times with each of these the colours 18, 19, 20, 22 and 23 are met with. Here, too, the percentage will be found in brackets under the absolute figures.



Curve 9. Frequency of hair form in skin-pigmentation 20. No. XXVII, then

on body and face, any clear correlation appears between two or more of these data.

We therefore instituted a research as to the following correlations, confining it to the males.

1. Colour of skin and hair-form.

If we regard the upper half of Table No. XXVII, then

TABLE XXVII
Correlation of skin-colour and hair-form

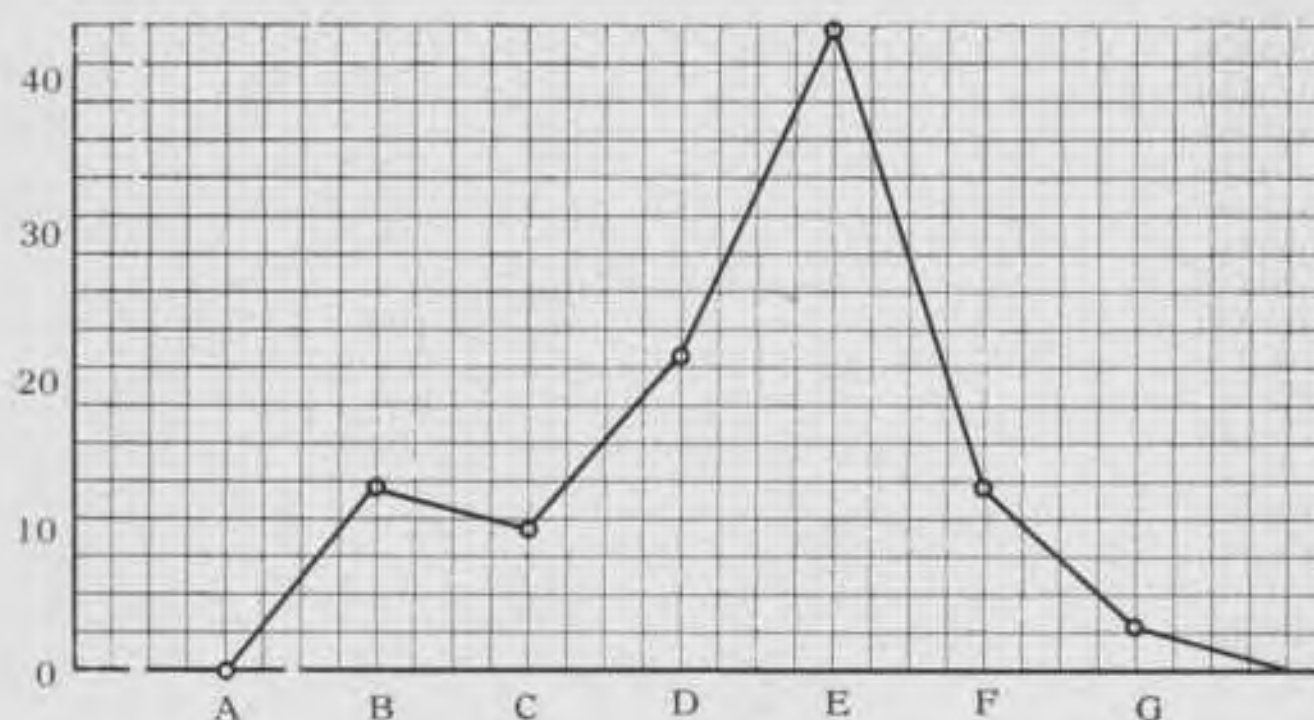
Skin-colour	Hair-form							
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g
	18	— —	8 (38.1 %)	2 (9.5 %)	4 (19 %)	3 (14.3 %)	3 (14.3 %)	1 (4.8 %)
	19	— —	14 (34.1 %)	3 (7.3 %)	7 (17.1 %)	12 (29.3 %)	3 (7.3 %)	2 (4.8 %)
	20	11 (3.4 %)	77 (24 %)	26 (8.1 %)	51 (16.1 %)	97 (30.2 %)	47 (14.6 %)	12 (3.7 %)
	21	— —	(1)	— —	— —	(1)	— —	— —
	22	— —	8 (12.1 %)	6 (9.1 %)	14 (21.2 %)	28 (42.4 %)	8 (12.1 %)	2 (3 %)
	23	— —	6 (5.6 %)	8 (7.4 %)	23 (21.3 %)	43 (39.8 %)	16 (14.8 %)	12 (11.1 %)
		11	114	45	99	184	77	29
								559

Hair-form	Skin-colour							
		18	19	20	21	22	23	
	a	— —	— —	11 (100 %)	— —	— —	— —	
	b	8 (7 %)	14 (12.3 %)	77 (68.4 %)	(1)	8 (7 %)	6 (5.3 %)	
	c	2 (4.4 %)	3 (6.7 %)	26 (57.8 %)	— —	6 (13.3 %)	8 (17.8 %)	
	d	4 (4 %)	7 (7.1 %)	51 (51.5 %)	— —	14 (14.1 %)	23 (23.2 %)	
	e	3 (1.6 %)	12 (6.5 %)	97 (53.3 %)	(1)	28 (15.2 %)	43 (23.4 %)	
	f	3 (3.9 %)	3 (3.9 %)	47 (61 %)	— —	8 (10.4 %)	16 (20.8 %)	
	g	1 (3.4 %)	2 (6.9 %)	12 (41.4 %)	— —	2 (6.9 %)	12 (41.4 %)	29

we first of all observe that hair-form a (straight hair) is only found together with skin-colour 20. As the last column shows, the skin-colour 20 is the one that occurs most frequently (321 times in 559 cases, or 57.4% times).

