

24. *Iliac index* is the relation of the height-length to the breadth of the ilium obtained by the formula $\frac{\text{breadth} \times 100}{\text{height-length}}$.

25. Breadth of innominate bone is from the postero-superior iliac spine to the top of the pubic symphysis.

26. Length of os pubis is from a point at the bottom of the acetabulum, at the upper border of the rough surface opposite the pectineal eminence, to the pubic symphysis.

27. *Pubo-innominate index* is the relation of the length of the os pubis to the breadth of the innominate bone, and is computed by the formula $\frac{\text{pubic length} \times 100}{\text{innominate breadth}}$.

28. Length of ischium is from the angle formed by the junction of the upper and posterior border of the rough area at the bottom of the acetabulum to the most depending part of the tuber ischii.

29. *Innominate index*.—The height-length of the innominate bone being the same as the height of the pelvis (2), the relation of the breadth of the bone to its height is computed by the formula $\frac{\text{breadth} \times 100}{\text{height-length}}$.

30. *Ischio-innominate index* is the relation of the length of the ischium to the height-length of the innominate bone or pelvic height (2), and is computed by the formula $\frac{\text{ischial length} \times 100}{\text{pelvic height}}$.

31. Length of sacrum is from the middle of the promontory to the middle of the antero-inferior border of the *fifth* sacral vertebra.

32. Breadth of sacrum is the greatest breadth of the base of the sacrum.

33. *Sacral index* is computed by the formula $\frac{\text{breadth} \times 100}{\text{length}}$, length = 100.

34. Length of coccyx is the length from the base of the first coccygeal vertebra to the tip of the coccyx.

35. Breadth of coccyx is the greatest breadth of the first coccygeal vertebra. Owing to the coccyx being frequently either imperfect or broken in the macerated pelvis, the dimensions of this bone could only seldom be taken. A coccygeal index might be computed by a formula similar to that used in estimating the sacral index.

AUSTRALIANS.—TABLE I. Plate I.

I have examined and measured eight Australian pelves, of which six were adult males, one an adult female, and one a young male. They, with one exception, were portions of the skeletons to which the skulls described in the First Part of this Report from Queensland, Riverina, Swan Hill *b*, Table III.; from Eucla, Perth, Table IV.; from West Victoria, Table V.; and from near the Murray River, Table VI., belonged. The additional skeleton, a male from Manly Cove, New South Wales, I have received from Professor Anderson