To determine which histogram likely represents the data, let's analyze the given statistics:

1. \*\*Mean:\*\* 26.8 mm

2. \*\*Median:\*\* 29.4 mm

3. \*\*Standard Deviation:\*\* 5.0 mm

4. \*\*Minimum:\*\* 12 mm

5. \*\*Maximum:\*\* 33.4 mm

### Key Observations:

- \*\*Mean vs. Median:\*\* The mean is less than the median, indicating a left-skewed distribution.

- \*\*Range:\*\* The range is from 12 mm to 33.4 mm.

### Analyzing the Histograms:

- \*\*Histogram A:\*\* Shows a distribution with a longer tail on the left side, indicating a left skew.

- \*\*Histogram B:\*\* Appears more symmetric or slightly right-skewed.

- \*\*Histogram C:\*\* Also shows a left-skewed distribution, but with fewer observations around the median than Histogram A.

### Conclusion:

Based on the left skew indicated by the mean being less than the median, Histogram A or C could fit. However, Histogram A shows a more pronounced concentration of data around the higher values (closer to median and mean), aligning better with the summary statistics, despite both having left skew.

Therefore, the most likely histogram for these data is \*\*Histogram A (A)\*\*.