

measurements recorded by more than one observer.¹ The lowest brim index was 72, measured by Spengel, and the highest a male described by John Wood, with an index of 105, whilst the mean of the series was 92·7. In the male Negro, therefore, there was a greater difference as a rule between the transverse and conjugate diameters than in the Australians, Bush race, and Kaffirs, and the transverse diameter was proportionally wider. The males were mesatipellic, and the females were in the higher term of the platypellic division. The brim, therefore, as a rule, was not cuneiform, but had a more rounded outline.

The most extensive series of measurements of the pelvis of the Andaman Islanders has been given by Professor Flower in his memoir on their Osteology and in his Additional Observations thereon. His measurements of the pelvic brim gave a mean index in thirteen females of 96·4 and in twelve males of 98·8. Dr. Garson's measurements of apparently the same thirteen female pelves furnish the same mean index, 96·4. These numbers are higher than I got in my much more limited series, Table IV., where the three adult females had a mean brim index of 87 and the single adult male an index of 97. Notwithstanding these differences, it is, however, quite clear that, as the brim index was about 98 in the males, the pelvis in this sex was distinctly in the dolichopellic division. In the females, again, the index was lower, and, if the mean of Flower's and my observations be taken, it was 91·7, which places their pelvis in the mesatipellic (mesatilekanic) group.

In the Dresden Museum is the skeleton of a female Negrito from Palauan, Luzon, measured by Meyer and Tüngel, in which the pelvic brim has a transverse diameter 112 mm. and a conjugate 100 mm., the index being 89; in the same museum another Negrito female skeleton, from Bontoc, Luzon, called an Igorrote, has a transverse diameter of the brim of 122 mm., and a conjugate of 97 mm., the index being 79·5. M. Hamy, in his description of the skeleton of a female Negrito of the tribe of Aëta, from the neighbourhood of Binangonan, Luzon,² found the transverse diameter to be 112 mm., the conjugate 88 mm., and the brim index was only 78·5. In each of these three female Negritos the brim index was below 90, and the pelvis was platypellic. Von Franque described a female pelvis from Luzon, in the Semper collection in Würzburg, as that of a Papuan, but from the place where it was obtained it may have been a Negrito. Hennig, who has recently measured it, gives³ the transverse diameter 115 mm., conjugate 105 mm., the brim index being 91, *i.e.*, it was mesatipellic. Another female pelvis often said to be that of a Negrito, in the museum at Halle, has been described both by H. Fritsch (*Nonnulla de pelvibus*), and by Hennig;⁴ and the latter states that the transverse

¹ Professor Humphry in his treatise on the Human Skeleton (p. 106) states that the mean transverse diameter of twenty-five Negro pelves is 4·6 inches, the mean antero-posterior 4·1 inches; the calculated index therefore is 89. The sex of these skeletons is not stated, but probably both male and female.

² *Archives du Muséum*, ser. 2, t. ii., 1879.

³ *Sitzungsber. der Naturf. Ges. zu Leipzig*, May 11, 1880.

⁴ *Op. cit.*