

strength at this point. Both these phalanges are laterally compressed and have deep excavations, in the form of round pits, on either side of their distal ends. These pits are more decided on one side than on the other.

The ungual phalanx (fig. 3) is deep proximally, is much compressed laterally and terminates in front in a sharp point that is directed downward when the articular face is in a vertical position. A well-marked claw groove extends, on either side from the upper border at the apex, backward for about two-thirds of the length where it bifurcates, the upper groove reaching the articular surface below the upper border, the lower and deeper one passing downward behind a roughened enlargement of the lower surface for the attachment of the flexor tendon. The bone is rough also on the sides and upper border for a short distance in advance of the articular face. This face is vertically concave with a moderately well defined median keel extending from the lower to the upper margin.

Besides the phalanges of the second digit figured, the corresponding ones of the other manus were also obtained, as well as a few, including distal ones, belonging to other digits, all presumably of the same individual. The additional ungual phalanges are smaller than that of the second digit, are broader in proportion to their length and not so deep (see fig. 7).

In the original description of *Ornithomimus altus* reference is made to the phalanges above described as well as to the distal end of the interrupted first metacarpal, all found within a few feet of each other in the Red Deer river district of Alberta (Belly river series).

Figure 5 indicates the amount of rotation possible of the second and distal phalanges round the proximal phalanx. This is principally due to the extensive development of the distal articular surface of the proximal phalanx and is suggestive of great grasping power.

It may be surmised that *Ornithomimus altus* was capable of rapid motion in pursuit of prey which it had the power of tenaciously grasping with its fore limbs. The claws covering the terminal phalanges of the manus were evidently both long and sharp.