

83 in a male Illinois, 81 in a male Puelche Indian, 84 in an ancient Peruvian; and M. Topinard has given 84·1 as the mean index of five South American men, and 83·1 as that of six South American women. The mean tibio-femoral index in the Yahgan Fuegians measured by Dr. Garson was 84·7.

A comparison of the several indices, computed from the measurements of the skeletons of the various races now examined, shows that considerable diversity exists in the proportionate length of the tibia and femur, so that in some the leg approaches nearer to the length of the thigh than in others. In attempting, however, to form an estimate of the disparity which exists between different races, one is met, not only with the difficulty which one experienced in comparing the proportionate lengths of the forearm and upper arm, viz., the small number of specimens of some of the races that have as yet been measured, but with the different methods of measurement which have been employed by anatomists, so that they cannot at all times be compared with each other. Hence, I do not feel prepared with the requisite data to make even such a preliminary grouping of these races, based on the proportional length of the leg and thigh, as I ventured to do, though with much diffidence, in the section on the superior extremity. As it is obvious, however, that in some races the leg is longer in proportion to the thigh than in other races, some people may be called long-legged *dolichoknemic* (*κνήμη*, tibia), others short-legged, *brachyknemic*; the word leg being used in its strict anatomical sense to express that segment of the lower limb which lies between the knee and ankle joints.

If we assume a tibio-femoral index, 83, as marking the division between the proportionally long-legged and short-legged, then we may say that those races, in which the mean index is 83 or upwards, are *dolichoknemic*, and amongst these we might rank the Australians, Tasmanians, Negros, Andaman Islanders, Negritos, American Indians, and Yahgan Fuegians; possibly also the Melanesians, though their exact position, as well as that of the Polynesians and Malays, is doubtful. On the other hand, when the mean tibio-femoral index is below 83, the race may be said to be *brachyknemic*, and in this group we might place Europeans, Chinese, Tartars, Lapps, Esquimaux, Samoyeds, possibly the other tribes occupying the most northern part of the continent of Asia, and the Mongolian race generally.

In the next instance I shall proceed to the comparison of the extreme lengths of the humerus and radius with those of the femur and tibia in the same skeleton, a line of investigation which was introduced a number of years ago by M. Broca.¹ If we assume the extreme length of femur + tibia (spine omitted) to = 100, then an *intermembral index* may be computed as follows:—

$$\frac{\text{humerus} + \text{radius} \times 100}{\text{femur} + \text{tibia}}.$$

¹ Sur les proportions relatives des membres supérieurs et des membres inférieurs chez les Nègres et les Européens, &c., *Bull. de la Soc. d'Anthropologie*, ser. 2, t. ii. p. 641, November 21, 1867.