The hair-form b (lank hair) shows, in its percentage figures, a remarkably regular decrease according as the skin-colour becomes darker (maximum 38.1% with skin-colour 18, minimum 5.6% with skin-colour 23).

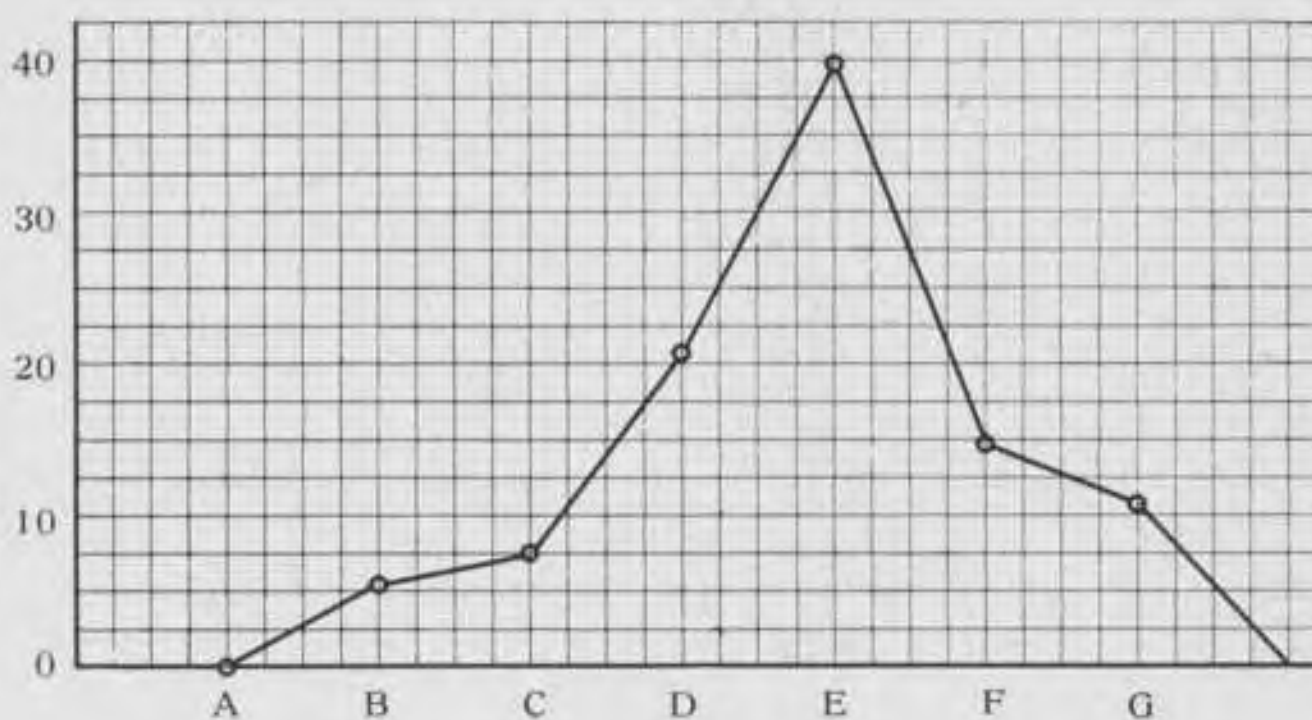
The hair-form c (slightly wavy hair) varies but little with the different colours of skin (9.5%, 7.3%, 8.1%, 9.1%, 7.4%). The same can be affirmed of the hair-form d (with wide waves: 19%, 17%, 16%, 21.2%, 21.3%).



Curve 10. Frequency of hair-form in skin-pigmentation 22.

