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The numerous tables of pelvic measurements which have been published by various writers on this part of the skeleton, show a certain want of uniformity in the measures adopted. There is indeed a general accordance of opinion on the necessity of taking the greatest height and the greatest transverse breadth of the entire pelvis, of measuring the antero-posterior and the transverse diameters of both the brim and the outlet of the true pelvis, and of determining the length and breadth of the sacrum. But as regards other dimensions much diversity of practice exists, for a greater importance has been attached to the estimation of the distance between certain points by some writers than by others.

M. Verneau<sup>1</sup> has employed no fewer than fifty measurements in his comparative study of the human pelvis, and has in addition estimated the relation between the greatest antero-posterior and transverse diameters, the height and the greatest transverse diameter, and the conjugate and transverse diameters of the brim. On the other hand, Gustaf Fritsch<sup>2</sup> and J. G. Garson<sup>3</sup> in their respective memoirs have not considered it necessary to take more than fourteen measurements, from which various indices have been deduced. It seems to me that several of those employed by Verneau are unnecessary, and throw but little light on those characters which are to be regarded as of primary or even secondary importance in the study of the pelvis in the different races of men. The dimensions taken by G. Fritsch and by Garson, again, although these observers do

<sup>1</sup> Le Bassin dans les Sexes et dans les Races, 1875.

<sup>2</sup> Die Eingeborenen Süd-Afrikas.

<sup>3</sup> Pelvimetry in *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, October 1881.