

Metatarsal IV, length.....	about	Mm. 546
Breadth of distal articulating surface at its mid-height.....		65
Metatarsal V, length.....	(8½ inches)	216
Antero-posterior breadth near upper end.....		41
Thickness near upper end.....		27
Thickness near lower end.....		26

Phalanges. The phalangeal formula is—2 I, 3 II, 4 III, 5 IV, agreeing with that of *Allosaurus*, *Ornithomimus*, and Theropodous dinosaurs generally so far as known. The longest digit is No. III, and as metatarsal III projects beyond metatarsals II and IV, the anterior end of this digit is considerably in advance of that of the digits (II and IV) on either side of it. Digit IV is only slightly longer than No. II, and No. I is the smallest, being much reduced and less than one-half the length of No. III.

The phalanges are robust and decrease in size toward the front; they are broader than above, are constricted in the middle, and arched longitudinally beneath. In all, with the exception of the claw shaped terminal one in each of the four digits, there is a pit in each side of the anterior end. Of digits II, III, and IV those of No. III are more nearly bilaterally symmetrical than the others which develop a greater height anteriorly and posteriorly on the side next to digit III, with the exception of the penultimate one in digits II and IV which is enlarged in front on the side away from digit III.

In phalanges 1 II, 1 III, and 1 IV the proximal surface for articulation with their respective metatarsals is shallowly concave. In the other phalanges the proximal articular surface is pronouncedly concave in a vertical direction and somewhat convex transversely, there being a tendency in the more distal and shorter phalanges to form a median vertical angulation which results in a backward extension of the upper margin and less conspicuously of the lower one also. In all the phalanges the margin of the proximal articular surface is sharp-edged throughout.

The distal articulating face in the phalanges is transversely concave and vertically convex, and fits closely into the proximal face of the phalanx in front. It extends well back on to the upper and lower surfaces of the phalanx, permitting a large amount of rotation in a vertical plane.

In phalanges 1 II, 1 III, and 1 IV (as well as in their metatarsals) the distal articular face is extended farther back on the upper than on the lower surface of the bone, conspicuously so in No. 1 of digit III. In the other phalanges of these digits the reverse is the case, the lower extension being the greater, especially in No. 2 of digit II. Judging the amount of phalangeal rotation from the extent of the articular surface, the phalanges of the second row were capable of a greater rotation upward than those farther forward in the foot. It is apparent