

vertical and transverse diameters of the cotyloid at its brim, and more usually the vertical is a little greater than the transverse; the letters *v.* and *t.* in the tables express the diameter which prevailed in each pelvis. In this and in the measurements of the obturator foramen the right innominate bone was selected.

9 and 10 are the greatest diameters of the obturator foramen in the vertical and transverse directions.

11. *Obturator index* expresses the relative height and width of this foramen, and is obtained by the formula $\frac{\text{transverse d.} \times 100}{\text{vertical d.}}$.

12. Subpubic angle is taken with the useful goniometer devised and figured by Dr. Garson.¹

B. *Dimensions of Cavity of True Pelvis.*

These dimensions are to be taken at the brim, at the outlet, and in the cavity itself.

13. Transverse diameter is the greatest transverse width between the ilio-pectineal lines.

14. Conjugate or antero-posterior diameter would in a fresh pelvis be taken from the mid-point on the promontory of the sacrum to the back of the upper end of the symphyseal cartilage, but in the dried pelvis the posterior surface of the body of the os pubis immediately adjacent to the upper part of the region of the symphysis has been selected. In some pelvises the body of the os pubis curves backward a little below the brim, but this projecting part has not been taken as the point on which to place the callipers.

15. *Pelvic* or *Brim index* is the relation of the conjugate diameter to the transverse. It is computed by the formula employed by Professor Zaaiker,² $\frac{\text{conj. d.} \times 100}{\text{transverse d.}}$, in which the transverse diameter is regarded as = 100.

16. Oblique diameter is the distance between the sacro-iliac joint on the one side, and the ilio-pectineal line on the opposite side of the brim internal to the pectineal eminence. As there is sometimes a want of symmetry in the pelvis, it is necessary that both the right and left oblique diameters should be taken.

17. Inferior sagittal diameter is measured from the middle of the antero-inferior border of the body of the fifth sacral vertebra to the lower border of the pubic symphysis.

18. Coccygeo-pubic diameter from the tip of the coccyx to the lower border of the

¹ Pelvimetry, *Journ. Anat. and Phys.*, vol. xvi. p. 106, pl. v., October 1881.

² Untersuchungen ueber die Form des Beckens Javanischer Frauen, *Holländischen Gesellschaft der Wissensch. zu Haarlem*, Deel xxiv., 1866.