

also that the downward rotation of all the phalanges in advance of the first row was sufficient to admit of the digits being almost closed on themselves.

The upper surface of the phalanges is excavated behind the termination of the articular face. In the lower surface of Nos. 1 of the three principal digits there is a decided rugose area bounded on either side by a roughened ridge; this occurs also in the more anterior phalanges with less relief, sometimes with an absence of the ridges. As regards the anterior lateral pits, they are equally developed on either side of the phalanges in digit III and in No. 1 of digit II, but in the other phalanges the pit on the side next to digit III is usually the larger and the deeper of the two.

In both the right and left pes all the phalanges are present in the type with the exception of the ungual of digit III in each. These are represented by the pointed distal end in the left foot and by an abnormal (diseased) claw in the right foot. As the distal articular face of the penultimate phalanx of digit II is considerably larger than that of the corresponding phalanx of digit III there appears to be no doubt that the ungual of II was larger than that of III. The ungual of digit IV was smaller, and that of digit I was the smallest.

The unguals curve evenly downward, taper to a point, and are narrower above than below, the upper and lower surfaces being respectively broadly angulated and flatly convex transversely. In cross section they are subtriangular with the height and basal breadth nearly equal. The lateral face on the side away from digit III is larger and flatter than the opposite face, giving the bone in its general forward direction a decided inclination away from digit III. The junction of the lower surface with the larger and flatter of the two lateral faces is angulated to a moderate degree; on the other side the lower surface turns more rapidly upward. On each lateral face a groove curves from the tip to near the lower surface proximally, an indistinct branch of the groove being sometimes given off, near the proximal end of the bone, with an upward and backward direction. The groove on the side next to digit III is deeper and much more pronounced than the other and in this respect is in accord with the unequal development of the lateral pits in phalanges of digits II and IV already referred to. As the phalanges of digit III were bilaterally symmetrical and had equal sized pits on either side, it is probable that the ungual of this digit was also evenly balanced and had lateral grooves of equal depth.

In digit I (or hallux) the proximal phalanx is small and slender in comparison with the corresponding ones of the other three digits. The ungual phalanx is nearly as long, but not so stout as that of digit IV. In these two phalanges the side facing to the front, or the side which