

length according to Bumüller, the index is 21.8 right and 21.3 left, therefore tolerably near the mean value found by the above author.

	Trochanter length (a).	Epicondyle width (b).	Index, a : b.
Spy I, right.....	about 410	90	455
Neandertal, right.....	423	87	486
Neandertal, left.....	425	87	488
Japanese.....	390	78	500
Anau I, right.....	447	88	508
Anau I, left.....	452	87	519
Senoi, male, right and left.....	366.5	69	530
Senoi, female, right and left.....	367.5	66	556
Malays.....	410	76	539
Wedda.....	425	78	545
Negrito.....	390	70	556

The torsion measured between the collum axis and the condyle tangent amounts to right 26° and left 28°. These are high values, as high as those observed by Martin in Senoi (1905, p. 625). European femora have, according to Martin's determinations, in the mean a torsion of only about 8°.

Of the two tibiae the right one is almost wholly preserved; of the left one, on the other hand, there is only the upper end, which is very defective in the right one. This makes it possible to reconstruct the right tibia, so that the measurements of length can be determined closely within a few millimeters. There can be very little doubt that the two tibiae belong to one individual; not only do the measurements agree well, but the more delicate features, such as the form of the tuberosities, etc., are almost as if reflected in the mirror.

The tibia also shows a series of indications that refer it to an inferior race. Thus one is at once struck by the considerable lateral flattening of the upper and middle part of the diaphysis, which one is used to designate as platycnemy, and by a decided curvature of the shaft toward the front (plate 95, fig. 5). These two features stand, as Manouvrier has shown, in a certain relation, and indeed so that platycnemy is found more often on tibiae with forward convexity than on straight ones. Manouvrier (1888, p. 497) has traced both of these peculiarities to one and the same origin, the powerful function of the lower part of the leg under severe exertion in walking and running, as it is brought into play especially among primitive hunting peoples. According to his view, platycnemism is caused by the constant work of the musculus tibialis posticus, which has to keep the lower limb upright, while the curvature toward the front is caused by the pressure working under similar circumstances with a tendency toward fracture, a strain which recurs at every step, especially in going downhill.

As regards the two mentioned features, it is clear from the investigations of Manouvrier and other authors, that such flattening of the tibia is found especially among peoples of the lower stage of civilization. Platycnemy occurs, it is true, occasionally everywhere, even among modern Europeans, but it occurs here much more rarely and to a lesser degree than among peoples living in a so-called state of nature, where it is in places the rule. But not among all: the Negroes, for instance, form an exception.