

越南北方义安省琼文的早期 新石器时代人头骨

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1964年初,越南考古学家发掘了义安省琼文的古墓地,发现30个墓葬,其中有两个头骨(Q.V.M. 15和Q.V.M. 17)保存得相当好。

据越南考古研究所说,这是一个与和平北山文化(新石器时代早期)同时代的墓葬。

材 料 描 述

I) Q.V.M. 15号

材料包括头骨,右颧骨,下颌骨。第三臼齿已出现,很好地排在齿列中,说明这标本代表一个成年人。第一、二前臼齿,第一、二臼齿的磨蚀程度都较重,但第三臼齿只稍有磨蚀。头盖骨的所有各缝都未愈合。因此她的年龄大约是30岁。

头骨相当光滑,额结节和顶结节显著。枕外隆凸及乳突比Q.V.M. 17号的小。因此可能属于女性。

头 骨

A. 顶面观 顶结节位置高,左侧的在头骨后三分之一处,右侧的位置稍前。头形属椭圆形。冠状缝很简单,矢状缝稍复杂,但仍比现代的越南人头骨简单。两颧弓可见,表示面部可能很宽阔。眉弓中等程度显著。头骨狭而很长。头骨指数属狭长头型。

B. 侧面观 眉间稍隆起。枕骨上嵴很粗糙,乳突很粗大,都说明颈部可能很强壮。顶结节与乳突在同一条垂直线上。颞窝很大而且宽阔,颞嵴位置很高(距矢状缝64.5毫米)。头骨很高。颅容量很大。

C. 前面观 顶骨所成的弧线很显著。颧骨与现代越南人相比是很大的。面部很大。

D. 枕面观 顶骨所形成的弧线如前面观。高度主要由顶骨所形成。头骨外侧壁垂直。

下 颌 骨

Q.V.M. 15号的下颌骨比现代越南女人下颌骨大。髁间宽很大(约为124毫米)。联合高是30.8毫米。

全部左侧牙齿,两枚右侧门齿和右侧犬齿都不存在。齿槽被病变破坏了(见X射线片)。在左侧第二、三臼齿水平,骨骼已严重地被破坏了。这一过程可能在死前很久就已经开始。相应的各个牙齿在死前就已经丧失。可能在下颌骨上有由于龋齿而生的骨髓炎。

在第三臼齿和下颌枝之间有一个大的空间。牙齿尺寸没有澳大利亚-尼格罗人种的那样大。颞孔与第二前臼齿位于同一垂直线上,在下颌骨体高的中点处。

下颌角是 $117^{\circ}5$ 。

II) Q.V.M. 17号(头骨)

头骨右侧缺掉了许多部分。所以有时我们只能测量半边,把结果乘2。有时必须在图上测量。

头骨的所有骨缝都没有愈合,表示这个标本的年龄小于30岁。枕外隆凸部很大,很突出,枕嵴很粗糙,乳突很大,显示这个标本属于20—30岁的男人。

A. 顶面观 额结节不显著。小的顶结节位置很高,接近中部。头骨呈椭圆形。冠状缝比 Q.V.M. 15 号标本稍复杂。矢状缝简单。由上面可以看到左侧颞弓。头骨狭而且很长。头骨指数很低。

B. 侧面观 颞窝很大。颞嵴位置高,象 Q.V.M. 15 号那样。顶结节和乳突在同一条直线上。头骨象 Q.V.M. 15 号那样很高。颅容量也很大。

C. 前面观 可以看见由顶骨形成的正中弧线。颜面很大。测量数字说明比 Q.V.M. 15 号的颜面还要大些。

D. 枕面观 有一正中弧线,如前面观。头骨高主要由顶骨构成。头骨左壁是垂直的。

讨论和结论

从上面的描述可以看出: Q.V.M. 15 号标本属于大约30岁的成年女性, Q.V.M. 17 号属于20—30岁的成年男性个体。都属于同一个人类学类型。脑量大,颜面宽,下颌骨大,可能有强壮的颈部。

在头骨上可以见到澳大利亚-尼格罗大人种的特征: 颞弓很突出,可以从上面看得见。根据 Stibbee 的意见,这是一种澳大利亚人的特征。眉弓中等程度突出。头骨狭窄,很高,很长。头骨指数很低。顶面观呈椭圆形。这很接近于澳大利亚-美拉尼西亚新石器时代头骨和中印半岛的美拉尼西亚及似澳大利亚早期新石器时代头骨。

