

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL MISCELLANEA AND NEW BOOKS.

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*The PATTERNS in THUMB and FINGER MARKS: on their arrangement into naturally distinct Classes, the Permanence of the Papillary Ridges that make them, and the Resemblance of their Classes to ordinary Genera.* By FRANCIS GALTON, F.R.S.

(From the "Proceedings of the Royal Society," Vol. xlvi, p. 455.)

(*Abstract.*)

THE memoir describes the result of a recent inquiry into the patterns formed by the papillary ridges upon the bulbs of the thumbs and fingers of different persons. The points especially dwelt upon in it are the natural classification of the patterns, their permanence throughout life, and the apt confirmation they afford of the opinion that the genera of plants and animals may be isolated from one another otherwise than through the influence of natural selection.

The origin of the patterns was shown to be due to the existence of the nail, which interfered with the horizontal course of the papillary ridges, and caused those near the tip to run in arches, leaving an interspace between them and the horizontal ridges below. This interspace was filled with various scrolls which formed the patterns. The points or point at which the ridges diverged to enclose the interspace were cardinal points in the classification. It was shown that there were in all only nine possible ways in which the main features of the inclosure of the interspace could be effected. In addition to the nine classes there was a primary form, occurring in about 3 per cent. of all the cases, in which the interspace was not clearly marked, and from this primary form all the other patterns were evolved. The forms of the patterns were easily traced in individual cases by following the two pairs of divergent ridges, or the one pair if there was only one pair, to their terminations, pursuing the innermost branch whenever the ridge bifurcated, and continuing on an adjacent ridge whenever the one that was being followed happened to come to an end. Twenty-five of the principal patterns were submitted, and a few varieties of some of them, making a total of 40. They are by no means equally frequent.

The data as to the permanence of the patterns and of the ridges that compose them were supplied to the author by Sir W. J.

Herschel, who, when in the Indian Civil Service, introduced in his district the practice of impressing finger marks as a check against personation. Impressions made by one or two fingers of four adults about thirty years ago, and of a boy nine years ago, are compared with their present impressions. There are eight pairs of impressions altogether, and it is shown that out of a total of 296 definite points of comparison which they afford, namely, the places where ridges cease, not one failed to exist in both impressions of the same set. In making this comparison, no regard was paid to the manner in which the several ridges appear to come to an end, whether abruptly or by junction with another ridge. The reason was partly, because the mark where junction takes place is often low and may fail to leave a mark in one of the impressions.

Lastly, the various patterns were shown to be central typical forms from which individual varieties departed to various degrees with a diminishing frequency in each more distant degree, whose rate was in fair accordance with the theoretical law of frequency of error. Consequently, wide departures were extremely rare, and the several patterns corresponded to the centres of isolated groups, whose isolation was not absolutely complete, nor was it due to any rounding off by defined boundaries, but to the great rarity of transitional cases. This condition was brought about by internal causes only, without the least help from natural selection, whether sexual or other. The distribution of individual varieties of the same patterns about their respective typical centres was precisely analogous in its form, say, to that of the Shrimps about theirs, as described in a recent memoir by Mr. Weldon ("Roy. Soc. Proc.," No. 291, p. 445). It was argued from this, that natural selection has no monopoly of influence either in creating genera or in maintaining their purity.

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"MODERN CUSTOMS AND ANCIENT LAWS OF RUSSIA; being the Ilchester Lectures for 1889-90." By Maxime Kovalevsky. (David Nutt.) 7s. 6d. The volume contains six essays, the outline of lectures delivered at the Taylorian Institution, Oxford. The lecturer states that his chief purpose was to show how far the ancient laws of Russia have been preserved by the still-living customs of the country people, and to what extent the modern political aspirations of the nation are rooted in its historical past. The titles of the lectures are as follows:—(i) "The matrimonial customs and usages of the Russian people, and the light they throw on the evolution of marriage." (ii) "The state of the modern Russian family, and particularly that of the joint or household community of Great Russia." (iii) "The past and present of the Russian village community." (iv) "Old Russian folknotes." (v) "Old Russian parliaments." (vi) "The origin, growth, and abolition of personal servitude in Russia." The work is well indexed.