

in large part, by the fact that even in fairly well preserved skeletons the scapula is extremely likely to be more or less damaged.

With the view of testing some of the conclusions of Professor Dwight, chiefly for my own satisfaction, I made a hasty examination of the scapulæ of the Northwest Coast Indians in the Field Columbian Museum. I was at once surprised at the apparently great individual variation in the general form of the bones, in the surfaces, borders, angles, etc. I then became curious to know if the indices would show a variation correspondingly great. In all I found twenty skeletons, the scapulæ of which were sufficiently well preserved to warrant an examination. Of these, thirteen were of the Kwakiutl race, seven being males and six females; and seven were Songish, four being males and three females.

I have studied topically the following subjects: I. Glenoid cavity; II. Borders and angles; III. Dimensions; IV. Indices; to which is added a general summary.

I. GLENOID CAVITY.

My interest in the glenoid cavity was confined to a sexual study of comparative size, and for this purpose two measurements were taken, the maximum length and the maximum width. I made no distinction of race in this study, and measured the cavity of the right bone only. In Table I are given the individual measurements of twenty specimens.

TABLE I.

Males.		Females.	
Length.	Breadth.	Length.	Breadth.
41 mm.	30 mm.	35 mm.	26 mm.
42	33	34	25
45	28	35	25
44	35	37	26
40	30	35	25
43	30	37	27
40	31	34	24
40	29	34	26
41	31	37	28
40	29		
40	28		

The sharp line of demarkation between the two sexes is perhaps better shown in the following table, where the comparative distribution of the measurements can be seen at a glance: