

Shughnani . . . . .	4.75
Kirghiz . . . . .	4.85
Roshani . . . . .	5.62
Wakhi . . . . .	6.79
Ishkashmi . . . . .	7.18
Karategin . . . . .	7.19

The figures suggest, in the first instance, that the Tajik appear to be more closely akin to the Shughnani-Roshani-Wakhi group than to the Karategin-Wanji-Darwazi. It will be found also, on examination, that the Tajik, in respect of nasal-breadth and nasal index, stand between the Shughnani (and their relations) and the Kirghiz, who are far more platyrrhine. This intermediate position, it is true, does not hold good for all characters, but a general survey of the evidence seems to indicate that the Tajik are basically *Homo Alpinus*, but have been modified by contact with the broad-nosed Mongolian as exemplified in the Kirghiz.

As for the Kirghiz themselves, it is only with the Tajik that they display any close degree of relationship.

Beside their  $\Sigma\Delta$  for this people, they show only one under 7.00, and that relates to the Roshani. The figure is 6.00, but the  $\Delta$  for nasal-breadth and nasal index amount to 1.43 and 1.24 respectively, and indicate a significant degree of relative platyrrhinity on the part of the Kirghiz.

It is interesting to note the very high figure of the  $\Sigma\Delta$  expressing the relation of the Kirghiz to the Özbek, both peoples being usually classed as Mongolo-Turki. It amounts to no less than 8.63. The cause lies, in the main, in the great difference between the nasal proportions of the two. While both are short-nosed, the Kirghiz are very broad-nosed and the Özbek are very narrow-nosed. The figures are:

—	Kirghiz.	Özbek.	$\Delta$ .
N.L. .. .. .	45.02	44.44	0.18
N.B. .. .. .	34.20	26.56	1.74
N.I. .. .. .	77.14	59.96	1.23

This appears to constitute an essential difference, and it is further interesting to consider the total facial-measurements. The latter are:

—	Kirghiz.	Özbek.	$\Delta$ .
Biz. .. .. .	131.36	135.33	0.44
F.L. .. .. .	116.89	113.89	0.34
F.I. .. .. .	89.43	84.47	0.53

While the difference is not so great that it can be considered essential, the figures show that the Özbek have broader and shorter faces than the Kirghiz, and are more euryprosopic. Thus the Özbek combine relative leptorrhinity with relative euryprosopism, and the Kirghiz relative platyrrhinity with relative leptoprosopism. It will be remembered that the Karategin-Darwazi-Wanji-Yazgulami group showed a tendency to differ from the Shughnani-Ishkashmi-Wakhi group in the same manner, though not in the same degree. This tendency for narrowness of nostril to be linked with breadth of face, which I have noticed before, suggests that an index composed of these two absolutes might be useful in determining the affinities at any rate of Asiatic peoples.

Three peoples yet remain to be discussed, the Sistani, Sayad, and Biloch, inhabiting the region about the terminal waters of the Helmand river, and separated by a comparatively wide geographical area from the peoples hitherto under examination. The  $\Sigma\Delta$  show at once that they are obviously very closely connected. They are as follows:

Sayad-Biloch . . . . .	2.92
Sayad-Sistani . . . . .	4.17
Sistani-Biloch . . . . .	4.78