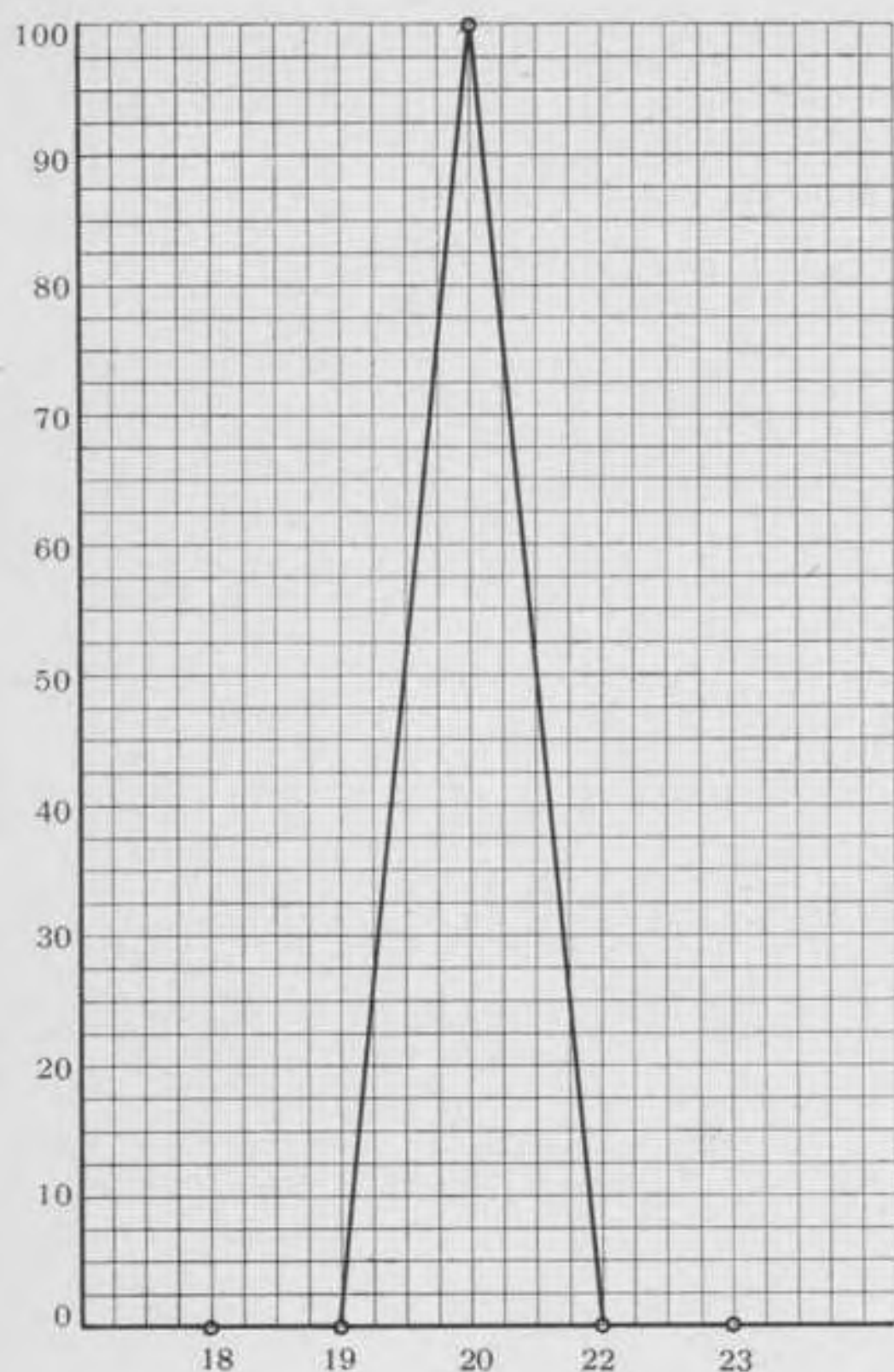
over the various skin-colours (14.3%, 7.3%, 14.6%, 12.1%, 14.8%), while of the hair-form g (frizzly hair), the maximum percentage is found in conjunction with the hair-colour No. 23.

The correlation of skin-colour and form of hair thus comes out clearest with the hair-forms b and e. With the hair-form b the percentage declines regularly towards the darker colours of hair; with hair-form e it shows a regular increase. This is strikingly illustrated in the curves Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

