

### Earnest Albert Hooton's Classification

The most recent attempt is a detailed phylogenetic classification is that of Hooton. His efforts of classification are based on purely anatomical characteristics, except in so far as physical traits are sometimes brought in as a secondary importance.

Hooton recognises three primary races corresponding to the usual primary stocks. Hooton distinguished white or Caucasoid, Negroid and Mongoloid are three primary races which is divided into 23 primary subraces and certain of these sub-races viz., Indonesia and American are again sub-divided sometime Mediterranean, Australian, Indo-Dravidian, Negrito, Malynesian are again subdivided into morphological traits. His classification and description of the Twentythree groups may be usefully combined and represented by the following table :

#### 1. White or Caucasoid Primary Race

##### 1. Mediterranean

- (a) Upper Palaeolithic survivals, chiefly in British isles.
- (b) Iranian Plateau
- (c) Classic Mediterranean

##### 2. Ainu

##### 3. Keltic (light eyed, dark or red haired, mainly in British isles).

##### 4. Nordic

##### 5. Alpine

##### 6. East Baltic

##### 7. Armenoid

##### 8. Dinaric

##### 9. Nordic-Alpine

##### 10. Nordic-Mediterranean.

#### Composite, Predomintly white

##### 11. Australian

- (a) Murrain. mostly nearly white, specially in south east.
- (b) Carpentarian, Melanesian increment in the North.
- (c) Tasmonoid, rufuge areas in Queensland.

##### 12. Indo-Dravidian (classic Mediterranean Ausraloid, Negrito).

- (a) Classic Indo-Dravidian, mostly in northern India.
- (b) Armenoid-Iranian plateau : Western and southern India.
- (c) Indo-Nordic North-Western Himalayas.
- (d) Australoid or Veddoid-central and southern India.
- (e) Negritoid-spots in southern India.

13. Polynesian.

## II. Negroid Primary Race

14. African Negro or forest Negro

15. Nilotic Negro

16. Negrito.

(a) Infantile type, in all Negrito populations.

(b) Adultiform among all Negritos, except in the Andamans and Philippines.

### Composite, Predominantly Negroid

17. Tasmanian : Negrito plus Australians.

18. Melanesian : Papuan, Negrito, Australoid.

(a) Papuan.

(b) Melanesian.

19. Bushmen—Hottentots.

(a) Bushmen.

(b) Hottentot, Bushmen plus Negro.

## III. Mongoloid Primary Race

20. Classic Mongoloid.

21. Asiatic Mongoloid or Eskimoid.

22. Indonesian.

(a) Malay-Mongoloid (Indonesia and further India, including most of the Japanese).

(b) Indonesian (pre-Mongoloid groups in south China, further in India).

23. American Indian.

(a) Brachycephals.

(b) Dolichocephals.

### Griffith Taylor's Classification

Dr. Taylor suggested that the original place of man was Central Asia and that races have migrated thence as a result of climatic thrusts. The gradual change of climate through latter Tertiary times is first described by Mathew in 1914. The "climatic thrusts" were chiefly glacial at first and due to arid conditions later. Incidentally the yellow race according to Dr. Taylor is shown to have developed later than the white.

Cephalic index and other physical traits are the characteristic features of Taylor's racial classification, as in shows in the table 20.1 given below