

Eucla, Manly Cove, Swan Hill, and Perth skeletons was respectively 264, 259, 252, and 246 mm.; in the female the maximum length was 222 mm. The Otago skeleton had the longest radius in the New Zealanders, 263 mm., whilst in the Te Aroha specimen it was 252 mm. In one female Oahuan the maximum radius was 234 mm., in the other 211 mm. In the male Esquimaux the maximum radius was 239 mm., in the female 251 mm. In the male and female Lapp the longest radius was 207 mm. In the Bushman the right or longer radius was 220 mm. In one Andaman Islander the maximum radius was 225, in another 223 mm. The usual length of the styloid process in these specimens was 3, 4, or 5 mm.; but in the longest radius in the Negroes, in the shorter male Hindoo, and in an Andaman Islander, it was 7 mm., and in another Negro it was 9 mm.

The longest ulna was in Dr. Anderson's male Hindoo, which measured 305 mm.; in the other male it was 275 mm., and in the female 248 mm. In the Sikh the maximum ulna was 297, in the Malay 265, and in the Chinese 247 mm. In the Negro, with the long humerus and radius, the maximum ulna, the right, was 301 mm.; in the other Negroes 298 and 272 mm., and in the Negresses 261 and 258 mm. The Queensland skeleton, amongst the Australians, had the longest ulna, 292 mm., and then followed the Riverina 287, Eucla 280, Manly Cove 275, Swan Hill 264, and Perth 259 mm., whilst in the female from Victoria the right ulna was 232 mm. The right ulna from Te Aroha, New Zealand, was 279, and the left from Otago 278 mm. In one Oahuan the ulna was 258, in the other 230 mm. In the female Esquimaux the maximum ulna was 277, and in the male 265 mm. In the female Lapp the maximum ulna was 226, and in the male 220 mm. In the Bushman the right or longer ulna was 234 mm. In one Andaman Islander the longer ulna was 241, in another 239 mm. In many of the skeletons, as the Eucla, Perth, and Manly Cove Australians, the Malay, Andaman Islanders, and male Lapp, the Negroes, Negresses, and Hindoos, the styloid process did not project more than 1, 2, or 3 mm. beyond the inferior articular surface; but in the Riverina skeleton it projected 6 mm., and in the Sikh 7 mm. beyond it.

I shall now speak of the relative length of the corresponding bones in the opposite limbs of the same person. The right humerus was longer than the left in the Sikh, Chinese, Manly Cove, Riverina, Perth, Swan Hill, and West Victoria Australians, in both Oahuans, the Bush, four Andaman Islanders, both Lapps, both Esquimaux, the female Hindoo, two Negroes, and two Negresses. The left humerus was longer than the right in the Eucla and Queensland Australians, the Otago skeleton, a Negro, and Dr. Anderson's male Hindoo. The humeri were equal in length in the other male Hindoo. The differences in length on the two sides sometimes did not exceed 1, 2, or 3 mm. But in the Sikh, Manly Cove, an Andaman Islander, the male Lapp, and an Esquimaux it was 6 mm., in an Oahuan and Negro 7 mm., in the Negro with the longest humerus 8 mm., in the female Australian 10 mm., and in the female Lapp 12 mm.