

of the skeleton from the Oban bone cave, referred to in a preceding paragraph (p. 97), the shaft was decidedly platyknic; the breadth of the middle of the shaft from the interosseous to the inner border was 19 mm., and the antero-posterior diameter at the same spot was 29 mm., the index was therefore 65·5, a proportion a little higher than that obtained by M. Broca as the mean, 64, of the tibiæ from the Caverne de l'Homme-Mort, Lozère, but not so high as the mean, 66, of the Guanche tibiæ from the Great Canary Islands.

I examined the tibiæ in my series of exotic skeletons with reference to the platyknic form, and compared them with a well-formed European tibia. In the Oahuans, adult Andaman Islanders, and Bushman the tibial shafts were decidedly compressed, and the posterior surface convex, so that they were platyknic, although not in the same marked degree as in the tibia from Cro-Magnon, near Les Eyzies, described by M. Broca, but more like those from Perthi-Chwaren figured by Mr. Busk. In many of the other skeletons also, as the New Zealanders, Lapps, Esquimaux, Hindoos, Sikh, and Malay, a tendency to the platyknic form was distinctly recognisable. In some of the Australian skeletons, in one Hindoo, and in the Chinese the fibular articular area on the external tuberosity of the tibia was indistinct, and the same remark applies to the corresponding surface on the head of the fibula. In the Anthropoid apes the shaft of the tibia also possesses a certain amount of lateral compression, and the posterior surface is somewhat convex, but the anterior border of the bone is not sharp but rounded.

Measurements of the Bones.

The length of the bones of the shaft of the lower limb was taken by means of a Broca's osteometric board. In each femur I measured the maximum length of the bone between the head and the most projecting point of the inner condyle; the maximum trochanteric length from the same point of the inner condyle to the tip of the great trochanter; the length when both condyles were placed in contact with the vertical plane of the osteometric board, both to the summit of the head and to the tip of the great trochanter; these two last measurements constituting what the French anthropologists call its length in the oblique position. In each tibia I measured the length from the condylar articular surfaces both to the tip of the malleolus and to the base of the malleolus, where it articulates with the superior surface of the astragalus. The distance from the condylar articular surfaces to the tip of the malleolus I call the maximum length of the tibia. In these measurements my object has been to determine the absolute length of the femur and tibia, the relative length of the corresponding bones in opposite limbs of the same skeleton, the proportionate length which the tibia bears to the femur in the same limb, and the relative length of the femur to the humerus.

The longest femur was in the skeleton presented by Dr. Anderson as a male Hindoo, in which the right thigh bone measured in its maximum length 509 mm.; in the other male