

## INDIVIDUAL II.

The bones of this individual repeat in almost all points the forms found in individual I. Still, the development of thickness is more accentuated. This makes itself evident, for instance, in the length-breadth index of the talus, which amounts here to 86.8 and is therefore still higher than in individual I. The torsion of the head is still less; the foot was therefore probably still less arched. The divergence of the neck and head is almost as strong as in I; it amounts to 29°.

In the calcaneus the anterior inner joint-surface for the talus is as in individual I divided into 2 facets, of which the posterior one, lying on the widely projecting sustentaculum tali, is especially large. The joint-surface for the cuboid has also that more vertical position, but is, however, higher than in individual I; still here, too, the width-height index of only 71.9 remains far behind that of the European.

## INDIVIDUAL III.

What interest us most here are the pieces of the tibiæ, of which unfortunately only the distal parts are preserved. The left reaches fortunately just to the foramen nutritivum, so that we can form an opinion of the lateral flattening. The index cnemius amounts, at the height of the foramen nutritivum, to 66.7; it shows, therefore, a moderate platycnemism, but far from the degree shown in tibia I. Here, too, the index diminishes from above downward, so that the flattening in the middle of the diaphysis is still somewhat more marked than higher up. The index at this point amounts to 64.5.

Here we find again on the lower end the joint-facet produced by squatting on the anterior surface, which corresponds with a facet on the lateral swelling of the talus. The last is not, however, connected with the normal joint-surface of the trochlea, but is separated from it by a depression of the neck.

Of the fibula we have the lower half. It resembles wholly in the form of its malleolus that of individual I. The cross-section through its middle (fig. 494, *g*) is interesting, as it shows the strikingly wide posterior surface in contrast to the narrow one in the European (fig. 494, *h*).

The angle of the talus-head with the longitudinal axis of the trochlea is large here also, a proof that we did not have to do with individual variations in the cases of individuals I and II.

## INDIVIDUAL IV.

Unfortunately we have only some metatarsi; one can see from these that they probably belonged to a more solidly built person. The metatarsi I are considerably broader in proportion to length than in individual I. The index of basis width to length (measured as on individual I) amounts to 34.5 left and 36.4 right. On the other hand the breadth index of the capitulum is 40.0, the same as on individual I.

## INDIVIDUAL V.

Of this there are only 3 bones: a piece of the right femur, the right metatarsus I, and the right metatarsus II. The reasons for associating the three pieces have been given above.