

## New evidence of non seasonal factors in the menarche rhythm

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The phylogenetic, ontogenetic and seasonal hypotheses on the annual periodicity of menarche were tested. Data from the European, Asian (Caucasian, Mongolian and Caucaso-Mongolian people from the northern hemisphere) and Chilean (Caucaso-Amerindian from the southern hemisphere) populations were compared with data from Hungary (Caucaso-Mongolian Europeans from a northern temperate zone) and Madras, India (a complex ethnically originated people from a tropical northern area). Chileans were compared with those Caucaso-Mongolian people because Amerindians belong also to the Mongolian group. Hungarian girls showed peaks of menarche in the month of January (winter), June, July and August (summer), in contradiction with most of European Caucasians who showed peaks only in winter months; and in agreement with Finns who showed both peaks. Indian girls had peaks in April, May and June (summer) and more extreme peaks and troughs than the Finnish girls (from a temperate arctic zone). These findings