

The Hindoo pelves were a male and a female. In them, as in the male Sikh, the alæ of the ilium were expanded. In the Sikh and female Hindoo the iliac fossæ were semi-translucent, but this was not the case in the male Hindoo. The Sikh dominated largely in its dimensions over the Hindoos, indeed it is one of the largest pelves that I have measured in the course of this inquiry. But notwithstanding this difference in absolute size, there was in many particulars a great similarity in the relative proportions of the Sikh and the male Hindoo. The breadth-height index of the male Hindoo, 78, closely approached that of the Sikh, 79. The obturator indices in these males also closely approximated, in the Hindoo being 66, in the Sikh 68, whilst the female Hindoo again had a higher index, 71. Although in both the Hindoo and the Sikh the transverse diameter of the pelvic brim was greater than the conjugate, yet in these males the inlet narrowed towards the symphysis so that the outline of the brim approximated to the cuneiform. In the female Hindoo this narrowing was not so rapid, and the outline of the brim was more rounded. The pelvic index in the male Hindoo was 89, in the Sikh 90, in the female Hindoo 93. In both these males the intertuberal diameter was about 30 mm. below the transverse diameter of the brim. The inferior sagittal diameter in the male Hindoo and in the Sikh somewhat exceeded the conjugate; in the female Hindoo it was somewhat below the conjugate. The pelvic cavity both in the male Hindoo and in the Sikh was deeper than in the female Hindoo. They differed in the relative value of the iliac index, for in the Hindoo it was 132, in the Sikh 125. The pubo-innominate index in the male Hindoo was 42, in the Sikh 44; the ischio-innominate index, again, in the male Hindoo was 44, in the Sikh 43. They differed also in the sacral index, which in the Sikh was as high as 124·5, and in the male Hindoo only 109, whilst in the female Hindoo it was 127; the breadth of the sacrum, 121 mm., in the Sikh, was indeed quite remarkable for a male pelvis, but as the subpubic angle was only 62°, this great sacral breadth, though associated with a correspondingly wide brim, had not occasioned an opening out of the subpubic angle.

The Chinese pelvis in its external dimensions was in most of its measurements larger than the Malay. In both the iliac fossæ were somewhat thinned, but the alæ were expanded, flattened, and thrown outwards in the Chinese, and more nearly vertical and looking inwards in the Malay. In the Chinese the anterior border of the ilium sloped upwards and outwards, and the anterior inferior spines were 173 mm. from each other, being 78 mm. less than the diameter between the anterior superior spines; in the Malay the anterior border of the ilium was nearly vertical, and the anterior inferior spines were 183 mm. asunder, being only 10 mm. below the distance between the anterior superior spines. The proportions of breadth and height were very different, the index in the Chinese being 73, in the Malay 85. The dimensions of the obturator foramen were larger in the Malay pelvis, in which the obturator index was 62, whilst in the Chinese it was 55·5. They differed materially from each other in the shape and diameters of the pelvic brim,