在头骨上还有 Genêt Varcin 认为属于印度尼西亚类型的次要特征的一些特点(印度尼西亚类型是澳大利亚-尼格罗大人种和蒙古大人种的混杂类型,而以后者为主): 头骨的外侧壁垂直。可以从枕面和前面看到正中弧线。顶结节位置高。头骨的高度主要由顶骨形成(枕面观)。

在面部和下颌骨上可以看到蒙古大人种的特征: 横的颅面指数和横的额面指数都表明颜面很大,虽然由于上颌缺失,不知道上面指数。颞宽很大,在蒙古大人种范围内。与中印半岛的新石器时代特长头骨相比,此二头骨的面部接近于澳大利亚-美拉尼西亚的 Langcuom 7 号。

在下颌骨上也可以看到一些蒙古大人种的特征: 髁间宽很大,接近蒙古大人种。颞孔与第二前臼齿在同一条垂直线上。牙齿尺寸与澳大利亚-尼格罗大人种不同。下颌骨与联合高接近于蒙古大人种。

从上面的讨论,我们可以说琼文头骨是澳大利亚-尼格罗和蒙古大人种的混杂产物,

而以后者为主。

在中印半岛的早新石器时期，具有特长头骨的人占据大多数。但有些人的颜面狭，有些人的颜面宽阔。琼文头骨可归入后者。在新石器时代晚期，这些特长头型的人在中印半岛消失了。只有将来在中印半岛新石器时代晚期的发现能够说明他们的命运。

但是现在已经能够同意切波克沙罗夫的意见，即自从很久以前，澳大利亚-尼格罗人种的成分就已与蒙古人种成分在中印半岛一起生存。在新石器时代早期，澳大利亚-尼格罗人种成分仍然很强，虽然已与蒙古人种成分有了混杂。在新石器时代晚期，蒙古人种成分变得越来越强，到今天变得越来越占优势了。

(吴新智节译)

EARLY NEOLITHIC SKULLS IN QUYNH VAN, NGHĒ AN, NORTH VIETNAM

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In the beginning of 1964, our archaeologists excavated the old cemetery in Quynh van, and found 30 graves, in which 2 calva were rather well preserved. The calva "Q.V.M. 15" was exhumed with a mandible, 2 very simple ceramics and 3 flakes, in the grave no. 15. The calva "Q.V.M.17" was exhumed in the grave no. 17.

According to the Vietnamese Institute of Archaeology it is an ancient cemetery in a kjokkenmoding, in Quynh Van, NghĒ An Province, contemporary with the Hoabinh-Bacson culture (early Neolithic).

I. DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIALS

1) Q.V.M.15.

The material includes: The calva, the right malar bone, and the mandible.

M³ is already present, well alined, indicating that Q.V.M.15 is an adult. The PM¹, M¹ and M² are well worn, but the M³ is only a little worn, and all the sutures of the calva are unclosed. Thus Q.V.M.15 may be about 30 years old. The skull is rather smooth, both the frontal and parietal eminences are marked. The inion part and the mastoid process are smaller than those of Q.V.M.17. Thus Q.V.M.15 may be a female adult of about 30 years old.

The Calva

A. Norma verticalis

The marked parietal eminences are highly situated, the left one is on the 1/3 posterior position, the right one a little forward (plagiocephaly). Viewed from above the

skull has an elliptical form. The coronal suture is very simple; the sagittal suture is a little more complex, but still simpler than that of the modern Vietnamese skulls. Both the 2 zygomatic arches are visible (phenozyzy), indicating that the face may be very wide. The supraorbital arches are moderately prominent. The skull is narrow and very long (g-op 192 mm, eu-cu 133 mm). The cranial index is hyperdolichocranic (69.2).

B. Norma lateralis

The glabella is a little prominent. The superior occipital crest is very rough, the mastoid process is very massive, all indicating that the neck may be very powerful. The parietal eminences are on the same vertical line with the mastoid process. The temporal fossae are very large and broad, the temporal crests are very highly situated (64.5 mm from the sagittal suture). The skull is very high. The po-br-po transversal arc is 324 mm. The br height on po-po is 123.5 mm, the length auri-height index is 64.3, the breadth auri-height index is 92.8. (hypsacrohyperdolichocranic) The cranial capacity is very large (I 484.45 cc).

C. Norma frontalis

The curvature of the parietal bones is very marked. The malar bone is very large in comparison with that of the modern Vietnamese skulls. The face is very large. The bizygomatic breadth is about 140 mm. The upper facial breadth (fmt-fmt) is 111.8 mm, the lower facial breadth (go-go) 117.1 mm, the transversal cranio-facial index (zy-zy/eu-eu) is 105.3, and the transversal fronto-facial index (ft-ft/zy-zy) 72.1, all indicating that the face is very broad.

