

(Livon⁷), and 63.5 (Dwight). The result is also similar to that obtained by Professor Turner, 65.0, on the scapulæ of nine Fuegians.

The mean infrascapular index of 83.2 does not seem worthy of much consideration, from causes which have already been mentioned. It may be noted, however, that according to the table given by Professor Turner,⁸ this index is lower than any yet recorded for any race except the Eskimos, Hottentots and Tasmanians.

CONCLUSIONS.

From the present inquiry the following conclusions can be made:

1. There is a marked difference in the size of the scapula in the two sexes; this is seen in the dimensions of the glenoid cavity, and in the length, breadth and infraspinous length.

2. Lateral variations in the scapulæ in linear dimensions are so slight and so contradictory as to be explained perhaps as due to an insufficient number of observations. The right bone is, however, a trifle larger than the left in a small percentage of cases,—this percentage being larger than that of the left bone exceeding the right in size.

3. There is no important difference in the dimensions or indices of the scapula between the Kwakiutl and Songish.

4. There is very little difference in the two indices in the two sexes; the female, perhaps, having indices a trifle higher than the male. This is in accordance with the results of Livon. Broca, on the other hand, considered the male to possess the higher index.

5. The range of variation for the scapular index is not excessive, and there is a certain amount of uniformity in its distribution which makes the mean index of value.

6. The range of variation for the infraspinous index, while not extensive, is so evenly distributed as to destroy in part the value of its mean; and so it cannot be considered to have a value equal to that of the scapular index as representing the average for Northwest Coast Indians.—GEORGE A. DORSEY, PH. G., *Assistant Curator of Anthropology, Field Columbian Museum, Chicago.*

⁷ "De l'omoplate et de les indices de largeur dans les races humaines." Thèse Paris, 1879.

⁸ Challenger Report, Vol. XVI, "Report on the Human Skeletons," p. 81.

Reprinted from The American Naturalist, August 1st, 1897.