

Reconstruction of Tribal Length and Stature From Fragmentary Dimensions

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ABSTRACT An attempt has been made in the present study to reconstruct tibial length and stature from fragmentary dimensions of tibia. Data comprises of 288 tibiae (164 male and 124 females) belonging to 144 documented skeletons, ranging in age from 20 to 35 years. All the bones were measured for 14 measurements pertaining to linear, transverse, sagittal and circumferential dimensions besides recording of the documented stature of each skeleton. Analysis of data reveals non-significant bilateral variations in all the bone dimensions for either sex, while the sex differences are highly significant for all dimensions ($p < 0.001$). The prediction equation have been formulated separately for males and females for estimation of tibial length as well as stature. Among the fragmentary measures, the upper shaft circumference (USC) provides the best estimate for tibial length and stature for males while upper end breadth (UEB) provides the best estimate for tibial length and stature among females. Thus using these regression equation both tibial length and stature could be estimated for males and females with reasonable accuracy.