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A Finger Dermatoglyphic Study of Australian Aborigines in the Northern Territory of Australia

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Fingerprints of 114 Australian Aboriginal males and 90 female have been analyzed. Whorls are more numerous in males (56.7%) than in females (51.2%). The index of pattern intensity displays a higher value in males (15.60) than in females (14.94). The bimanual differences both in males and females are not statistically significant for the currence of patterns on digits of the right and left hands. Also the difference between both the sexes for the occurrence of patterns is not statistically significant. Incidences of actual symmetry on homologous digits represented 74.0% in males and 77.3% in females. The mean total ridge counts showed 156.65 ± 43.32 (M \pm D) in males and 148.69 ± 43.64 (M \pm SD) in females, respectively. Conclusively, this study suggests that the Australian Aborigines are closely related to the Mongoloids in finger dermatoglyphics.