SCAPULA.

The scapulæ belonging to the skeletons from which the pelves were obtained, were examined with reference to their form and proportions. In all, twenty-nine pairs were under observation, and with the exception of the male and female Laplanders they were not the scapulæ of Europeans.

In the Australians the scapulæ were as a rule smaller than in Europeans of the same sex; the axillary border was somewhat more concave, and the borders of the infraspinous fossa sloped more rapidly to the inferior angle. The suprascapular notch was distinct in each bone, although in the Riverina and Perth skeletons it was shallow. Both the acromion process and spine were well developed. The small size of the scapulæ in the Bush skeleton conformed with the diminutive stature of the race. In the right bone the suprascapular notch was present, though shallow, but in the left bone, in which the supraspinous fossa was deep anteriorly, the noteh was converted into a foramen by a broad plate of bone. The right acromion and spine were present, but on the left side they were absent, either through non-development or removal early in life.

In four of the Negro skeletons the suprascapular notch was distinct, and in one of these especially so; but in a fifth skeleton the superior border of each scapula was deeply falciform, and the suprascapular notch was not differentiated.

In the Andaman Islanders the scapulæ were small, slender, and with the muscular impressions not strongly pronounced. In three skeletons a shallow suprascapular notch had been differentiated at the root of the coracoid, but in the fourth the superior border of the scapula was falciform and the notch was not specialised. This latter character of the scapula in these islanders was observed by Prof. Flower, who states that in only three of the large series which he examined was a distinct notch present, and that, especially in the females, the superior border was deeply excavated.

In the Maori from Otago the axillary border was falciform, owing to a broad process projecting forwards from it at the anterior limit of attachment of the teres major; the infraspinous region therefore presented considerable breadth near the inferior angle, and the plate-like character of the bone was increased. The superior border of the right scapula formed a continuous concavity, and was without a suprascapular notch; but in the left bone an oblique foramen pierced the supraspinous fossa close to the base of the coracoid, and had without doubt transmitted the suprascapular nerve; the notch therefore in this bone was crossed by an osseous bridge. The scapulæ of the Sandwich Island women from Oahu were thin and light; in the one the suprascapular notch was shallow, in the other it was of ordinary depth.

In the female Hindoo the scapulæ were slender, and in them and those of the smaller male the suprascapular notch was shallow; but in the tall male these bones were much