

the tables. In the series of female pelves the mean sacral breadth was 106 mm., and the broadest sacrum measured, that of a woman from Oahu, was 122 mm. In the series of males, notwithstanding the greater general dimensions of the pelvis and the unusually broad sacrum in the Sikh (121 mm.), the Creole (120 mm.), and a Guanche (121 mm.), the mean sacral breadth was not more than 107 mm. The mean sacral index in the males was 106, in the females 110, so that the sacrum was broader in proportion to its length in the women than in the men. The diameter between the postero-superior spines was, in relation to that between the antero-superior spines, greater in the females than in the males. Thus whilst in twenty males the mean diameter between the antero-superior spines was 218 mm. and that between the postero-superior spines only 64 mm., in ten females with a mean antero-superior diameter of only 211 mm., the mean postero-superior was as high as 78 mm. The subpubic angle was much wider in the females than in the males; the range in the males was from 47° in an Australian to 76° in both a Chinese and a Malay, the mean of the series being 64° ; the range in the females was from 71° in a Negress to 102° in an Oahuan and 104° in a Laplander, the mean of the series reaching 85° .

The mean transverse diameter of the brim in the males was 109 mm., in the females 120 mm. The mean conjugate diameter of the brim in the males was 104 mm., in the females 103 mm. Whilst the mean antero-posterior diameter of the pelvic inlet was almost equal therefore in the two sexes, the mean transverse diameter was considerably greater in the women than in the men, and consequently the brim more usually assumed in the women an oval outline with the long axis transverse. These differences are expressed in the brim or pelvic index, which had a mean in the whole series of males of 93, in the females of 86. The mean intertuberal diameter, which expresses the transverse diameter of the pelvic outlet, was 113 mm. in the females and only 90 mm. in the males; in the females the intertuberal diameter approximated to the transverse diameter of the brim in the same sex, whilst in the male pelvis the intertuberal diameter fell much below the transverse; the side wall of the pelvic cavity inclined therefore downwards and inwards in the male, whilst it was more nearly in the vertical plane in the female. The mean inferior sagittal diameter, which expresses the antero-posterior diameter of the immovable part of the pelvic outlet, was in the males 104 mm.—precisely the same as the mean conjugate diameter of the brim in the same sex, whilst the mean sacro-pubic diameter in the females was 113 mm., which was considerably in excess of the mean conjugate diameter in that sex; the antero-posterior diameter of the pelvic cavity therefore increases in women very materially from brim to outlet. As the pubo-innominate index was in the males 42.7 and in the females 44, the os pubis contributed a larger proportion to the breadth of the innominate bone in the women than in the men. In the series of adult males the mean ischio-innominate index was 43.5, and in the adult females 43.7, so that the proportion which the ischium contributed to the height of the pelvis was practically alike in the two sexes. The