

Below the neck the scapula expands slightly backward, but mainly forward where the bone is thin with a sweeping, semi-circular anterior outline. The posterior border of the lower expansion is short and consists principally of the upper two-thirds of the glenoid cavity, the remainder of the cavity being supplied by the coracoid. The bone ends inferiorly, with a slight anterior contraction in breadth, in a sinuous sutural union with the coracoid.

Coracoid. This bone is relatively large, thin for the most part, and broader than long. In lateral outline it is somewhat four-sided with the lower front angle rounded off and the lower back one produced causing the hinder margin to be concave (Figure 31).

The scapula and coracoid are thickened in the neighbourhood of the glenoid cavity and for a short distance downward from it along the emarginated posterior curve of the coracoid. Elsewhere in both elements, with the exception of the relatively thick neck of the scapula, the bone is thin.

The foramen in the coracoid is not far from the upper edge of that bone and is a little behind its midbreadth. It slants decidedly forward in passing through to the inner side.

The glenoid cavity is shallowly concave, higher than wide, with a well defined peripheral rim. As stated above it is mainly within the confines of the scapula.

The slight curvature which the scapula no doubt had over the anterior ribs is indicated only in the lower part of the blade where the bone has been sufficiently strong to resist the pressure which has flattened the scapula and coracoid practically into one plane, forcing the coracoid away from the inward bend which it naturally had toward the longitudinal midline of the body below. The effect of pressure is strongly marked in the type in the upper portion of the blade where it crosses the ribs (Figure 7). The coracoid was convex externally and concave internally when undistorted, the concavity of the inner surface passing up into the lower expanded part of the scapula, but in the type specimen the flattening of these bones has effaced their natural curvature to a great extent.

The surface of the bone in both the scapula and the coracoid is smooth for the most part but slight striations are present on the exterior of the upper part of the blade of the scapula running in the direction of the length of the bone; also a roughness on the lower border of the backwardly produced infero-posterior angle of the coracoid suggests the position of its probable union with the sternum.

In the type specimen the left scapula and coracoid were not found.

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