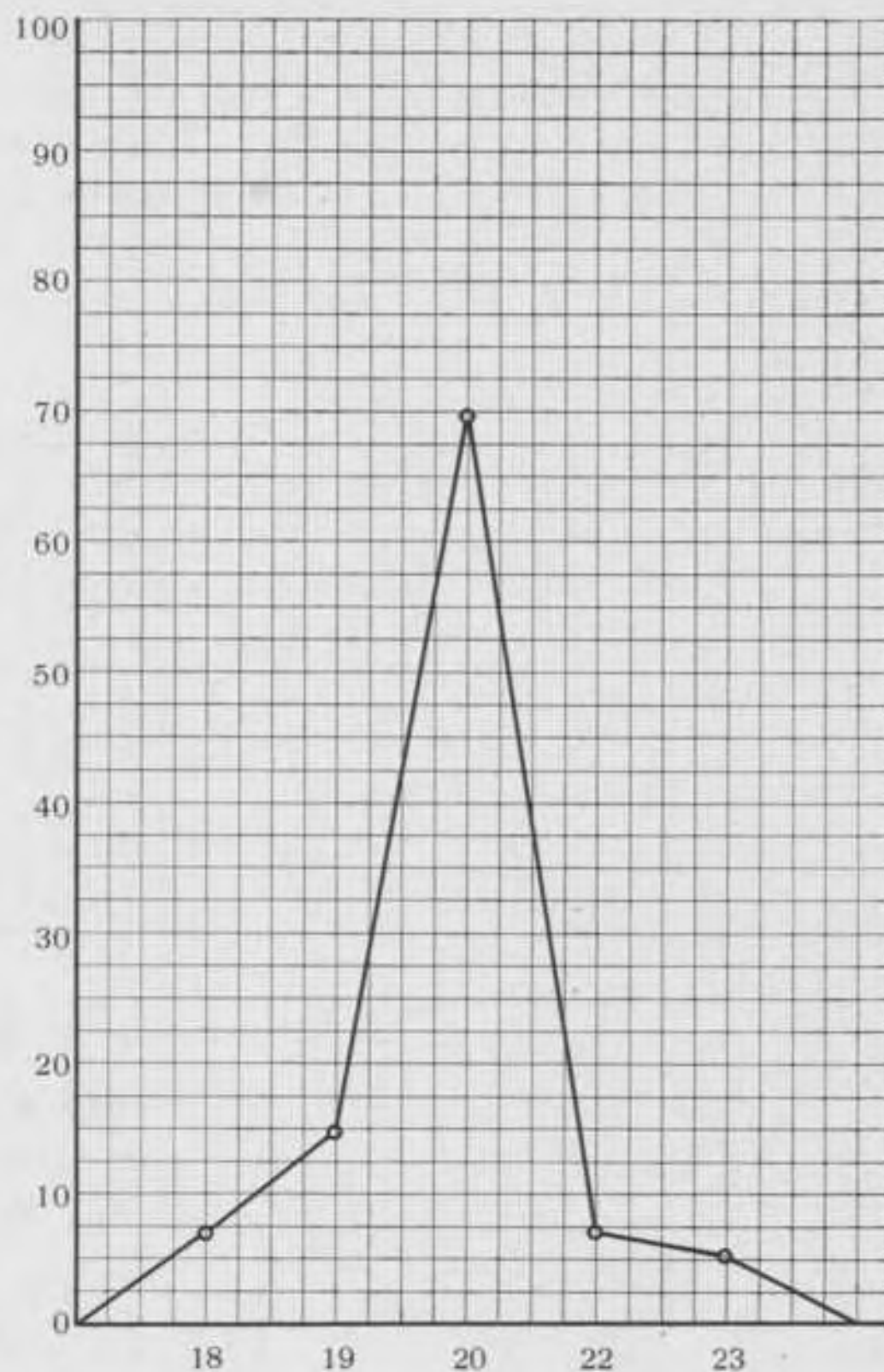


Curve 11. Hair-form in skin-pigmentation 23.

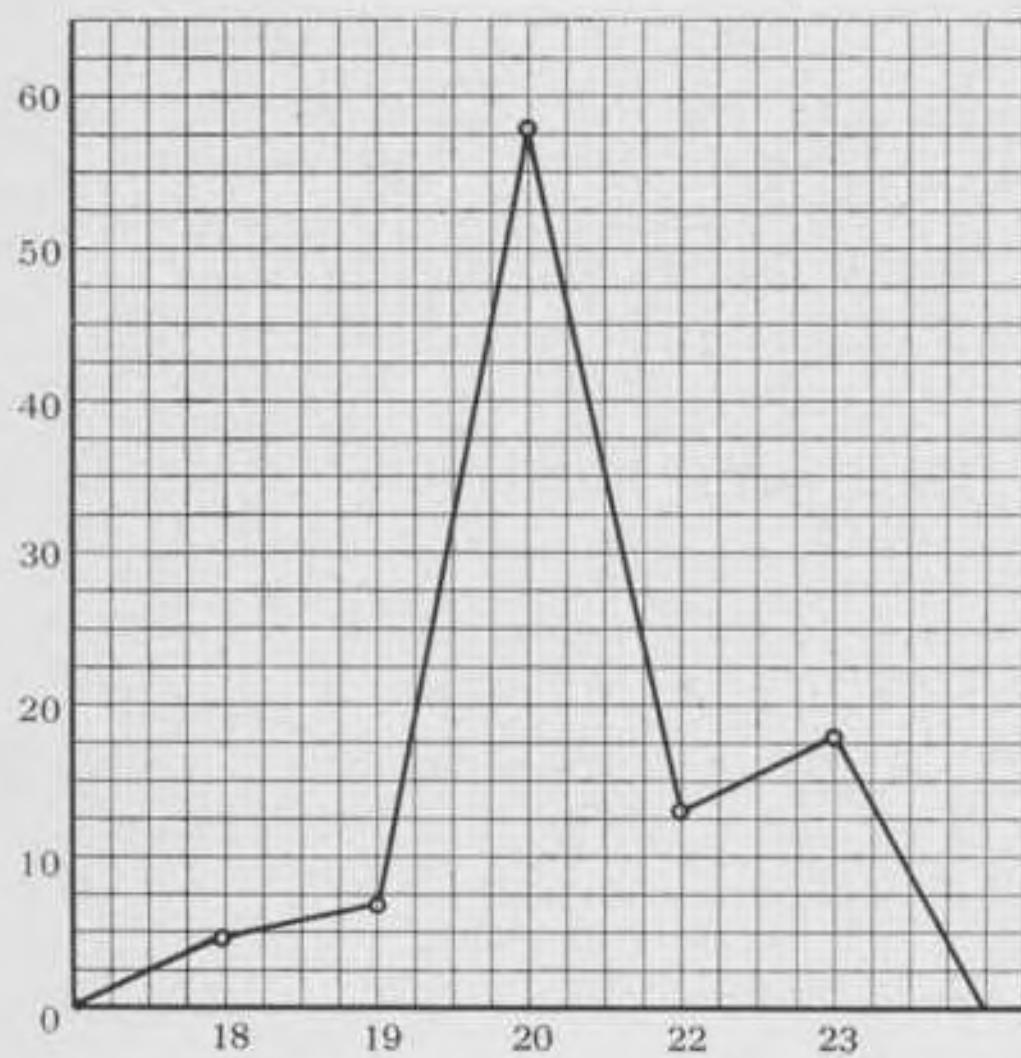
If we study the lower half of Table No. XXVII, in which, for the various hair-forms, the percentage of the skin-colours which accompany them has been calculated, then we shall see that the course of the percentages for the skin-colour 18 is fairly irregular (7%, 4.4%, 4%, 1.6%, 3.9%, 3.4%). The same is the case for hair-colour 19 (12.3%, 6.7%, 7.1%, 6.5%, 3.9%, 6.9%). With a skin-colour 20 there is a fairly constant decrease, according as the hair is more wavy, curly or frizzly respectively (100%, 68.4%, 57.8%, 51.5%, 53.3%, 61%, 41%). Properly speaking, this regular decline is interrupted in any way appreciably only at hair-form f.



