

well as those of races short in stature, the range in the length of the femur and tibia was very remarkable. The tallest skeleton was that of the male Hindoo, presented to the Anatomical Museum of the University of Edinburgh by Dr. John Anderson, in which the shaft of the right limb was 922 mm., in length. On the supposition that the stature of the individual is twice the length of the femur and tibia, then the height of this man would have been 1844 mm., or 6 feet. In the Sikh the length of the right femur and tibia was 885, which by the same rule would give 1770 mm., or 5 feet $9\frac{3}{4}$ inches, as his approximate height. In both the Riverina Australian and in one of the Negro skeletons the right femur and tibia measured 903 mm., which by the same rule would give 1806 mm., or 5 feet 11 inches, as the approximate height of each of these persons. Dr. G. More Reid, by whom the Riverina Australian skeleton was presented to me for the University Museum, told me that this man, the chief of his tribe, was 5 feet 10 inches in height. The length of the femur and tibia in the Queensland skeleton was 892 mm., but both this and the Riverina skeleton were exceptionally high for the Australian aborigines, as in none of the other four male skeletons of this race did the conjoint length of these bones exceed 845 mm., and their mean in these four males was 835 mm. In the valuable Table VI. of the stature of the races of men, compiled by the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association,¹ the mean stature of the adult male Australian aborigines is given as 5 feet 5.68 inches, or 1669 mm., which, on the basis of the stature being twice that of the femur and tibia, would require for these bones conjointly a mean length of 834.5 mm., which corresponds with the mean of the four male Australians from Manly Cove, Eucla, Perth, and Swan Hill.

The Lapps and Andaman Islanders were in striking contrast, in the length of the bones of the shaft of the lower limb, to the skeletons just referred to. In the male Lapp the left femur and tibia measured 699 mm., which by the above rule would give a stature of 1398 mm., or 4 feet 7 inches. In the female Lapp, by a similar computation, the stature would have been only 1286 mm., or 4 feet $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. In the Table of the Anthropometric Committee the mean height of the adult male Lapp is stated, on the authority of Horch, to be 1500 mm., or 4 feet 11 inches. The mean height of three males measured by Garson² (the thickness of the soles of the boots being deducted) was 5 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch; so that it is clear either that my male Lapp was much below the average, or that the bones of the shaft of the lower limb do not in this race bear so definite a relation to the stature as in the Australians, and on this point I may refer to an observation by Garson, who states that the lower limbs are short in proportion to the size of the trunk as compared with Europeans generally. In the Andaman Islanders the longest shaft in one skeleton was 718 mm., in another 720 mm., in a third 650 mm., which would give for the latter a stature of 1392 mm., or 4 feet 7 inches, which is below the average of 4 feet 10

¹ *Rep. Brit. Assoc.*, 1883, p. 270.

² *Physical Characteristics of the Lapps, Journ. Anthropol. Inst.*, vol. xv. p. 235, 1885.