

metacarpal. The *pisiform* was small, and articulated both with the cuneiform and ulna. The *trapezium* articulated with scapholunar, trapezoid, 1st and 2nd metacarpals. The *trapezoid* articulated with scapholunar, trapezium, os magnum, and 2nd metacarpal. The *os magnum*, though small, articulated with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th metacarpals, and with the unciform, scapholunar, and trapezoid. The *unciform* was small and did not reach the ulnar border of the wrist, so that the 5th metacarpal articulated with both it and the cuneiform; it also articulated with the scapholunar, os magnum, cuneiform, and 4th metacarpal. The skin on the last phalanx had not been removed, and was covered with yellow hairs both on the dorsal and palmar aspects. Each phalanx had an elongated dark-brown nail on its dorsum. The pollex was the longest digit, and they gradually diminished in length to the minimus. Each of the three segments of the pollex was longer than the corresponding segments in any of the other digits. Its first or so-called metacarpal segment had both a proximal and a distal epiphysis, and in this respect it corresponded with all the phalanges, except the terminal, which latter had only a proximal epiphysis. The metacarpals of the other digits had each a distal epiphysis but no proximal. A pair of small sesamoids was situated on the palmar aspect of each metacarpo-phalangeal joint.

*Pelvis.*—The *innominate bones* articulated with the 1st and slightly with the 2nd sacral vertebra, and also with each other through the interposition of a cartilage at the pubic symphysis. The ilium was 64 mm. long and its crest was truncated. Its ventral surface was narrow and gave but little room for the attachment of an iliacus muscle. The dorsal surface was four times the breadth of the ventral. From the sacro-iliac joint the ilium passed almost transversely outwards to the crest which, as in the Elephant Seal, was in nearly the same transverse plane as the base of the sacrum. A pectineal tubercle marked the place of junction of the ilium and os pubis. Although the ligamentum teres was absent a narrow and elongated noncartilaginous covered area, bounded by a definite line, was at the bottom of the acetabulum. The ischium, os pubis, and obturator foramen were all elongated. The diameter from the pectineal tubercle to the pubic symphysis was 131 mm. A sharp pectineal line extended from the tubercle to the pubic symphysis. An angular projection on the upper border of the ischium marked the position of the ischial tuber, and between it and the acetabulum, but nearer to the latter, was a ridge which probably represented the ischial spine.

*Posterior Extremity.*—The *femur*, 96 mm. long, was flattened, and with its epiphyses not ankylosed. The head was smooth and without any depression for a ligamentum teres. The great trochanter was large, and with a digital fossa. There was no small or third trochanter. The condyloid end possessed a shallow trochlear surface for a *patella*, which surface was not continuous with the articular areas on the condyles. The two condyles were separated from each other by an intercondyloid fossa, to which the crucial ligaments were attached.