D. Norma occipitalis

The curvature of the parietal bones is as in the norma frontalis. The height is made up principally by the parietal bones. The lateral walls of the calva are vertical.

The Mandible

Mandible of Q.V.M.15 is larger than that of the modern female Vietnamese skulls. The bicondylar breadth is very large (about 124 mm). The symphyseal height is 30.8 mm. The gonial angle is 117.5°.

All the left teeth, the 2 right incisors and the right canine are absent. Their alveoli are destroyed pathologically (see the X-ray film). At the level of the left M_2 and M_3 the bone is seriously destroyed. Perhaps this process had begun long before death, and the corresponding teeth were also lost before death. Perhaps there was osteomyelitis of the mandible, occasioned by the caries of the teeth.

There is a large space between M_3 and the front margin of the ramus. The sizes of the teeth are not so large as those of the Australo-Negroid race.

The mental foramina are situated on the same vertical line as the PM_3 , and at the middle height of the bone.

2) Q.V.M. 17 (calva)

The calva has lost many portions on the right side, therefore, in some circumstances, we must measure only a half and then multiply the result by 2. Sometimes we must measure on the drawing (for example g-op length, g being destroyed).

All the sutures of the calva are unclosed indicating that Q.V.M.17 is below 30 years old. The inion part is very large, very prominent, the occipital crests are very rough, the mastoids very large, all indicating that Q.V.M.17 is a male adult of about 20—30 years old.

A. Norma verticalis

The frontal eminences are not prominent. The little prominent parietal eminences are very highly situated, near the middle portion. Thus the skull has an elliptical form. The coronal suture is a little more complex than that of Q.V.M.15. The sagittal suture is simple. The left zygomatic arch is visible from above. The skull is narrow and very long (g-op 201.5 mm, eu-eu 133 mm), the cranial index very low (66.0).

B. Norma lateralis

The temporal fossae are very large, the temporal crests highly situated, like in Q.V.M.15. The parietal eminences are in the same line as the mastoid process. The skull is very high, like in Q.V.M.15. (the height of br on po-po, 125 mm, the length auri-height index, 62.0 the breadth auri-height index, 94.0). The cranial capacity is also very large (1582.06 cc).

C. Norma frontalis

The median curvature of the parietal bones is visible. The face is very large. The zy-zy diameter is about 146 mm (wider than that of Q.V.M.15), the upper facial breadth is 118 mm (Q.V.M.15 111.8), the transversal craniofacial index is 110 (Q.V.M.15 105.3), the transversal facio-frontal index is 68.4 (Q.V.M.15 72.1), all indicating that the face of Q.V.M.17 is still larger than that of Q.V.M.15.

D. Norma occipitalis

There is an median curvature like that in the norma frontalis. The height of the skull is made up principally by the parietal bones. The left wall of the calva is vertical.

II. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

We can see from the description above that Q.V.M.15, a female adult of about 30 years old, and Q.V.M.17, a male adult of about 20—30 years old, may belong to the

Table 1. The cranial index of some neolithic skulls in South-East Asia*

	Author	Race	Index
Panpo (China)	Yen	Mongoloid	78.38
Paoki (China)	—	—	79.34
Kansu (China)	Black	—	74.06
Senyum ♀	Duckworth	Australo-Melanesian	61.0
Gunong Puduk	—	—	—
no. 5 ♀	—	—	62.4
no. 1 ♂	—	—	72.3
no. 6 ♂	—	—	72.0
Bukit Chuping	—	—	73.1
Q.V.M. 15 (Vietnam)♀	N. Duy		69.2
Q.V.M. 17 (Vietnam)♂	—		66.0

* The Chinese skulls are cited from Ha van Tan, the Australo-Melanesian skulls from Huard (see references)

same anthropological type. Both have a hypsiacrohyperdolicho skull, with a very large cranial capacity, a wide face with a large mandible, and perhaps a powerful neck.

In the calva we can see the features of the Australo-Negroid big race.

The zygomatic arches are very prominent and can be seen from above. According to Stibbee (1930) it is an Australian feature. The arcus supraorbitalis is moderately prominent. The skulls are narrow, very high and very long, with a very low cranial index, and an elliptical outline as seen from above. It is very close to the Austro-Melanesian neolithic skulls and the Melanesian and Australoid early neolithic skulls in Indochina.

