

BRIEF COMMUNICATIONS

Palmar Dermatoglyphics of Jatapu Tribals of Andhra PradeshV.L.N. Rao,¹ K.K. Reddy² and G.G. Reddy²

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ABSTRACT In the present paper, various palmar dermatoglyphic traits among Jatapu (125 male and 125 female), Andhra Pradesh has been reported. The preponderance of main-line formula 11.9.7.—, and its allied combinations was observed among males while in females, it is formula 7.5.5.—, and its allied combinations. Termination of D mainline at position 11 is high in males, while in females the position 7 show high frequency. The patterns are observed to occur in high frequency in males than in females in Th/I, II and III inter-digital areas. Mainline index indicates more transversality of ridges in right palms than in left ones.

The present paper reports on some important aspects of palmar dermatoglyphics of Jatapu, a scheduled tribe from Andhra Pradesh.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The material for the present study consists of 250 Jatapu subjects (male 125; female 125), drawn randomly from Bhadravari agency block, Vizianagaram district, Andhra Pradesh. The methods of Cummins and Midlo (1961) were followed in the analysis of the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The preponderance of formula 11.9.7.—, and its allied combinations was observed among males while in females, the formula 7.5.5.—, and its allied combinations was observed in high frequency (Table 1). Termination of mainline-D

at position 11 is high in right palms compared to left palms in both sexes whereas at position 7 it is observed to be more in left palms than in right ones in both sexes (Table 1). In Thénar/I, II and III inter-digital areas, pattern frequencies are high in males than in females (Table 1). It was observed that the axial triradius occurs on the proximal side of the palm (t position) in majority of palms of both sexes - Male = 83.20%; Female = 79.20% (Table 1). As measured by main-line index, R/L ratio and transversality is 117.06; 17.06 and 117.12; 17.12 in males and females respectively. The transversality of ridges is more pronounced in right palms than in left ones in both sexes.

REFERENCE

- Cummins, H. and Midlo, C: Finger Prints, Palms and Soles: An introduction to Dermatoglyphics. Dover Publications Inc., New York (1961).

Table 1: Percentage frequency distribution of various dermatoglyphic traits among Jatapus

Traits	Males (125)			Females (125)		
	Right (R)	Left (L)	R + L	Right (R)	Left (L)	R + L
1. Principal Mainline Formulae:						
11.9.7.—	40.80	20.80	30.80	36.00	16.80	26.40
9.7.5.—	19.20	20.00	19.60	30.40	17.60	24.00
7.5.5.—	23.20	31.20	27.20	23.20	44.00	33.60
Rest	16.80	28.00	22.40	10.40	21.60	16.00
2. Line-D Terminations:						
11	50.40	23.20	36.80	36.80	18.40	27.60
9	24.80	39.20	32.00	34.40	26.40	30.40
7	24.80	37.60	31.20	28.80	55.20	42.00
3. Configurational Areas:						
Hypothenar	32.00	37.60	34.80	44.00	48.80	46.40
Thenar/I interdigital	24.00	41.60	32.80	16.80	26.40	21.60
II interdigital	8.00	6.40	7.60	6.40	2.40	4.40
III interdigital	52.80	39.20	46.00	43.20	29.60	36.40
IV interdigital	62.40	74.40	68.40	56.40	79.20	72.80
4. Axial Triradius:						
t	84.80	81.60	83.20	77.60	80.80	79.20
t'	8.00	12.00	10.00	17.60	14.40	16.00
t''	0.80	0.00	0.40	1.60	1.60	1.60
u'	4.80	5.60	5.20	2.40	1.60	2.00
u''	1.60	0.80	1.20	0.00	1.60	0.80
t't''	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.40
5. Mainline Index:						
	7.96	6.80	7.38	7.39	6.31	6.85
	±0.20	±.15	±0.13	±0.18	±0.15	±0.12