To determine which histogram best represents the distribution for wrist circumferences of newborn female infants, we should consider the following:

1. \*\*Typical Characteristics\*\*: Infant wrist circumferences are likely to be normally distributed due to biological variance, clustering around an average value, with fewer observations at the extremes.

2. \*\*Histogram Analysis\*\*:

- \*\*Histogram I\*\*: Shows a fairly symmetric, mound-shaped distribution, which is typical for a normal distribution.

- \*\*Histogram II\*\*: Slightly skewed to the right with more variation; not typically representative of a normally distributed biological measure.

- \*\*Histogram III\*\*: Shows a right-skewed distribution, which is less likely for this biological data.

- \*\*Histogram IV\*\*: Appears relatively uniform, which is atypical for biological measurements that usually cluster around a mean.

Given this analysis, \*\*Histogram I\*\* is most likely to represent the distribution of wrist circumferences for newborn female infants due to its symmetric, mound-shaped appearance.

\*\*The correct answer is (A) Histogram I.\*\*