

degree of euryprosopism according to index); and *Leptoprosopic*, Ishkashmi, Shughnani, and Wakhi (in increasing degree of leptoprosopism).

It is interesting, in connexion with the facial measurements, to consider the nasal absolutes and indices of these two groups. Taking the Roshani as the standard, and tabulating the sums of the three Δ (for nasal-length, nasal-breadth, and nasal index) which express their relationship to the rest, we have the following result:

<i>Roshani.</i>											
Shughnani	.	.	.	.	0.71	Darwazi	.	.	.	.	0.90
Ishkashmi	.	.	.	.	0.85	Yazgulami	.	.	.	.	0.99
Wakhi	.	.	.	.	0.99	Wanji	.	.	.	.	1.39
Karategin	.	.	.	.	0.71						

Now if we examine the figures which express the relationship of the Wakhi to the Wanji in this particular (these two tribes being the most divergent from the Roshani in each group), we find that the sum of the Δ for the nasal-measurements and index amounts to 2.42, a very high total. This suggests that the progressive divergence of the two groups in respect of facial-measurements is accompanied by a progressive divergence in nasal-measurements.

In previous examinations of the physical characters of Central-Asiatic peoples, I have always found the absolute measurements for nasal-breadth of some significance, in fact of greater significance than the nasal index, owing to the invariably high figure attained by the standard deviation of the latter.

Now the nasal-breadths of the tribal groups immediately under consideration are as follows:

Ishkashmi	.	.	.	.	.	29.35
Wakhi	.	.	.	.	.	28.41
Roshani	.	.	.	.	.	27.88
Shughnani	.	.	.	.	.	27.37
Karategin	.	.	.	.	.	26.73
Darwazi	.	.	.	.	.	26.08
Yazgulami	.	.	.	.	.	25.80
Wanji	.	.	.	.	.	25.04

It is at once apparent that the evidence derived from a consideration of nasal-breadth supports that supplied by the facial-measurements. It is true that the Shughnani fall on the 'wrong' side of the Roshani, but the main grouping is not disturbed. The important fact is that the figures show that the tendency towards euryprosopism is combined with slender nostrils, and vice versa. I should like to suggest here that an index expressing the proportion of nasal-breadth to bizygomatic-breadth might be extremely useful in the elucidation of the racial affinities of Central-Asiatic tribes. That, however, is by the way; the main fact is that, in this particular group of peoples, breadth of face appears to be correlated with narrowness of nose and vice versa.

To take another point of view: if we examine the various Δ (of nasal-length, breadth, and index respectively) which express the relationship of the Roshani to the other tribes immediately under consideration, we find that the main factor which differentiates the Wakhi-Ishkashmi-Shughnani from the Roshani is a greater nasal-length, while the main feature which differentiates the Karategin-Darwazi-Yazgulami-Wanji from the Roshani is a lesser nasal-breadth.

Below are the nasal Δ indicating the difference between the Roshani and the other tribal groups under consideration.

	<i>Wanji.</i>	<i>Yazgulami.</i>	<i>Darwazi.</i>	<i>Karategin.</i>	<i>Shughnani.</i>	<i>Ishkashmi.</i>	<i>Wakhi.</i>
N.L.	0.42	0.17	0.08	0.09	0.34	0.47	0.59
N.B.	0.88	0.49	0.47	0.31	0.12	0.36	0.14
N.I.	0.09	0.33	0.35	0.31	0.25	0.02	0.26
	1.39	0.99	0.90	0.71	0.71	0.85	0.99