

was placed in the same transverse plane as the upper border of the inferior articular facet of the vertebra above. The gaps left between the vertebral bodies probably approximated therefore to the size and form of the intervertebral discs, and the lumbar curve which was produced bore, without doubt, a relation to the curve in the living person. In the Bush spine (fig. 3) the anterior concavity of the dorsal region was continued down to as far as the lower border of the body of the 4th lumbar and the interval between it and the 5th, which, along with the upper border of the body of the 5th lumbar, were the

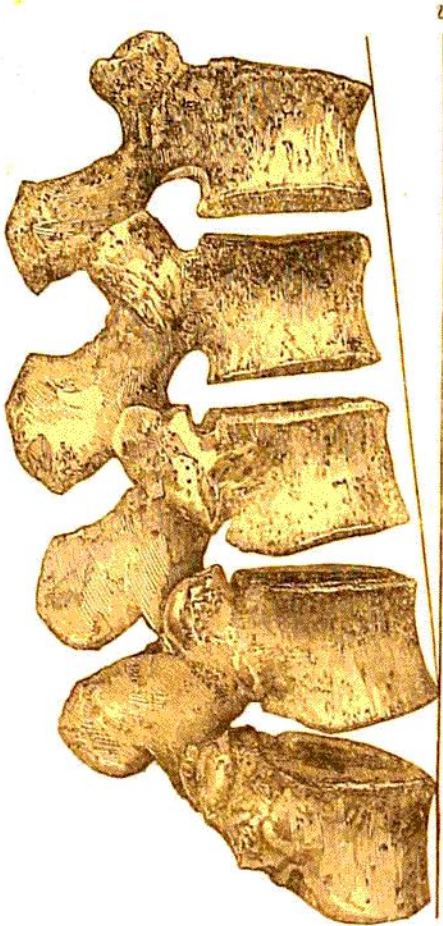


Fig. 3.

FIG. 3.—Profile view of lumbar spine of Bushman articulated as described in text. The neural arch as formed by the laminae and spinous process of the 5th lumbar was separate from the pedicles, and is not represented in the figure. *v*, vertical line.



Fig. 4.

FIG. 4.—Profile view of lumbar vertebrae of a male Australian from Perth, Western Australia. Both these figures are from photographs.

most projecting parts of this region. The body of the 5th lumbar vertebra was directed downwards and backwards from this most anterior projection. The interval for the disc between the 4th and 5th lumbar bodies had a very definite wedge-shaped form, with the narrow end of the wedge directed backwards.

In the Perth Australian (fig. 4) the lumbar spine above the lower border of the 4th vertebra was faintly concave forwards, but not to so great an extent as in the