Table 2. The cranial index of the neolithic skulls in Indochina*

		Race	Author	Cranial index.
	Q.V.M. 15		Nguyen Duy	69.2
	Q.V.M. 17		—	66.0
EARLY NEOLITHIC	Langcuom no. 1	Melanesian	Mansuy	62.5
	Langcuom no. 2	—	—	about 65.16
	Langcuom no. 5	—	—	73.68
	Langcuom no. 14	—	—	69.27
	Langcuom no. 3	—	Saurin	68.39
	Dongthuoc	—	—	67.34
	Kháckiem	—	Mansuy	below 64.43
	S 22	—	Fromaget	67.1
	Langcuom no. 7	Australo-Melanesian	Mansuy	66.49
	Langcuom no. 8	Australoid	—	72.48
	Langcuom no. 18	Negrito	Saurin	76.5
	S 2	—	Fromaget	85.1
	S 3	—	—	78.9
	Pho Binhgia no. 1	Indonesian	Verneau	73.47
	Langcuom no. 9	—	Saurin	72.1
	Langcuom no. 11	—	—	73.8
	Langcuom no. 15	—	Mansuy	72.33
	Langcuom no. 16	—	Saurin	78.8
	Langcuom no. 17	—	—	77.5
	Langcuom no. 10	—	Mansuy	73.7
Langcuom no. 13	—	—	73.52	
Keophay	—	—	77.96	
S 14	Euro-Mongo ?	Fromaget	84.1	
S 4	— ?	—	81.8	
S 5	Negrito-Tampong -Tamhang (?)	—	75.8	
S 10	Tampong-Negrito (?)	—	74.2	
LATE NEOLITHIC	Minh Gam	Negrito	Patte	84.96
	S 13	—	Fromaget	93.5
	Hamrong	Indonesian	Mansuy	73.68
	Choganh	—	—	75.97
	High Laos no. 2	—	Fromaget	78.2
S 11	Negrito-Tampong?	—	74.2	

* The French authors' figures and racial opinion have only a limited value (Saurin had remeasured the neolithic skulls: Langcuom no. 3, no. 9, no. 11, and Dongthuoc had found Mansuy's measurements false)

In the calva we can see also some features that Genet Varcin considered to be the accessory features of the Indonesian type (Indonesian type is a mixture of the Australo-Negroid and the Mongoloid big races with predominance of the latter): The lateral walls of the skulls are vertical. The median curvature, visible from both the norma occipitalis and the norma frontalis. The parietal eminences are highly situated. The height of the skulls is chiefly occasioned by the parietal bones (norma occipitalis).

In the face and the mandible are seen the Mongoloid features:

Both the transversal cranio-facial index and the transversal frontofacial index indi-

cate that the face is very large, although we don't know the upper facial index owing to the lack of the upper jaw. The bizygomatic breadth is very large, in the range of the Mongoloid big race.

In comparison with the neolithic hyperdolicho skulls in Indochina, the faces of Q.V.M.15 and Q.V.M.17 are close to the Australo-Melanesian Langcuom no. 7.

Table 3. Zy-zy and upper facial index in the neolithic skulls in Indochina

		Race	Author	zy-zy	Up. fac. index
Early Neolithic	Langcuom no. 2	Melanesian	Mansuy	114.0	52.25
	Langcuom no. 3	—	Saurin	120.0	55.8
	Dongthuoc	—	—	131.0	—
	Binhgia no. 1	Indonesian	Verneau	137.0	49.63
	Langcuom no. 9	—	Saurin	136.0	50.0
	Langcuom no. 11	—	—	136.6	47.5
	Langcuom no. 18	Negrito	—	132.0	48.4
	Langcuom no. 7	Australo-Melanesian	Mansuy	138.0	48.55
	Q.V.M. 15		N. Duy	140.0	
	Q.V.M. 17		—	146.2	
Late Neolithic	Minhcam	Negrito	Patte	111.72	54.4
	Choganh	Indonesian	Mansuy	132.0	
	Tamhang no. 2	—	Fromaget		48.1

In the mandible we can see also some Mongoloid features: The bicondylar breadth is very large, close to the Mongoloid big race. The mental foramina are in the same vertical line as PM_2 . The sizes of the teeth are different from those of the Australo-Negroid big race. The gonial angle and the symphyseal height are close to the Mongoloid big race.

