

in the pelvis recorded in my Table VI. The mean of the five males was 99·5, so that they have a well-marked dolichopellic character. Notwithstanding the high proportion of the conjugate to the transverse diameter, the shape of the brim, if I may judge of its form from my specimen, and from the two pelvises figured by G. Fritsch, is not cuneiform, for the two pubic bones do not rapidly approximate to each other as in the Australian pelvis; in my pelvis the term antero-posteriorly oval properly expresses the form of the brim.¹

The pelvic index of a male Hottentot measured by Jeffries Wyman was 94·4; but the fullest information that we possess on the pelvis of the Hottentots is contained in the valuable treatise on the aborigines of South Africa by Gustaf Fritsch. He puts the dimensions of the pelvic brim of a Hottentot woman at 96 mm. for the transverse diameter and 101 mm. for the conjugate, giving a brim index 105, which is remarkably high for the female pelvis. The transverse diameter of two male Korana Hottentots is respectively 105 and 91 mm., whilst the conjugate of the same is 96 and 108 mm., from which a brim index of 91·4 for the one and 118 for the other can be computed, giving a mean for the two of 104·7. So far then as we can judge from these few specimens, the Hottentot pelvis is dolichopellic. Fritsch also gives the measurements of six male and one female Kaffir pelvis, and from these measurements I have calculated their indices. The female, with a transverse diameter of 107 mm. and a conjugate of 96, had an index of 89·7, whilst the males varied in the brim index from 95 to 108, and had a mean of 100·6. Weber had also previously figured the pelvis of a male Kaffir, in which the transverse diameter of the brim was 3 in. 9 lines, the conjugate 4 inches, the brim index therefore was 102·6. He placed it in his wedge-shaped group. There can be no doubt, therefore, that the pelvis in the male Kaffirs is dolichopellic (dolicholekanic).

A considerable number of Negro pelvises have now been measured. As a rule nothing definite has been stated, or, in all probability indeed, known of the exact districts or tribes from which most of these pelvises were obtained, but Verneau in his essay especially mentions Nubia, Mozambique, and Guadeloupe as the localities from which certain of his specimens were derived. The measurements of the Negresses which have been described by Vrolik, Weber, J. Wood, Fritsch, Verneau, Martin, and myself amount to thirty-one, though it is possible that the same specimen may have been measured by more than one of these observers. The lowest brim index, 75·7, was that recorded by Fritsch, and the highest, 106, was the pelvis measured by John Wood; the mean of the series was 88·3. The measurements of the Negroes described by von Sömmerring, Vrolik, John Wood, Huxley, Barnard Davis, Spengel, Verneau, and myself amounted to thirty-five, though with them it is also possible that the same pelvis may have had its

¹ Zuckerkandl states in his account of the skulls of the Novara Expedition (Wien, 1875), that the pelvis of a Bushman about fourteen years old had a transverse diameter 9 cm. and a conjugate 8 cm. The brim index of this youth was 88·8.