femora the anterior aspect of the lower third of the shaft was raised almost into a ridge leading upwards from the outer lip of the patellar articular surface, which caused the shaft internal to that ridge to slope downwards and inwards towards the internal tuberosity. In the Lapp skeletons, in addition to the infra-trochanteric ridge, a low trochanter tertius was present. In one Hindoo skeleton and in the Malay a third trochanter was moderately developed. In the Hindoos, Sikh, and Chinese, the lateral surfaces of the shaft of the femur were not concave, and the linea aspera was not strongly ridged. The index of the relation of the antero-posterior and transverse diameters at the middle of the shaft of the femur in the tall Hindoo was 103 for the right and 111 for the left bone; in the Sikh 93 for the right and 103 for the left femur; in the Malay 104 for the left femur, the right having been broken; in the Chinese 104 for the right and 100 for the left bone. In the Bush femora the linea aspera was moderate, and the same remark applies to the Negro skeletons.

In the Anthropoid apes the linea aspera is very faintly marked, the shaft of the femur is not prismatic, but is antero-posteriorly compressed, and with the lateral aspects rounded. In an adult orang the transverse diameter of the middle of the shaft of each femur was 24 mm. and the antero-posterior diameter 18 mm., the index being only 75; in an adult chimpanzee the corresponding diameters were 27 and 21 mm., and the index was 77.

Of the femora, the indices of which have been given above, the Australians exhibit a much wider departure from the proportions of the shaft in the Anthropoid apes than do the skeletons of the Asiatics. The strength and projection of the linea aspera are to be associated with the development of the muscles engaged in retaining the equilibrium of the trunk on the thighs and hip joints, and in extending the knee joint, that is to say, groups of muscles which play an important part in the assumption and preservation of the erect posture.

The investigations both of Mr. Busk and of M. Broca demonstrated some years ago the tendency in primeval man, as shown in skeletons obtained in sepulchral caves in various parts of Western Europe, to have the shaft of the tibia laterally compressed. Conjoined with this lateral compression the posterior surface of the tibia was no longer flattened, but convex from side to side. To this form of tibia the term *platyknemic* has been applied. Similar observations have been made by Professor Jeffries Wyman on tibiæ from ancient mounds in the United States. Virchow has also called attention to the platyknemic type of tibia (although with certain differences) in an Oahuan, a native of New Britain, and in some skeletons from the Philippine Islands, including Negritos. M. Hamy recognised a lateral flattening in the tibiæ of his Aëta Negrito, although by no means so strongly as in European skeletons of the Stone Age. The occurrence of platyknemia in various races of men has recently been discussed by M. Kuhff.[1] In the tibiæ

[1] See Busk in Trans. Internat. Congress of Prehistoric Archæology, 1868, p. 161, and *Journ. Ethnol. Soc. Lond.*, January 1871; Broca in Mémoires sur les ossemens des Eyzies, Paris, 1868; J. Wyman in *Fourth Annual Report of Peabody Museum*, 1871; Virchow in *Verhandl. d. Berlin. Ges. f. Anthrop.* in *Zeitsch. f. Ethn.*, 1872, Bd. iv. s. 207, and 1880, Bd. xii. s. 112; M. Hamy in *Nouvelles Archives du Muséum*, t. ii. p. 209, 1879, also Reliquiæ Aquitanicæ; and Kuhff in *Revue d'Anthropologie*, 1881.