

Australian pelves which he had measured, and which probably included the five pelves previously measured by Professor Huxley, and that measured by Dr. Barnard Davis, gave an average pelvic index of 98. From Dr. Garson's measurements of five Australian female pelves an index of 91 has been computed. In my series of six adult males, recorded in Table I., the mean brim index was 97, and in the only female 96; of the six males three exceeded 95, one of them very considerably so, and three were below that number.

There is now, I think, sufficient material before us to pronounce a definite opinion on the relative size of the transverse and conjugate diameters of the pelvic brim in both sexes of Australians. It is clear that in the women the transverse diameter is larger, and not unfrequently considerably larger, than the conjugate, so that the pelvic index is for the race relatively low. If we include M. Verneau's two female pelves, which, from their low index of 80, one might be disposed to doubt if they belonged to genuine Australians, the mean index of the nine females measured was 88.5, and, if we exclude these, it was 91.3; in either case being considerably above the European mean for the same sex, and placing the Australian female pelvis on the verge between the mesatipellic and platypellic groups. In the males, on the other hand, the conjugate diameter very often exceeds the transverse, and seldom falls much below it, and as the transverse diameter rapidly diminishes in the pubic region, a cuneiform pelvic brim is produced. The mean brim index of the twenty-four males measured by Ecker, Keferstein, Huxley, Spengel,<sup>1</sup> Verneau, Flower, and myself is 96.6, so that they distinctly belong to the dolichopellic (dolicholekanic) group.

Data for enabling one to obtain a knowledge of the brim index in the Bush race have been furnished by several anatomists. The brim measurements of five males have been recorded by Johannes Müller, Huxley, G. Fritsch, and myself, and of eight females by Vrolik, Müller, Huxley, Görtz, Verneau, and Fritsch.<sup>2</sup> In the females the transverse diameter in some specimens considerably exceeded the conjugate, thus in Verneau's table the mean of his two pelves, one of which was the well-known Hottentot Venus described by Cuvier, gave 87 mm. for the conjugate and 122 mm. for the transverse diameters, with a brim index therefore of 71; whilst in the woman Afandy, described by Görtz, the conjugate was 111 mm. and the transverse 110 mm., which give an index of 100.9. The mean brim index in the eight women was 89, which places the female pelvis in the highest term of the platypellic group, though individual specimens belonged to each of the three divisions. The male Bush pelves, again, showed a much smaller range of variation in the brim index, and the conjugate and transverse diameters were more nearly equal. The lowest index, 93, was in Fritsch's specimen, in which the conjugate diameter was 96 and the transverse 103 mm., and the highest index, 109, was

<sup>1</sup> Spengel's measurements of pelves in the Blumenbach collection at Göttingen, are given by Barnard Davis in the Supplement to his *Thesaurus Cranium* in a Table opposite page 96.

<sup>2</sup> Professor Humphry gives in his treatise on the Human Skeleton, p. 106, the transverse and conjugate diameters of the pelvic brim in three Bush skeletons, but he does not state the sex.