To determine which histogram best represents the distribution of wrist circumferences of newborn female infants, we need to consider the typical characteristics of such data:

1. \*\*Newborn Wrist Circumferences\*\*: The wrist circumferences of newborn female infants would generally be expected to have a relatively narrow range, typically between about 8 to 12 centimeters.

2. \*\*Distribution Shape\*\*: The distribution is likely to be somewhat symmetric and possibly slightly skewed to the right, as biological measurements often are, but not highly skewed due to the relatively homogeneous nature of newborn sizes.

Let's analyze each histogram:

- \*\*Histogram I\*\*: This histogram shows a distribution that is somewhat symmetric with a peak around the middle, which is plausible for newborn wrist circumferences.

- \*\*Histogram II\*\*: This histogram shows a distribution with a long right tail, indicating a high degree of positive skewness, which is less typical for such a homogeneous group as newborn infants.

- \*\*Histogram III\*\*: This histogram is highly skewed to the right, with most of the data concentrated at the lower end, which might be too extreme for newborn wrist circumferences.

- \*\*Histogram IV\*\*: This histogram shows a relatively uniform distribution with no clear peak, which is not characteristic of biological measurements like wrist circumferences.

Given these considerations, \*\*Histogram I\*\* (Option A) is the most plausible representation of the distribution of wrist circumferences of newborn female infants. It shows a distribution that is somewhat symmetric and centered around a reasonable range for newborn wrist sizes.

Therefore, the correct answer is:

(A) Histogram I.