

In strange contrast to these ancient inhabitants of Java and Queensland is the ancient type of South Africa represented by the Boskop man. The characters of his skull are so peculiar that we must regard him as a separate and hitherto unknown type. As to his facial characters we know little; his eyebrow ridges and forehead show certain features which give grounds for the belief that the face was flattened—much as in living representatives of the Hottentot and Bushman stocks. From the fragmentary lower jaw one infers that the teeth and palate were of very moderate dimensions—not much larger, if any, than in modern Europeans. The dimensions of the cranial cavity, on the other hand, are enormous: the length of the cranium is 205 mm.; its width 154 mm.; and its capacity or brain space is estimated by Mr. Haughton to be 1832 c.c.—about 350 c.c. above the average for Englishmen. The vault of the skull is thick and flat, two great parietal bosses of bone rising up on each side of its median suture and marking the sites of the parietal eminences. There are also peculiar features in the

region of the mastoid process behind the ear and in the zygomatic-temporal region in front of it. The only fossil skull which shows any marked degree of resemblance to the Boskop specimen is the Olmo skull found in a Pleistocene deposit in the north of Italy in 1863. It, too, is a very wide and long skull, with flat roof and projecting upper forehead, but showing none of the peculiar features of the Boskop skull. Mr. Haughton has rightly recognised that certain traits which are found in the Hottentot and Bushman skulls, as well as in the Boskop cranium, can best be explained by supposing the Boskop man to stand in the Pleistocene ancestry of those puzzling Mongolian negroids of South Africa—the Hottentots and Bushmen. Further, on the strength of the evidence referred to in the foregoing, we find, at a remote period in South Africa and in Australia, primitive representatives of the native races now occupying these countries; differentiation from the primitive to the modern type seems to have taken place *in situ* in each case.

Obituary.

THE death occurred on Thursday, December 23, of MR. FRANK PULLINGER, C.B., Chief Inspector of the Technological Branch of the Board of Education. Mr. Pullinger, who was born in 1866, was educated at Manchester Grammar School, Owens College, Manchester, and Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He took a First Class in the Final Honours School of Natural Science in 1887, and in 1889 was elected Burdett Coutts scholar of the University. After spending a year in research work at Oxford and another year as a University extension lecturer, he was in 1891 appointed Secretary for Education to the Devonshire County Council. This post he relinquished in 1894 in order to take up an appointment as an Inspector of Schools under the Science and Art Department. In 1900 Mr. Pullinger was appointed Divisional Inspector and in 1908 Chief Inspector of the Technological Branch of the Board of Education, into which the Science and Art Department had been merged. He was a man of great force of character and possessed a very intimate knowledge of the needs of technical education. The years during which he was Chief Inspector witnessed a rapid growth in the responsibilities of the Board towards technical education, and Mr. Pullinger's wide experience and close association with technical problems were in consequence of very great value. In particular it may be said that he organised an inspectorate containing in its ranks men of expert knowledge in engineering, building, chemical, and other industries, and transformed the whole process of inspection. His death at a comparatively early age is greatly regretted by all who have the future of technical education at heart.

THE death is announced on Christmas Day of the REV. HENRY HOYTE WINWOOD, of Bath,
NO. 2671, VOL. 106]

at the age of ninety years. Mr. Winwood was for half a century one of the most active amateur geologists in the West of England, and the stimulating friend of many who have made important advances in geological science. In early life he was associated with Prof. (now Sir) W. Boyd Dawkins and the late Mr. W. A. Sanford in several explorations of bone-caves and prehistoric burial places. In 1865 he announced the discovery of flint implements in definite association with the remains of extinct animals in the cave named Hoyle's Mouth, near Tenby. In his own district he diligently observed all temporary excavations, and made notes which were published in the Proceedings of the Bath Natural History Club. When the British Association visited Bath in 1888 he wrote the section on geology for the local handbook. He also took much interest in the Bath Royal Institution, and collected the fund by which it secured the unique museum of local fossils of the late Charles Moore. He delighted in making this museum accessible for the promotion of research. Mr. Winwood was elected a fellow of the Geological Society in 1864, served for many years on the council, and was a vice-president in 1898–1900 and 1915–17.

THE death of MR. J. G. V. MAIR-RUMLEY on December 20, in his seventy-eighth year, is announced. Mr. Mair-Rumley was a member of the Institutions of Civil Engineers and Mechanical Engineers, and gave much assistance to the research committees inaugurated by the latter institution. His papers contributed to the Institution of Civil Engineers were awarded the Watt medal and a Telford premium in 1881, and a Telford premium in 1885.