more massive, and in the left scapula the notch was almost completely converted into a foramen by the ossified suprascapular ligament. In the Sikh, also, the bones were massive, in the one the suprascapular ligament was completely ossified, in the other partially so. In the Chinese, owing to the deep concavity of the superior border of the scapulæ, the area of the supraspinous fossa was greatly diminished and the notch was not specially differentiated at the base of the coracoid. In the Malay the suprascapular notch was fairly well marked.

In the female Lapp the superior border of the scapulæ was deeply concave, and the suprascapular notch scarcely differentiated; in the male the concavity of this border, though not so great, had the notch equally indistinct. In the male the axillary border was somewhat falciform. In each scapula of the Esquimaux the suprascapular notch was present, and the bones in one skeleton were pointed at the inferior angle.

Measurements of the Scapula.

The study of the modifications in the form and proportions of the scapula in the different races of men, based on exact measurements, with the view of establishing an anthropological character by the use of the numerical method, dates from the publication, in 1878, of M. Paul Broca's memoir on the scapular index, so that the literature of this subject is both recent and comprised in a small compass.

Broca, Paul, Sur les indices de largeur de l'omoplate chez l'homme, les singes et dans la série des mammifères. *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris*, February 21, 1878, ser. 3, t. i. p. 66, 1878.

Hamy, E. T., Étude sur un Squelette d'Aëta des Environs de Binangonan, Luçon. *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum d'Histoire naturelle*, sér. 2, t. ii. p. 181, 1879.

Livon, Marius, De l'omoplate et de ses indices de largeur dans les races humaines. *Thèse inaugurale*, Paris, 1879.

Flower, W. H., and Garson, J. G., The Scapular Index as a Race Character in Man. *Journ. of Anat. and Phys.*, October 1879, vol. xiv. p. 13, 1880.

M. Broca obtained the length (height) of the scapula by measuring in a straight line the distance from the superior to the inferior angle; and the breadth of the scapula by measuring from the middle of the outer border of the glenoid cavity to the point where the spine of the scapula intersects the vertebral border. The latter dimension is in the fundamental morphological axis of the scapula, and corresponds closely to the line of attachment of the spine, and the bone attains a greater or less length by growth in the direction of either the supra- or infraspinous fossa. With these measurements he computed a scapular index as follows: $\frac{\text{breadth} \times 100}{\text{length}}$, length = 100. When the index is high the scapula is broad in proportion to its length, and *vice versa*. Again, he measured the distance from the inferior angle to the point where the scapular spine intersected the vertebral border, and obtained the relations between the breadth of the scapula and the