

Cove skeletons; whilst in the female from West Victoria the maximum length of the tibia was only 340 mm. The maximum tibia in the left leg of the Otago New Zealander was 401 mm., and in the skeleton from Te Aroha 365 mm. In one female Oahuan the tibiæ each measured 362 mm., in the other the maximum tibia was 332 mm. The maximum tibia in the three Negros was 419 mm., and the minimum 410 mm., and in the two Negresses the maximum was 385 and the minimum 348 mm. In the male Esquimaux the maximum tibia was 375 mm., in the female 347 mm. In the male Lapp the maximum tibia was 307 mm.; in the female each tibia measured 290 mm. In the Bushman both tibiæ measured 334 mm. In one Andaman Islander the right tibia (an odd bone) was 362 mm. long, in another 337 mm., in a third the left tibia was 336 mm., in a fourth 296 mm. In seventeen of the fifty-eight tibiæ measured the malleolus projected 10 mm. beyond the inferior articular surface of the tibia: in twenty-four specimens the projection was less than 10 mm.—the shortest malleoli being in the male Esquimaux, where the right was only 6 mm. and the left 5 mm. long; in seventeen specimens the malleolar projection was more than 10 mm., and the skeletons in which they reached their maximum were the Sikh, in which both internal malleoli were 13 mm., and the right tibia of the Queensland Australian, and the left tibia of the tallest Hindoo, in each of which the malleolus was 14 mm. long. In none of the tibiæ was the spine included in the length of the bone, as Broca's osteometric board provides for the length being taken from the condylar articular surfaces.

In the next place I shall direct attention to the relative length of the corresponding bones in opposite limbs of the same skeleton. The right femur was longer than the left in the Sikh, a male Hindoo, one male Australian, one female from Oahu, the male Lapp, and three Negros. The left femur was longer than the right in a male and female Hindoo, in the Chinese, one female and four male Australians, two New Zealanders, three Andaman Islanders, one Oahuan, a female Lapp, two Esquimaux, and one Negro. The right and left femora were equal in length in a male Australian, a New Zealander, and in the Bush skeleton. Frequently the difference in length between opposite femora was not more than 1, 2, or 3 mm.; but in the Chinese the left femur was 5 mm. longer than the right, in a Negro and male Hindoo the right femur was 5 mm. the longer, in a male Australian, a male New Zealander, and a male Hindoo the left femur was 6 mm. the longer, in an Andaman Islander the left femur was 7 mm. the longer, and in a female Australian it was 12 mm. the longer.

The right tibia was longer than the left in the Sikh, two male Hindoos, the Malay, Chinese, a male Andaman Islander, four male Australians, and two Negros. The left tibia was longer than the right in the female and two male Australians, a female Hindoo, one Oahuan, a New Zealander, two Andaman Islanders, a Lapp, and both Esquimaux. The right and left tibiæ were equal in length in an Oahuan, a Bush, a Lapp, and a Negro skeleton. Usually the differences in length were only 1 or 2 mm., but in the Riverina Australian