

then they would correspond in the form and proportions of the pelvic brim with the Negroes rather than with the Australians, Bush race, Hottentots, Kaffirs, and Andaman Islanders, all of whom are distinctly dolichopellic. We may, however, look for much additional light on this matter when the observations which I understand Dr. Prochownik of Hamburg is making on the large series of pelvises from the Pacific Islands in the Godeffroy Museum have been published.

In addition to the specimens of the pelvises of the Guanche people recorded in my Table VI., M. Verneau has described the characters of a male and a female pelvis. Of the female he says that the inlet was very sensibly elongated antero-posteriorly, but on the contrary its transverse diameter was slightly diminished. With the exception of the inlet it differed very little from a European woman. The transverse diameter of the brim was 132 mm., the conjugate 120 mm., and the brim index was 91. In his male as in the female the transverse diameter of the brim only exceeded the antero-posterior by a few millimètres, and the brim index was also 91. In my perfect male pelvis the transverse diameter considerably exceeded the antero-posterior, the brim index was 85 and the form of the inlet approximated to the oval. The mean of the two males was 88, but the specimens are too few to enable one to state definitely to which of my three divisions of the pelvis this race should be referred, but in all probability it is either platypellic or mesatipellic.

The dimensions of the brim in an Esquimaux pelvis have been recorded by Dr. Struthers in a female specimen. He gives the conjugate diameter as ($4\frac{5}{8}$ inches) 117 mm. and the transverse as (6 inches) 153 mm., which furnish a brim index of 76, and show a pelvis which must have had a markedly transversely oval inlet. M. Verneau records the transverse diameter of the brim in his male pelvis as 124 mm., but it was too much damaged to enable him to obtain the conjugate dimension. In my two specimens (Table VII.) the brim index, 88 in the male and 84 in the female, closely corresponded to the mean index in Europeans of both sexes. It is probable that the Esquimaux therefore belong to the platypellic (platylekanic) group.

The two male Laplanders whose pelvic measurements are recorded by M. Verneau had a mean transverse diameter, 122 mm. and a mean conjugate diameter, 101, so that the brim index was 83. In my male specimen the transverse diameter was much smaller, both absolutely and relatively to the conjugate, and the brim index was 93. In my female, again, the transverse diameter of the brim was considerably in excess of the conjugate, and the pelvic index was only 72.5. The mean brim index of the three males was 88, and it is not unlikely that the male Lapp pelvis may, when additional observations are recorded, be found to be in the higher term of the platypellic group.

The Hindoo pelvises recorded in Table V. had a brim index of 89 in the male and 93 in the female. A third Hindoo skeleton, that of a male,¹ which has been presented to

¹ This man was a Hindoo by religion, and believed to be a native of Bengal. In stature, as will be seen on p. 104, he was above the average height. See also remarks on p. 118.