To determine which histogram best represents the data, I'll analyze the key numerical summaries provided and compare them with the visual characteristics of each histogram.

Given information:

- Mean: 26.8mm

- Median: 29.4mm

- Standard Deviation: 5.0mm

- Minimum: 12.1mm

- Maximum: 33.4mm

Key observations:

1. The median (29.4mm) is greater than the mean (26.8mm), indicating a left-skewed (negatively skewed) distribution.

2. The range of data is from 12.1mm to 33.4mm.

3. With left skewness, we expect more data points concentrated on the right side with a tail extending to the left.

Analysis of histograms:

- Histogram A: Appears approximately symmetric with data centered around 25-30mm. The shape doesn't clearly show the left skew indicated by the mean-median relationship.

- Histogram B: Shows a right-skewed (positively skewed) distribution with most data concentrated on the left side and the tail extending to the right. This is opposite to what we expect based on the mean-median relationship.

- Histogram C: Displays a left-skewed (negatively skewed) distribution with most data concentrated on the right side (around 15-20mm) and the tail extending to the left. This matches the expected pattern where median > mean.

Therefore, the answer is (C) Histogram C, as it best represents a left-skewed distribution consistent with the given numerical summaries where the median is greater than the mean.