## JAMES CRAWFORD WATT

its length. Beyond the radius is a considerable clear interval including all the carpal and metacarpal region where the e is yet no ossification, but in the single digit a small rectangular ossification is seen proximally and another occurs distally, these representing the shafts of the proximal and distal phalanges. Between the two is a clear space where the still imossified cartilage of the middle phalanx lies.

The right arm (text fig. B) presents a few differences from the left. The scapula and humerus are both typical. The humerus does not, however, reach as near the point of the elbow as does



Text fig. A Sketch from a radiograph of the left arm showing the ossified portions of the skeleton.

Text fig. B Sketch from a radiograph of the right arm showing the ossified portions of the skeleton. Note the extra digit at the elbow.

that of the left arm, the end of the radius lying under it instead of in front of it. The radius is more curved than in the left arm. No carpal bones yet appear, but in the metacarpal region there is a small ossification representing the shaft of a single bone. As on the left side ossifications for the proximal and distal phalanges are present in the digit, while no middle phalanx yet shows. The proximal phalanx is not as well developed as on the left side.

The appendage at the elbow on the right limb (text fig. B) is interesting. Its pedicle appears in the interval between the humerus and radius and running dorsally in its broad part

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