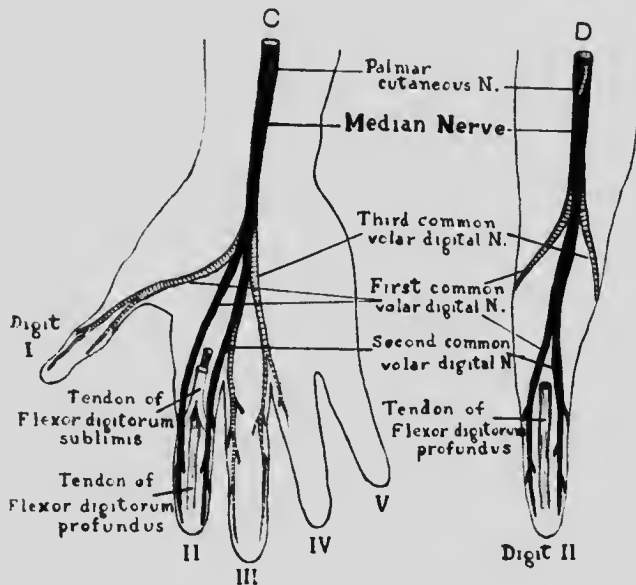


sumed to be one of the ulnar members which has differentiated in spite of the total suppression of the ulna and part of the carpus. Its appearance at the elbow and not the carpal region lends color to the view that the ulnar anlage of the limb skeleton never appeared at all even in the early mesenchyme, so that



Text fig. C Outline of the cutaneous distribution of the median nerve in the normal human hand.

Text fig. D Outline of the cutaneous distribution of the median nerve in the left hand of this monodactylous foetus.

The part of the nerve shown in solid black in the two figures, is reckoned as identical in the two hands, and is used to determine what single digit is present in the foetus.

the primary reason for nonappearance of the ulna was not a lack of chondrification and ossification.

There is another view in regard to this digit, and that is that the digit is really the representative of all five normal ones, being the result of development of the original undivided digital