

of the chimpanzee or gorilla,<sup>1</sup> the Australians and Bushmen are more like the Europeans, and the Tasmanians again are still further removed than the Europeans from the pithecoïd proportions. The Lapps and the Esquimaux are also considerably below the European standard, so that in their scapular index, as well as in the tibio-femoral index, as will be shown in a subsequent chapter (p. 108), these extreme northern races are amongst the least pithecoïd in their proportions.

Although I have given in the table the infraspinous index, yet I am doubtful if much value can be attached to it as a race character, for its range of variation in the same race is so extensive. Thus in the Australian scapulæ, which I measured, this index ranged from 74 to 101, and in the Negros from 80 to 117, and a difference of from 5 to 8 in the infraspinous index in opposite scapulæ of the same skeleton was not uncommon.

M. Livon in his thesis on the scapula, so frequently referred to, did not limit himself to such measurements as enabled him to compute the scapular and infraspinous indices, but determined the distance between several other points of the bone, and also calculated a supraspinous index. Although I have made the measurements for the determination of this index, I have not thought it necessary to incorporate them in this Report.

As, in the Anthropoid Apes, the relatively greater supraspinous fossa is associated with an obliquity of the spine of the scapula, much more marked than in the human scapula, in which the axis of the spine approaches to a right angle with the vertebral border of the bone, I was desirous of ascertaining if modifications in the direction of the spine of the scapula existed in the different races of men to such a degree as to establish a race character. I accordingly devised a goniometer which would, I thought, enable me to determine the angle which the axis of the spine formed with the vertebral border. I found, however, that this border had not unfrequently projections and depressions in it, which gave a degree of uncertainty to the base line, and made it difficult at times to determine, with precision, the angle which the axis of the spine formed with it. In twenty-five European scapulæ this *scapulo-spinal angle* ranged from 73° to 91°, and the mean of the series was 82°·5. In eleven Australian scapulæ the range was from 67° to 86°, and the mean of the series was 78°·2. In four scapulæ of chimpanzees the mean scapulo-spinal angle was 50°·5, and the mean of two orangs was 66°·5. On these measurements, therefore, the Australians were intermediate between the Europeans and Anthropoid Apes in this relation. But in stating this result it is right that I should say, for the reason already given, that I was not always satisfied with the accuracy of the angle obtained, though the mean probably furnishes a fair approximation to the relation of the two lines with each other.

<sup>1</sup> Messrs. Flower and Garson give 69·9 as the mean scapular index in the chimpanzee, and 72·2 as that of the gorilla; M. Livon states the index to be 71 in the chimpanzee and 70 in the gorilla.