

INDIVIDUAL II.

Fragment of left half of pelvis, II 486.
 Head of right femur, II 1086:
 Width of os ischii (from limbus acetabuli to incis. isch.), II: id. I=37 mm.: 40 mm.
 Height of head of femur I=49 mm.
 Height to be expected for head of femur II=45 mm.
 Height of the one in hand=47 mm.
 Fragment of neck of left femur, II 1057, symmetric with neck of right femur.
 Left calcaneus (number lost):
 Length of calcaneus, I: width of os ischii, I=87 mm.: 40 mm.
 Length expected of calcaneus, II=79 mm.
 Length of calcaneus in hand=82 mm.
 Talus, II 86x, fitting to calcaneus.
 Right metatarsus II (no number). } Appear to be-
 Left metatarsus III, II 1064. } long here.

INDIVIDUAL III.

Lower third of right tibia, III 641.
 Lower half of left tibia, II 68, symmetric with right tibia.
 Lower half of right fibula, II 626, fitting on tibia.
 Right talus, II 644, fitting on tibia.
 Left calcaneus, III 58:
 Length of tibia from foramen nutritivum to lower joint-surface, III: id. I=231 mm.: 257 mm.
 Length to be expected of calcaneus=78 mm.
 Length of calcaneus in hand=76 mm.

INDIVIDUAL III.—Continued.

Right metatarsus I, II 1060:
 Length of metatarsus I (from upper edge of proximal joint-surface to capitulum), I: length of calcaneus, I=69 mm.: 87 mm.
 Length to be expected of metatarsus I, III=60 mm.
 Length of metatarsus in hand (measured as above)=60 mm.

INDIVIDUAL IV.

Left metatarsus I, III 77.
 Right metatarsus I, II 648, symmetric with the left.
 Right metatarsus III, II 622. }
 Right metatarsus IV, II 624. } Belong apparently
 Right metatarsus V, II 623. } IV.
 Left metatarsus II, III 66. }

INDIVIDUAL V.

Upper half of right femur (in two pieces), II 52b + III 686.
 Right metatarsus I, II 750:
 Length of metatarsus I, I: length of femur from head to middle of diaphyse=69 mm.: 267 mm.
 Corresponding length of femur V=about 215 mm.
 Length to be expected of metatarsus I, V=about 55 mm.
 Length of metatarsus in hand=52 mm.
 Right metatarsus II, II 753, appears to belong to V.

There are some more fragments of bones, the connection of which with the above-stated individuals was not determined.

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| 1. Right angle and proc. condyl. of lower jaw, II 107. | 5. Right cuboid, III 675. |
| 2. Outer end of right clavícula, III 636. | 6. Right naviculare, III 335. |
| 3. Fragment of right spina scapulæ (without number). | 7. Base of left metatarsus V, III 79. |
| 4. Right metacarpale V, III 644. | |

We will turn first to the description of the bones of individual I and then consider any variations occurring in the others.

INDIVIDUAL I.

The fragment of the pelvis is too incomplete to be of use for a comparative study.

The two femora belong unquestionably to a strong man. They are bones of strongly marked character, rather slender, with sharply marked relief. Particularly striking is the marked curvature of the diaphyse (plate 94, fig. 1). Unfortunately we are not able to express in figures a comparison of this curvature with that of other races, since most authors use an index of curvature which is obtained by measuring the height above the plane on which the bone lies; this is useless, because it is too much influenced by the form of the epiphyses. If one wished to express the curvature through an index obtained from height and chord, the termini of this chord should be the two points between which the curvature of the anterior surface lies; that is, on the upper end of the diaphysis, a point at the