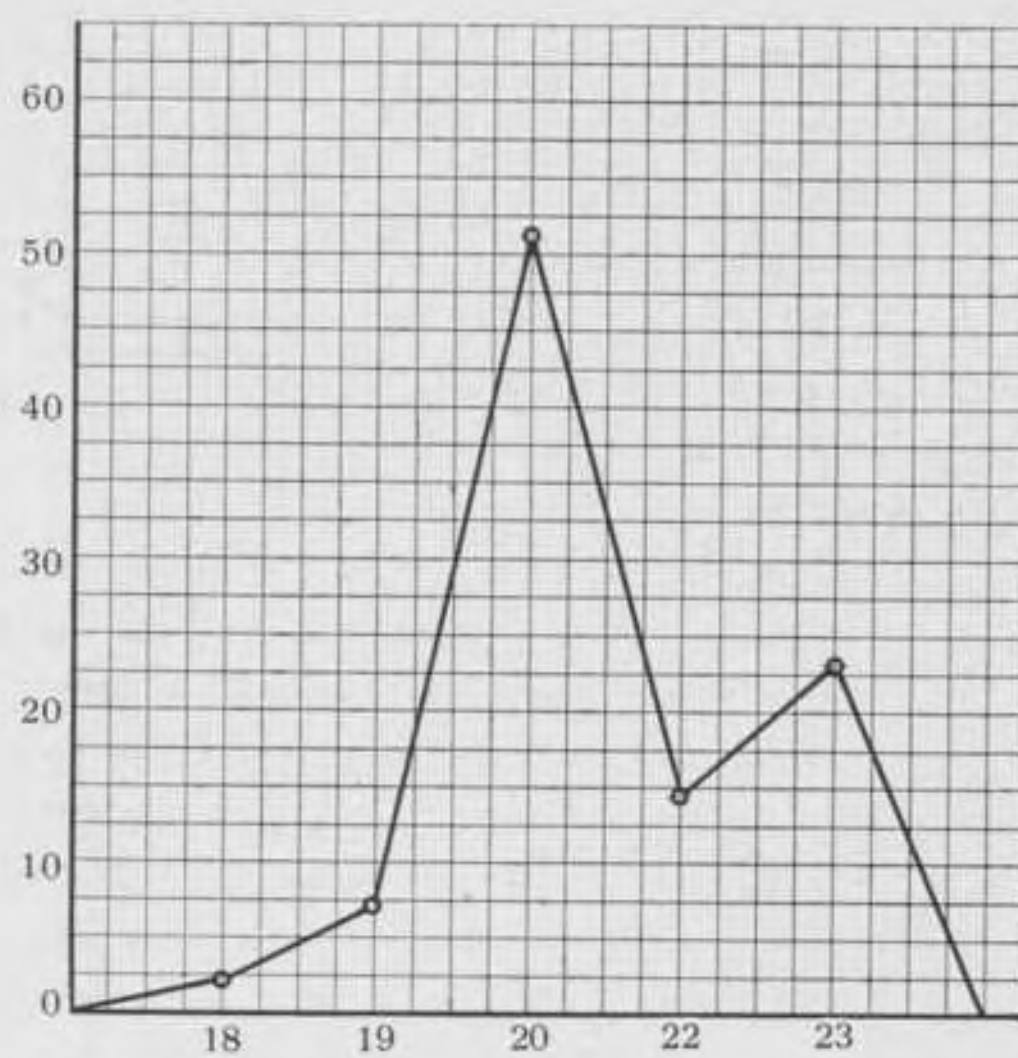
Curve 12. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form A.



