

Both pelves were well developed, and, in the external dimensions of breadth and height, were amongst the largest measured in their respective sexes. The alæ of the ilium were moderately expanded, the male only was semitranslucent in the iliac fossæ. The breadth-height index was 77 in each pelvis. The distance between the antero-superior spines was not quite three times more than that between the postero-superior spines. The obturator index in the male was 75, in the female 70·5. The subpubic angle in the male was 69°, in the female 74°. In both, the conjugate diameter of the brim was less than the transverse. In the female the pelvic inlet was oval from side to side, and the index was 84; in the male the transverse elongation was not marked, and the pelvic or brim index was 88. In both, the intertuberal diameter was considerably below the transverse diameter of the brim, though the difference was not nearly so marked in the female as in the male. The inferior sagittal diameter in both exceeded the conjugate, and markedly so in the female. The pelvic cavity was 8 mm. deeper in the male than in the female. The pubo-innominate index was less in the female than in the male, but the ischio-innominate index was greater. In each, the ischium was about three-fourths the length of the ilium, and there was but little difference in their iliac index. The innominate index showed only a slight variation in the two sexes. In both, the breadth of the sacrum exceeded the length, and this was especially the case in the male pelvis, in which the sacrum with its five vertebræ was the shortest that has been recorded in these tables, and the sacral index reached 139.

The Laplanders, a male and a female skeleton, were purchased from a dealer, Mr. Nordvi. The texture of the bones was firm, the alæ of the ilia were moderately expanded, and they were not translucent in the iliac fossæ. In their general dimensions these pelves were larger than either the Bush or Andamanese specimens, but not so large as the Esquimaux. The height of the pelvis was greater in proportion to the breadth in the male than in the female, and the breadth-height indices were respectively 80·5 and 75. The distance between the postero-superior spines was, both absolutely and relatively to that between the antero-superior spines, much greater in the female than in the male. In the male the obturator index was 66, in the female 73. The subpubic angle was 70° in the male and 104° in the female. In both, the transverse diameter of the brim exceeded the conjugate, but this was especially so in the female pelvis, in which the pelvic index was only 72·5, whilst in the male it was 93. These differences very materially affected the form of the pelvic inlet, which was oval transversely in the female, but, in the male, owing to the rapid inward slope of the pubic bones, approximated to the cuneiform. In the male the intertuberal diameter was 10 mm. less than the transverse diameter of the brim, in the female it was 3 mm. more than the transverse diameter. The inferior sagittal diameter was almost equal to the conjugate in the male, but considerably above it in the female. The pelvic cavity was 8 mm. deeper in the male than in the female. Both the pubo-innominate and ischio-innominate indices in the male were below