Analyzing this question as a graduate statistics student:

To determine which histogram best represents wrist circumferences of newborn female infants, I need to consider the expected distribution of biological measurements in a population.

For biological measurements like wrist circumference:

- They typically follow approximately normal (Gaussian) distributions in homogeneous populations

- They would have a central tendency with symmetric tapering on both sides

- Natural variation generally produces a bell-shaped curve

Looking at the four histograms:

Histogram I shows a symmetric, bell-shaped distribution with a clear central peak and gradual tapering on both sides. This is consistent with what we would expect for biological measurements like wrist circumference in a homogeneous population.

Histogram II shows a right-skewed distribution (longer tail on the right) with an outlier or separate small peak at the far right.

Histogram III shows a clearly increasing pattern with no upper bound, suggesting an incomplete or biased sampling method that failed to capture the full distribution.

Histogram IV displays an irregular, multimodal distribution with multiple peaks and valleys, suggesting either measurement problems, mixed populations, or some other anomaly.

For a natural biological trait in a homogeneous population of newborn female infants, I would expect a normal distribution.

Therefore, the answer is (A) Histogram I.