

It is true that the  $\Sigma\Delta$  for the Sistani and Biloch includes a  $\Delta$  amounting to over 1.00; but this relates to span-measurement, a character which seems to be of comparatively little significance among these peoples. In the present case, considering the very close correspondence in all other respects which prevails between the measurements of Sistani and Biloch respectively, it need not be taken to indicate a radical difference.

A survey of the measurements of this group immediately reveals one significant fact: of all the peoples measured, they have the longest<sup>1</sup> and narrowest heads, and the most dolichocephalic indices.

This fact differentiates them in very marked degree from the Roshani-Shughnani-Ishkashmi-Wakhi group, who are definitely brachycephalic. Moreover, their bizygomatic-breadth is greater, and their facial indices lower, than the tribes constituting this group, so that they are also definitely more euryprosopic. On the other hand, their nasal dimensions and indices fall astride those of the group above mentioned.

When we compare them with the Karategin-Wanji-Darwazi group we find that both in head-length, head-breadth, and cephalic index they are more dolichocephalic—often to a degree which may be assumed to be significant. Further, that their noses are markedly longer and markedly broader. But as regards nasal-index, the results are extremely interesting. The table below gives the absolutes and indices seriated in diminishing sequence:

N.L.		N.B.		N.I.	
Sistani	. . . 50.31	Sayad	. . . 28.26	Wanji	. . . 60.87
Sayad	. . . 49.35	Biloch	. . . 28.11	Sayad	. . . 57.68
Biloch	. . . 49.00	Sistani	. . . 27.36	Biloch	. . . 57.54
Darwazi	. . . 47.24	Karategin	. . . 26.73	Karategin	. . . 56.87
Karategin	. . . 47.19	Darwazi	. . . 26.08	Darwazi	. . . 55.86
Wanji	. . . 44.74	Wanji	. . . 25.04	Sistani	. . . 54.48

Usually it is the nasal-breadth which is the more potent factor in determining the index, and is, as I have found before, a more significant feature than either length or index in a consideration of Asiatic peoples. In this case, as regards index, the Sayad and Biloch fall together, it is true, on the platyrrhine side of the Karategin and Darwazi; but the Sistani, who ought, to be true to their group, to stand on the platyrrhine side, appear as the most leptorrhine; while the Wanji, conversely, appear as the most platyrrhine, although their nasal-breadth is by far the least. This result is due to the great length of the Sistani nose and the extreme shortness of the Wanji nose. But it must be remembered that in these respects both Sistani and Wanji are true to their respective groups.

Apart, therefore, from a superior degree of dolichocephaly, the group under consideration differs from the Karategin-Darwazi-Wanji group in having both longer and broader noses.

As regards facial-breadth and index, however, there is not a great difference between the two, and the individual figures bridge one another.

In summarizing, I shall allude to the Roshani-Shughnani-Ishkashmi-Wakhi group as group A, to the Karategin-Darwazi-Wanji-Yazgulami group as group B,<sup>2</sup> and to the Sistani-Sayad-Biloch group as group C.

Group C, therefore, exhibits a degree of dolichocephaly which, both in absolutes and index, differentiates it fundamentally from group A and significantly from group B. In nasal features it approximates to group A, but differs strongly from group B. In facial features it approximates to group B, but differs from group A. In two points, therefore, as a group, it lies nearer group B than group A. In dealing with this group, to save space, I have given only the results derived from an examination of the  $\Sigma\Delta$  and of the various  $\Delta$  which compose them. The  $\Sigma\Delta$  will be found in Table VII.

It will be well, here, to anticipate what remarks I may have to make on the subject of 'descriptive characters'

<sup>1</sup> As a matter of fact the Tajik show a slightly higher mean for head-length than the Biloch, but rank below both the Sayad and Sistani.

<sup>2</sup> I have omitted, so far, any allusion to the Yazgulami in

my comparison of the Sistani and their congeners with the group to which they belong, because, as their various  $\Sigma\Delta$  show, they differ so widely as to be negligible.