

lumbar vertebra. In the West Victoria Australian skeleton the supernumerary vertebra had a small articular facet on the side of the right pedicle, for the head of a supplementary rib, but none on the left side. The transverse processes were stunted as in the 12th dorsal, and there was a distinct mammillary process. The spinous process was like that of the 12th dorsal but somewhat larger; both the upper and lower articular processes were like those of a lumbar vertebra. In the female Esquimaux the additional vertebra had a relatively large facet for the head of a rib on the left pedicle, and a smaller facet on the right pedicle. The transverse processes were stunted, and there were large mammillary and rudimentary accessory tubercles. The spine was transitional in shape

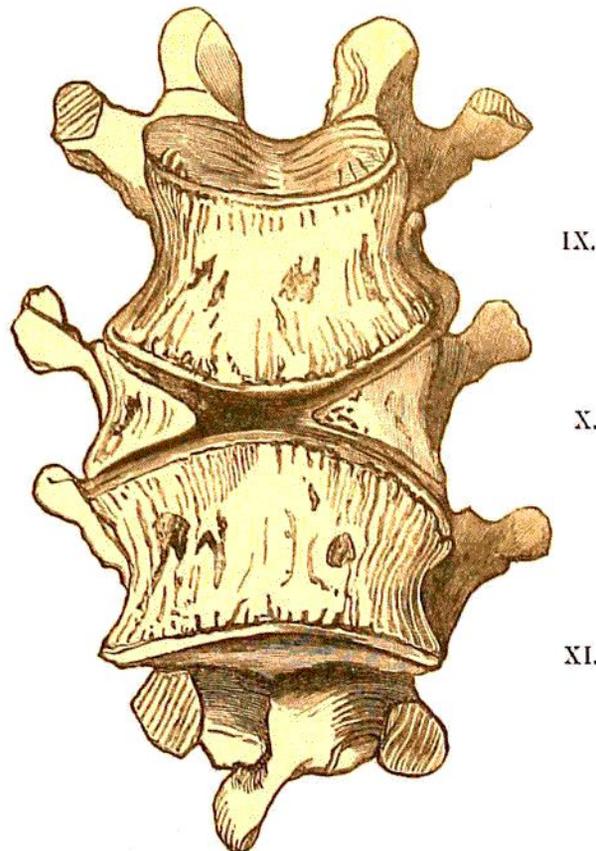


FIG. 1.—Anterior surface of the bodies of the 9th, 10th and 11th dorsal vertebræ of a Maori skeleton, to show the imperfect development of the body of the 10th dorsal.

between those of the 12th dorsal and 1st lumbar; the superior and inferior articular processes had the lumbar character.

A most remarkable anomaly in the development of the dorsal vertebræ occurred in the Maori skeleton from Otago (fig. 1). The 10th dorsal vertebra showed a great defect in the ossification of the body, which was divided by a mesial cleft into two lateral parts, the right of which was somewhat bigger than the left. The cleft passed from the anterior surface through the body to the spinal canal, also from the upper to the lower surface, and was 18 mm. wide in front and only 2 mm. wide behind. Each part of the body consisted of a wedge-shaped bar of bone, sloping both from without inwards and from