

the radius to the humerus, as expressed by the radio-humeral index, the Europeans, Lapps, Esquimaux, and it may be the Bushmen were furthest removed from the apes, the Andaman Islanders and Fuegians most closely approached them, whilst the Australians, Kaffirs, and Negros were intermediate. In the relative length of the tibia to the femur, as expressed by the tibio-femoral index, the Europeans, and still more the Lapps and Esquimaux were amongst the races in which the leg was the shortest in relation to the thigh. In the black races generally, more especially in the Andaman Islanders, as well as in the Fuegians, the proportionate length of the tibia increased, so that the relation of tibia to femur was almost the same as in the orang.

On the other hand in the proportion of femur to humerus, as expressed by the femoro-humeral index, the Lapps and the Esquimaux approximated most closely to the apes, the black races of men were furthest removed from them and the Europeans were intermediate. Similarly in the proportions of the bones of the shaft of the lower limb, compared with those of the upper limb, as expressed by the intermembral index, the Lapps, Esquimaux, and Fuegians most closely approximated to the apes, the Europeans were less near, and the black races were still further removed. It follows therefore that whilst the black races approached more closely to the apes than did Europeans in the relation which the two segments of the shaft in the same limb bore to each other; they were more widely removed from the apes in the relations which the bones of the shaft of the upper limb bore to those of the lower extremity.

As regards the Anthropoid apes themselves, the orang had a radio-humeral index furthest removed from man, the chimpanzee came next in order, whilst in the gorilla this index most closely approached to the mean of that of man. In the tibio-femoral index the orang was also the furthest removed from the average man, whilst both the chimpanzee and gorilla were nearer both to each other and to him. In the femoro-humeral index the orang was widely removed from the human proportion, the gorilla less so, and the chimpanzee least of all. In the intermembral index the orang was also widely removed from man, the gorilla came next, whilst the chimpanzee most nearly approached him. It follows, therefore, that in the proportions of the limbs of these Anthropoid apes, the orang was the most widely separated from man, the chimpanzee the most closely approximated, and the gorilla was intermediate in position.

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I have not entered into the consideration of the characters of the skeleton of the distal segments of the limbs, the Hand and the Foot. For although their bones were more or less perfectly preserved in several of the skeletons, yet I did not think them to be sufficiently numerous to enable me to arrive at any general conclusion.