

Dönitz,¹ from the study of seven female Japanese pelves, came to the conclusion that two different types were to be found in them, the one with a round or heart-shaped inlet, the other with a transversely oval or wide brim. Those with a round or heart-shaped inlet Wernich regarded as belonging to the Malayan race, whilst those with a wide brim, approximating to the Europeans, he held to be a product of a cross between the Aïnos, the original inhabitants, and the Malays. If the conjugate diameter be regarded as equal to 100, the wide-brimmed pelves have a transverse diameter equal to 125, whilst in Europeans the corresponding diameter is equal to 127, but the pelves with a round or heart-shaped brim have a transverse diameter equal only to 107. Scheube² has measured a male Aïno pelvis and has given the transverse diameter of the brim as 113 mm. and the conjugate as 115 mm., which give a brim index 102. Barnard Davis's measurements of the pelvis of an Aïno woman were, transverse diameter 102 mm., conjugate diameter 117 mm., pelvic index 97. In the single specimen of each sex the brim index was above 95, so that it is possible that the Aïnos are dolichopellic. If these measurements of the Aïno pelvis are to be regarded as expressing the character of the race, it is difficult to see how a people with apparently dolichopellic proportions, by crossing with a race in which the conjugate diameter is also proportionately great, could produce a pelvis with a wide inlet.

The male Malayan pelvis recorded in my Table V. had an inlet which was ovoid in the antero-posterior diameter, and the brim index, 105, showed it to be highly dolichopellic. In von Franque's female Malay the transverse diameter was 126 mm., the conjugate 116 mm., and the brim index 92; the form of the inlet as in my specimen was antero-posteriorly oval. A female Kubu from Sumatra, probably of the Malay race, measured by J. G. Garson, had the brim 117 mm. in transverse diameter, and 122 mm. in the conjugate, with a brim index therefore 104·3, so that it was greatly elongated antero-posteriorly. The two male Javan pelves measured by Barnard Davis are, however, stated to have had a pelvic index of 83 and 81 respectively, *i.e.*, they were platypellic. In a female Javan pelvis measured by Verneau this index was 90. Zaaïjer, from his analysis of the pelvic measurements of twenty-six Java women, stated that the form of the inlet was not uniform, in sixteen it was round, the transverse diameter being to the conjugate as 100 to 90 or under; in ten it was longish-oval, the transverse diameter being as 100 to more than 90. H. Fritsch has measured five female Malay pelves, and has described the pelvic inlet as round, with a relative predominance of the conjugate diameter. C. Martin has described the conjugate diameter as very long, the inlet round, in many examples oval. From the series of female Malay pelves described by Zaaïjer, H. Fritsch, and himself, C. Martin has obtained a mean transverse diameter of 119 mm.

¹ Quoted by Ploss in *Archiv f. Anthropologie*, Bd. xv. p. 266, 1884, and by Wernich in *Archiv f. Gynäkologie*, Bd. xii. p. 293, 1877.

² Also quoted by Ploss.