

of 75, numbers which closely approximate to the ordinary European average. Pruner-Bey was the first to describe a male Lapp pelvis, and the same specimen, together with another male, was redescribed by Verneau, who gave 76 as the breadth-height index of his two males. The pelvis was distinctly smaller in this race than in Europeans generally, though in the proportion of its two great dimensions it does not seem to differ very materially from the European average.

### b. *Pelvic Brim.*

That the inlet to the true pelvis presented variations in outline and in the relative proportions of its conjugate and transverse diameters has been recognised by anatomists since the form of the pelvis in the different races of men began to be studied.<sup>1</sup> Thus Vrolik pointed out that in the Negro the conjugate diameter of the brim was very great, in proportion to the transverse diameter, when compared with the European. But the first to put these variations into systematic shape was Professor M. J. Weber of Bonn, who described four prime forms of pelvis, which he designated oval, round, four-sided, and wedge-shaped. In the oval pelvis the transverse diameter of the brim distinctly exceeded the conjugate, and the pelvic inlet was transversely ovoid; in the round pelvis the transverse and conjugate diameters were almost equal, and the pelvic inlet was circular; in the four-sided pelvis the transverse diameter exceeded the conjugate, and the sides and anterior and posterior boundaries of the pelvic brim were flattened so as to give it a quadrangular shape; in the wedge-shaped pelvis the inlet was laterally compressed, and the transverse diameter greatly reduced near the symphysis, so that the pubic bones joined at an acute angle, the conjugate diameter was therefore greater than the transverse, and the outline of the inlet was cuneiform. Although he recognised that differences existed in the dimensions of the conjugate and transverse diameters in the same pelvis, yet Weber did not give such a numerical expression to these differences as to enable them to be referred to a common standard. A few years afterwards von Stein divided the form of the pelvic inlet into four classes—truncated-cordate (*abgestumpfte Kartenherzform*); elliptical, where the transverse diameter is the larger; round; and elliptical, where the conjugate diameter is the larger. He stated also that one would be justified in speaking of a difference of breadth-index in the pelvis as in the skull. Like Weber he does not appear, however, to refer these differences to a common standard. This was, however, subsequently done by Professor Zaaier of Leyden, who, in his important memoir on the form of the pelvis in the women of Java (1866), suggested that in order to give a fixed standard of comparison between the conjugate and transverse diameters, the transverse

<sup>1</sup> This section on the Index of the Pelvic Brim as a basis for the Classification of the Races of men, as well as that on the Sacrum, have had several additions and modifications made to them since the publication of my papers on these subjects in the *Journ. of Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xx., October 1885, and January 1886.