

Qualitative Finger Dermatoglyphic Variation and Distance Among Four Reddi Population of Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT In a sample of 800 unrelated male individuals, 200 from each sub-caste of Desuri Reddis (DSR), Pedakanti Reddis (PKR), Motati Reddis (MTR) and Kodide Reddis (KDR) were studied to estimate variation and distance among and between the populations by using qualitative finger dermatoglyphic characters such as finger pattern types, symmetrical and asymmetrical distributions and monorphic hands. The highest (2.402054) and lowest (1.384128) B² values are observed between the DSR-MTR and PKR-MTR groups, respectively. The cluster analysis dendrogram and principal coordinate analysis depict clearly the heterogonous nature of the selected Reddi groups.