

skeleton, 88 mm. The breadth of the scapulæ in the same person was more frequently the same, or nearly the same, than was the length. The maximum infraspinous length was 130 mm. in the Queensland specimen, and the minimum was 102 mm. in the Eucla scapulæ. As a rule, the scapulæ were somewhat smaller than in male Europeans, for the mean length was 154·5 mm., the mean breadth was 97·3 mm., and the mean infraspinous length was 113·6 mm. The mean scapular index was 63, and the range was from 57 to 69·9; the mean infraspinous index was 87, and the range was from 74 to 101. In the two Australian males measured by M. Livon the mean scapular index was 63, and the mean infraspinous index was 86. In the twelve Australian scapulæ measured by Messrs. Flower and Garson the mean scapular index was 68·9 and the mean infraspinous index was 92·5. In their specimens these indices were materially higher than in M. Livon's and in mine, and a comparison of the two series showed this peculiarity, that whilst in theirs the scapular and infraspinous indices were higher than in Europeans, in mine they were distinctly below the European standard. My specimens and those of M. Livon were all males. It is possible that a majority of those measured by Flower and Garson may have been females, and if in the Australians the females have, as is the case in Europeans, higher indices than in the males, then the discrepancies in our respective measurements may be accounted for. Six Tasmanian scapulæ measured by the last-named anatomists had a mean scapular index, 60·3, and a mean infraspinous index, 81·4.

*African Blacks.*—In my Bush skeleton the right scapula was 133 mm., the left 137 mm. long, whilst their respective breadths were 96 and 95 mm. The scapular index in the one bone was 72, in the other 69, and the mean was 70·5. In the female measured by M. Livon the mean scapular index was 61·6, whilst Flower and Garson obtained a mean of 66·7 from six scapulæ. The two scapulæ in my skeleton yielded a mean infraspinous index of 102·5, those of Flower and Garson a mean of 90·7, and those of Livon only 76. In a Hottentot measured by M. Livon the mean scapular index of the two bones was 60, and the mean infraspinous index was 82. In four Negro skeletons, which I measured, the scapular index ranged from 63 to 78·9, and the mean of the eight bones was 70; in two Negresses the range was from 57 to 81, and the mean of the four bones was 68·5. In twenty-nine Negroes measured by M. Livon the mean was 69, and in eight Negresses it was 71; in Broca's series of twenty-five skeletons, which may also have been included in Livon's measurements, the mean scapular index was 68; in six scapulæ measured by Flower and Garson the mean was 71·7. The infraspinous index in my specimens ranged from 80 to 115 in the Negresses, the mean being 97, and from 97 to 117 in the Negroes, the mean being 105. In M. Broca's series of skeletons the mean index was only 93·8, in M. Livon's it was 96 both for the men and the women, and in Messrs. Flower and Garson's series it was 100·9.

*Andaman Islanders and Negritos.*—In three Andaman Islanders I found the scapular index to range from 66 to 75·8, with a mean of 70·6, which is almost in accordance with