

Table II., but the specimens are too few on which to frame a race average. In the Auckland pelvis the height of the pelvis was great in relation to the breadth, and the breadth-height index was as high as 87. In the Otago pelvis the distance between the postero-superior spines was one-fourth of that between the antero-superior spines. The mean obturator index was 67. In both, the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim only slightly exceeded the conjugate, and the mean pelvic index was 96; the outline of the brim approached the cuneiform. The intertuberal diameter was, in the Otago pelvis, much below the transverse diameter of the brim, but in the Auckland specimen they were about equal. The mean inferior sagittal diameter was 101 mm., which was distinctly below the mean conjugate diameter, 111 mm. The mean depth of the pelvic cavity was 96 mm. In the Auckland pelvis the ischium was two-thirds the length of the ilium, in that from Otago the ischium was more nearly three-fourths the length of the ilium. In each specimen the length of the sacrum exceeded the breadth, and the index in both specimens was 96.

AFRICAN NEGROS.—TABLE III. Plate II.

I have examined and measured the pelvis in four adult male skeletons marked Negro, three of which are in the Anatomical Museum of the University, and one in the Barclay collection in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. Also the pelves of two Negresses and that of a male skeleton marked Creole in the University Museum.

The bones of the Negros, both male and female, were substantial in texture. The iliac fossæ looked forwards, upwards, and inwards, and the breadth of the alæ was small. The maximum breadth of the male pelvis was 260 mm., the minimum 230 mm., the mean 244 mm.; the mean breadth of the females was 241 mm. The maximum height of the males was 210 mm., the minimum 177 mm., the mean 196 mm.; the mean height of the females was 176·5 mm. The mean breadth-height index of the males was 80, that of the females was 73. In the males the breadth between the antero-superior iliac spines was between three and four times greater than that between the postero-superior spines, whilst in the females it was not three times as great. The greatest diameter of the cotyloid in the two sexes ranged from 47 to 56. The mean vertical diameter of the obturator foramen in the males was 52·5 mm., and in the females 44·5. The mean transverse diameter of this foramen in the males was 32, and in the females 30·5 mm. The mean obturator index in the males was 60, and in the females 68·5. The subpubic angle ranged in the males from 52° to 68°, and in the females from 71° to 76°.

In the male the pelvic brim approximated somewhat in outline to the cuneiform, but the female was more rounded; in both sexes the transverse diameter of the brim always exceeded the conjugate. In the males the transverse diameter ranged from 97 to 119 mm., and the mean was 110; in the females it was from 115 to 126 mm., and the mean