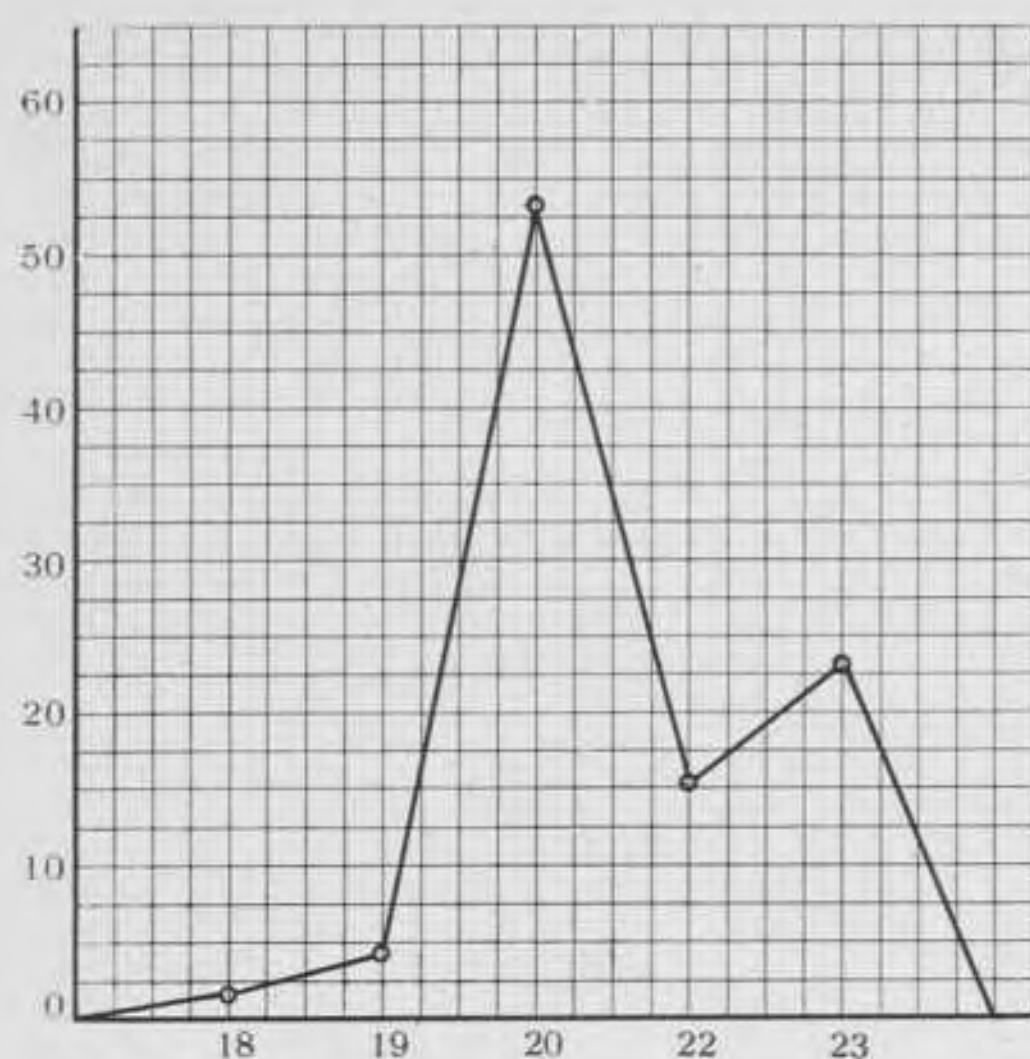
Curve 13. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form B.



