may be the Melanesians, the average length of the sacrum is greater than its average breadth, and the bone is dolichohieric.

The lumbar curve of the spinal column, as determined by the depth of the bodies of the vertebræ, and without taking into consideration the influence exercised by the intervertebral discs, is concave forwards in the black races. The clavicle, at least in the Negros, may possibly be longer in proportion to the humerus than in Europeans. The scapular index in Negros, Andaman Islanders, and Melanesians, is apparently materially higher than in Europeans, which shows that the breadth is proportionally greater than the length; in the Bush and Australians, it approximates to the Europeans, and in the Tasmanians it may have been distinctly lower. The radius is longer in relation to the humerus than in Europeans, and whilst the index in the Andaman Islanders and other Negritos is dolichokerkic, in the Australians, Tasmanians, Kaffirs, and Negros it is mesatikerkic. The tibia in the black races is long in relation to the femur and the index is dolichoknemic. The humerus in the black races is short in relation to the length of the femur and the femoro-humeral index is low; similarly the shaft of the upper limb in them is proportionally shorter than the shaft of the lower limb, and the intermembral index is relatively low. The cranium is dolichocephalic and prognathous in Australians, Negros and Melanesians, dolichocephalic and perhaps mesognathous in Kaffirs, mesaticephalic and prognathous in Tasmanians, mesaticephalic and orthognathous in the Bush race.

Our information on the skeletal characters of the yellow races is, unfortunately, scanty. In the Chinese the pelvis would appear to have the transverse diameter of the brim considerably in excess of the conjugate, and the brim index, therefore, platypellic; but the relative length and breadth of the sacrum is still doubtful. The lumbar curve, estimated from the vertical diameter of the vertebral bodies, is in all probability kurtorachic. The scapular index is probably about the same as in Europeans. The radius is longer in relation to the humerus than in Europeans, it is mesatikerkic. The proportionate length of the tibia and femur is more like that of the white than of the black races, so that it is brachyknemic. The humerus is possibly shorter in relation to the femur than in Europeans, and a similar relation may prevail in regard to the shaft of the upper limb as compared with that of the lower. The skull of the Chinese belonging to the skeleton described in this Report was brachycephalic, C.I. 81·7; metriocephalic, V.I. 73·7; orthognathous, G.I. 96·8; leptorhine, N.I. 47; megaseme, O.I. 89·5; brachyuranic, P.M.I. 128.

In the Malays the conjugate diameter of the pelvic brim is, for the male sex, in all probability either greater than, or about equal to the transverse, and the brim index is dolichopellic; the sacrum is longer than broad and the bone is dolichohieric. The vertical diameter of the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ may possibly be greater collectively anteriorly than posteriorly. The scapular index is higher than in Europeans. Possibly