

C-Line Polymorphism of Palms Among Padma Salis of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT Palmar dermatoglyphics of 100 subjects (50 male and 50 female) of Padma Salis, a caste population of Andhra Pradesh, now residing in Visakhapatnam city are reported in the present paper.

INTRODUCTION

The Padma Sali is an endogamous Telugu speaking caste population distributed all over Andhra Pradesh. Though they are by tradition weavers, currently they are also engaged in various other activities like agriculture, trade and a variety of Government jobs, as their caste is included under reserved categories (Backward class group -B) for employment purpose by State Government of Andhra Pradesh.

Rife (1969) suggested that the C-line termination polymorphism is meaningful tool of population differentiation. He employed the dominant positions of the C-line 5, 7 and 9 to categorize populations. These positions of C-line terminations apparently selected from Wilder's (1922) three principle main line formulae of 11. 9. 7.-, 9. 7. 5.-, and 7.5.5.-. Later on its importance was realized by Plato (1970) and he proposed four fold classification and noticed that the C- line is the only main line of the palm in terms of direction as well as degree of transversality. The four types are ulnar, radial, proximal and absent.

• MATERIAL AND METHODS

Bilateral inked impressions of 100 unrelated (50 male and 50 female) were collected from Padma Salis living in Pedawaltair area of Visakhapatnam city, Andhra Pradesh. The palm

prints were obtained and analyzed after Cummins and Midlo (1961). The C-line termination were classified according to Plato (1970).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 shows that the C-line termination in Padma Salis, who are having high frequency of radial and ulnar types and a low frequency of proximal and absent types.

Males exhibit that the radial type is higher than the rest of the types, and proximal and absent types are similar in right hands. Whereas in left hands the frequency of both ulnar and radial types are almost similar. Absence of C triradii is double in left hands as compared to right hands.

Among females radial type is higher than the other types in their right hands, where as in left hands ulnar type is higher than the rest of the types. In both the hands proximal and absent types are almost similar.

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Table 1: Frequency distribution of three modal types of C-line terminations of palmar dermatoglyphics among the Padma Sals of Andhra Pradesh

Sex		Terminations							
		Ulnar		Radial		Proximal		Absent	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Males (50)	R	14	28.0	26	52.0	5	10.0	5	10.0
	L	16	32.0	19	38.0	4	8.0	11	22.0
	R+L	30	30.0	45	45.0	9	9.0	16	16.0
Females (50)	R	17	34.0	28	56.0	2	4.0	3	6.0
	L	23	46.0	18	36.0	4	8.0	5	10.0
	R+L	40	40.0	46	46.0	6	6.0	8	8.0

R - Right

L - Left