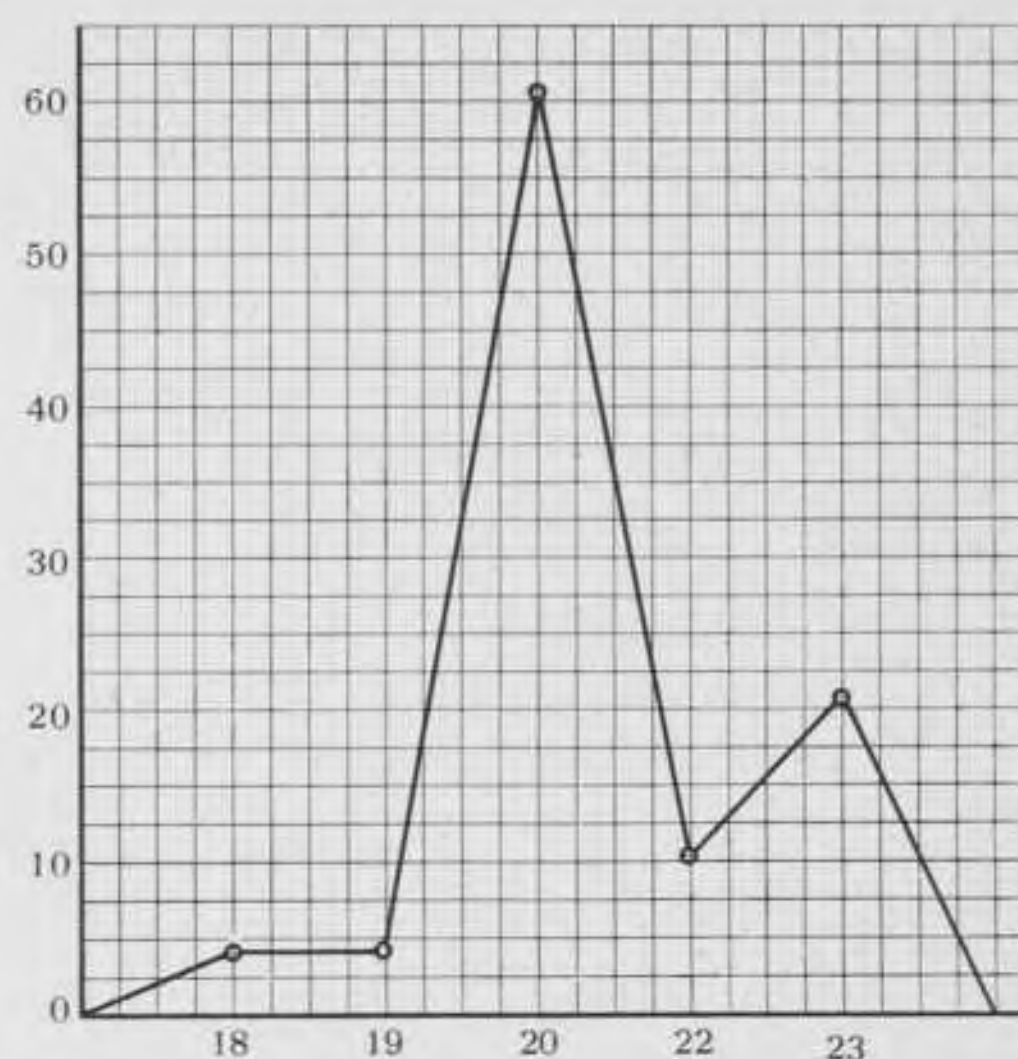
Curve 14. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form C.



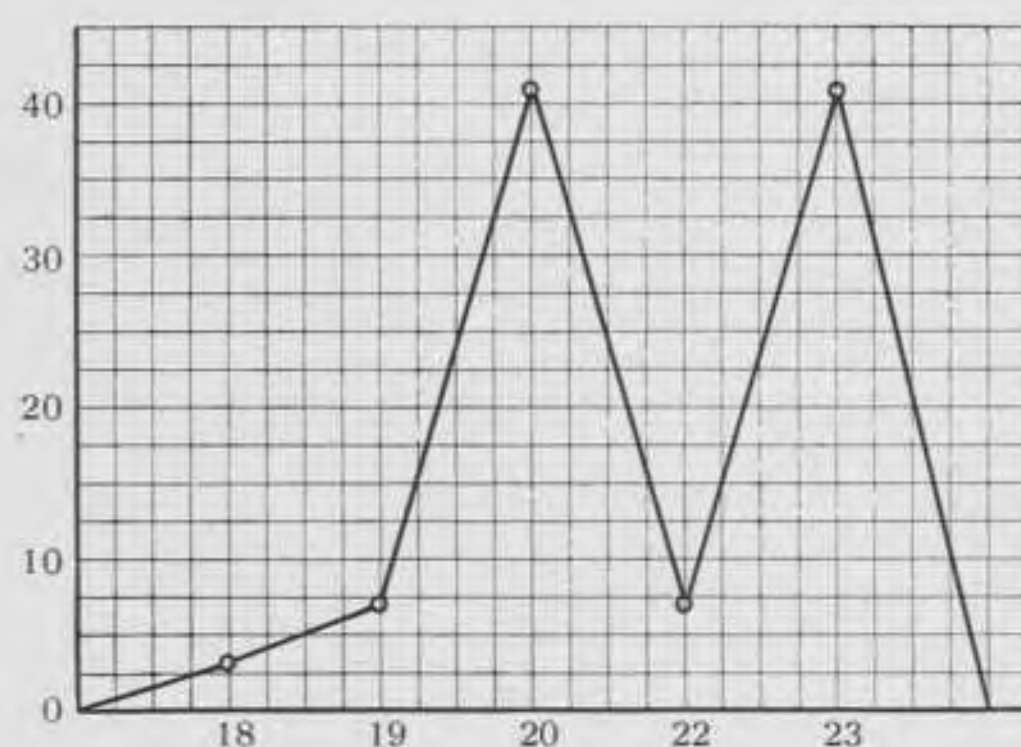
Curve 15. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form D.



Curve 16. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form E.



Curve 17. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form F.



