

obturator foramen in the males was 50·5, the mean transverse 33 mm., and in all these the vertical diameter very considerably exceeded the transverse; the mean obturator index was 65. In the female pelvis these diameters were more nearly equal, and the obturator index was as high as 85. The subpubic angle showed a considerable range of variation in the males, viz., from 47° to 70°, with a mean of 61°·5, and it is somewhat remarkable that the pelvis from Queensland, which was the broadest both in its external dimensions and at the brim, should have had so small a pubic angle as 47°. In the female the subpubic angle of 89° was considerably greater than in the male with the widest angle.

The greatest transverse diameter of the brim was nearly 3 cm. in front of the sacro-iliac joint, from which point the brim sloped downwards, forwards, and inwards to the pubic symphysis so as to give a cuneiform outline to the brim. In the Manly Cove specimen the transverse diameter of the brim was considerably less than the conjugate, so that the pelvic index was as much as 116; in the other pelvises the transverse diameter exceeded the conjugate, though to a very slight extent in two of the adult males. The transverse diameter of the brim in these males ranged from 98 to 123 mm., and the mean was 110·5. The conjugate diameter ranged from 96 to 114 mm., and the mean was 106. The mean pelvic or brim index was 97. In each male pelvis the intertuberal diameter was markedly below the transverse diameter of the brim, but in the only female the intertuberal approximated more to that of the transverse. The mean inferior sagittal diameter in the adult males was 103 mm., which was slightly below the mean conjugate.

The pubic symphysis in the adult males ranged in depth from 36 to 42 mm. The pelvic cavity ranged in depth in the males from 89 to 100 mm., and its mean was 95 mm., which was considerably higher than that of the only female Australian measured. The pubo-innominate index, which expresses the proportion contributed by the os pubis to the breadth of the innominate bone, had a mean in the adult males of 45; in the only female this index was 44. A comparison of the lengths of the ilium and ischium shows the ilium to bear a much larger proportion to the height of the innominate bone than the ischium. The maximum length of the male ilium was 124 mm., the minimum 110 mm. The mean iliac index was 129. The maximum length of the ischium was 95 mm., the minimum 77 mm. In the Riverina pelvis the ischium is two-thirds the length of the ilium, but in the other males the ischium was more than two-thirds, and in the Queensland specimen it was about four-fifths the length of the ilium. In the female, again, the ischium was not quite two-thirds the length of the ilium. The ischio-innominate index, which expresses the proportion contributed by the ischium to the height of the pelvis, had a mean in the adult males of 43; in the only female this index was 40. In three of the adult males the length of the sacrum exceeded the breadth, and the sacral index was consequently less than 100; in two