

than the right, but the difference was so great that I am led to think the shorter bone probably did not belong to this skeleton.

Many years ago the late M. Paul Broca¹ compared the length of the clavicle with that of the humerus in the same race, and came to the conclusion that in the Negro this bone was, like the radius, longer in proportion to the humerus than in the European. If the humerus be regarded as = 100 then he found that the clavicle in five European men had the proportion 44·3, and in four European women 45·0, whilst in nine Negros it was 45·8, and in seven Negresses 47·4.

The mean length of the clavicle in my six male Australians, as I have just stated, was 142·2, and the mean length of the humeri, in the same skeletons, was 335·7, and the proportion of the clavicle to the humerus, which may be termed the *claviculo-humeral index*, was 42·3 to 100, which is less than M. Broca obtained in male Europeans. In my Bushman's skeleton, owing to the length of the clavicle, the claviculo-humeral index was 51·4, whilst in the so-called Hottentot Venus, a female of the Bush race, this index, from Broca's measurements, was only 42. The mean length of the humeri in my three Negros was 341·8, and that of the clavicles 149·4, so that the claviculo-humeral index was 43·7, which is below the mean obtained by Broca both for his Negros and Europeans; the mean length of the humeri in my two Negresses was 314·5, and that of the clavicles 141·7, the claviculo-humeral index was 45, which is almost the same as the mean in the European women as obtained by Broca, but considerably below the mean of his seven Negresses. M. Broca also gives the proportion of the length of the clavicle in an Esquimaux skeleton as 43·8. In my male Esquimaux skeleton the claviculo-humeral index was 41·5, and in my female 44·6.

It seems doubtful if the relation between the length of the clavicle and the humerus is sufficiently definite to permit it to be employed with certainty as a race character. At any rate it is obvious that a much larger number of skeletons than I have before me, or the claviculo-humeral proportions of which have yet been recorded by anatomists, would require to be measured before the mean ratio of the clavicle to the humerus for each race can be obtained.

¹ Sur les proportions relatives du Bras, de l'Avant-bras et de la Clavicule chez les Nègres et les Européens, *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthropologie*, April 3, 1862, t. iii. p. 162, 1862. Observations by M. Emile Pasteau in a Thesis entitled *Recherches sur les proportions de la Clavicule dans les Sexes et dans les Races*, Paris, 1879, a notice of which is in the *Revue d'Anthropologie*, p. 150, 1881, would seem to give support to Broca's conclusions regarding the relative lengths of the clavicle and the humerus in Negros and Europeans, but as regards other races no positive result was apparently obtained.