Curve 18. Skin-pigmentation in hair-form G.

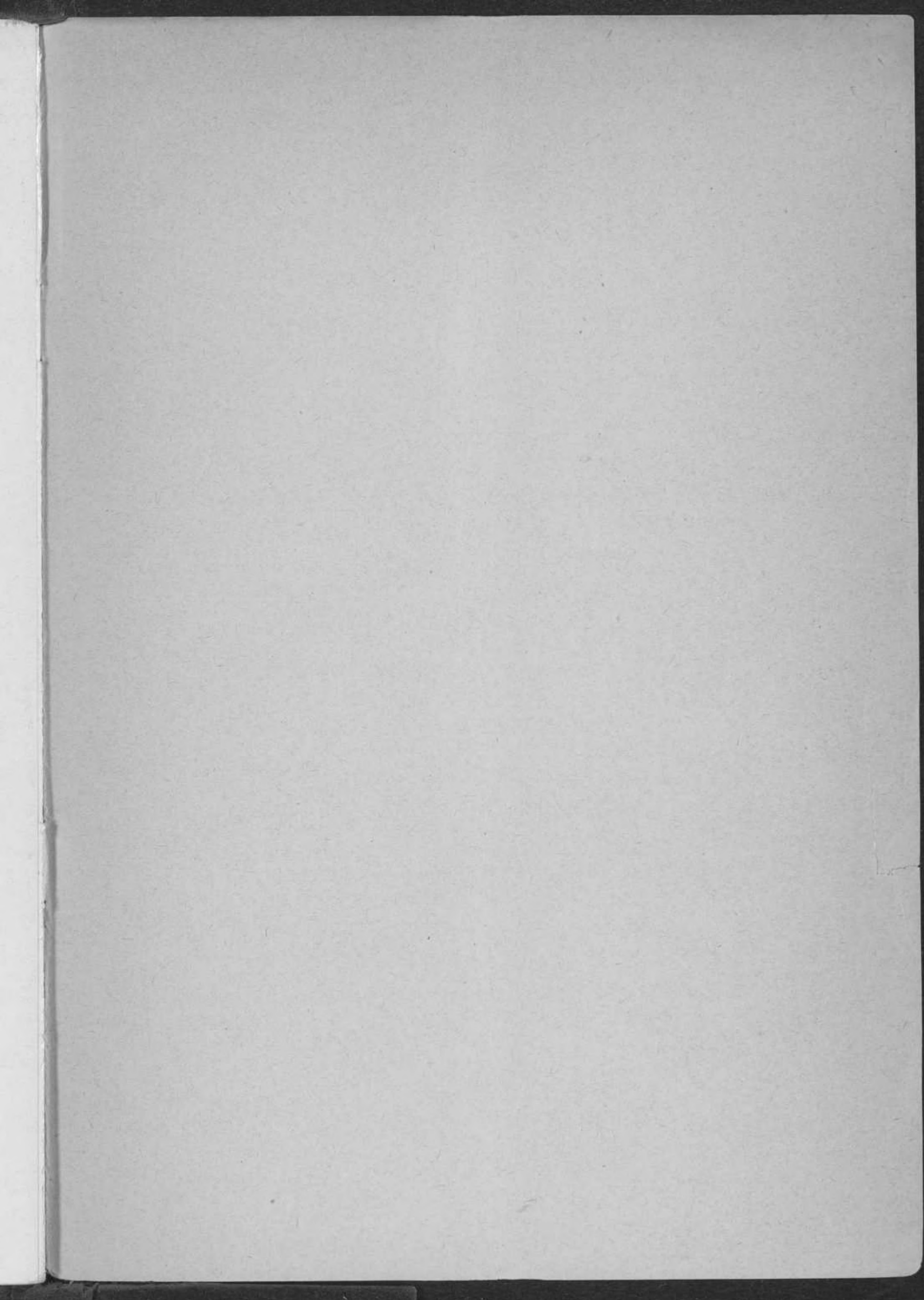
Hair-form 22 exhibits again a fairly irregular course of percentages (7%, 13.3%, 14.1%, 15.2%, 10.4%, 6.9%), whereas the hairform g shows a fairly regular rise in the percentages (5.3%, 17.8%, 23.2%, 23.4%, 20.8%, 41.4%). The diagrammatic representation of one and another will be found in the curves Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

That, in *Beloe*, there is a considerable correlation between colour of skin and hair-form is clear from the above. The probability of such a thing was already alluded to above (see p. 344), in treating the occurrence of the various skin-colours and hair-forms in *Wehali*, *Lassiolat* and *Naitimu*.

We tried also to find any correlation between colour of skin and hair-growth and between hair-form and hair-growth, but without any appreciable result.

We shall refrain for the present from drawing conclusions as to the probable composition of the population of *Beloe*. So many data respecting the inhabitants have still to be worked out, that any conclusion would only be premature.

¹⁾ As only 2 cases of colour 21 have been observed, these have been counted with the skin-colour 20, as this has such a much higher frequency than the skin-colour 22, and its percenta will thus be least affected by these 2 cases.



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