Table 4. The gonial angle in some modern populations

	Author	Gonial angle
European	Testut	128.0
Negroid in America	—	125.0
Negroid in Africa	—	120.0
Mongol	—	115.0
Chinese	—	119.0
Dayak	—	112.0
North Vietnamese	D.X.Hop	118.3
Q.V.M. 15	Nguyen Duy	117.5

Table 5. The symphyseal height in some modern populations

	Author	Symphyseal height
Japanese	Choquet	42.0
Chinese	—	35.6
Dayak	—	35.2
North Vietnamese	Leriche	32.1
Mongol	Choquet	30.0
Q.V.M. 15	Nguyen Duy	30.8

Our Quynh Van skulls lack the upper portion of the face, therefore we don't know the measurements and index of the orbital cavity, of the nose, the prognathism and the horizontal flatness of the face. We hope that future discoveries in the Quynh Van district will complete our knowledge. From the above discussion we can say that the Quynh Van

skulls are a mixture of the Australo-Negroid and the Mongoloid big races, with the predominance of the former.

Table 6. Measurements and Indices of Quynh Van Skulls

No. M and B.		Q.V.M. 15	Q.V.M. 17
	Age	30.	20—30
	Sex	female	male
38	cranial capacity (after Pearson)	1484.45cc	1582.06cc
	CALVA		
1	Maximum length g-op	192.00mm	201.50mm
8	Maximum breadth eu-eu	133.0	133.0
8/1	Cranial index	69.2	66.0
20	Br height on po-po	123.5	125.0
20/1	Length auri-height index	64.3	62.0
20/8	Breadth auri-height index	92.8	94.0
9	Minimum frontal diameter, ft-ft	101.0	100.0
9/8	Parieto-frontal index	75.2	75.19
10	Maximum frontal diameter	111.0	111.0
9/10	Frontal transverse index	91.0	90.1
43	Upper facial diameter, fnt-fnt	111.8	114.6
9/43	ft-ft/fnt-fnt index	90.3	87.2
12	Occipital breadth (ast-ast)	112.3	
12/8	ast-ast/eu-eu index	84.4	
3	g-l diameter	190.5	
2	g-i diameter	183.5	
11	au-au diameter	123.5	130.0
8a	po-po diameter	116.5	120.6
21	vertex height on po-po	124.5	126.0
22a	Maximum skull height on g-i	109.8	106.34
32(2)	Br angle	63.	59.
27	Parietal arc	139.0	135.0
30	Parietal chord	124.0	122.5
30/27	Parietal sagittal index	89.2	90.73
24	Transverse arc po-br-po	324.0	
24a	Transverse arc au-br-au	314.0	
23a	Horizontal circumference ophr-op	530.0	543.0
	Face		
43	Upper facial diameter fnt-fnt	111.8	118.0
45	zy-zy diameter	140.0	146.2
9/45	Facio-frontal index	72.1	68.4
8/45	Transverse cranio-facial index	105.3	110.0
66	Lower facial diameter go-go	117.1	
	MANDIBLE		
68	Length from go	80.3	
68(1)	Length from condyle	103.0	
65	Bicondylar breadth	124.0	
66	go-go diameter	117.1	
67	Anterior breadth	49.0	
70	Ramus height	61.5	
71a	Minimum breadth of the ramus	36.5	
71a/70	Ramus index	59.3	
69(1)	Height of the body	34.0	
69(3)	Thickness of the body	15.0	
69(3)/69(1)	Index of robustness	44.1	
69	Symphyseal height	30.8	
C'	Symphyseal angle	79°	
79	Gonial angle	117.5°	
		Q.V.M. 15	
Jugo-lingual diameter	Right M1	11.1	
Mesio-distal —	—	11.0	
Jugo-lingual diameter	Right M2	11.0	
Mesio-distal —	—	10.8	
Jugo-distal diameter	Right M3	11.2	
Mesio-distal —	—	10.9	



Q. V. M. 15 头骨

1. 左侧面观 2. 右侧面观 3. 前面观 4. 顶面观
5. 枕面观 6. 下颌骨侧面观 7. 下颌骨前面观



1—5 Q. V. M. 17 头骨

1. 左侧面观 2. 右侧面观 3. 前面观 4. 后面观
5. 顶面观 6. Q. V. M. 15 下颌骨的X线片

At early neolithic time in Indochina, the men with hyperdolichocrany constituted the majority. Some had hyperdolichocrany with a narrow face, the others had hyperdolichocrany with a side face. The Quynh Van skulls can be ranged into the latter category. At late neolithic time, in Indochina, the hyperdolichocephalic men had been disappeared. Only the future discoveries of Late neolithic men in Indochina can inform us about the fate of those men.

Nevertheless, we can agree now already, with Cheboksarov that the Australo-Negroid elements had lived side by side with the Mongoloid elements in Indochina since a long time ago. At early neolithic time the Australo-Negroid elements were still very strong, though mixed already with the Mongoloid elements. At late neolithic time, the Mongoloid elements had become more and more strong, and toward the present time they become more and more preponderant.

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