

The Upper Jurassic compsognathoid form, *Ornitholestes hermanni*, lately described by Professor Osborn, shews many points of resemblance to its supposed successor *Ornithomimus altus*. Like *O. altus* it was terrestrial in its habits and a swift runner. The similarity in form of the unguis phalanges of the manus in the two species is strikingly apparent (see figs. 8 and 4). Among the remarkable characters of *Ornitholestes* is mentioned as most distinctive "the narrowing of the manus and the great elongation of the metapodials and phalanges of the second digit, suggesting the rapid grasping power of agile and delicate prey."

Compared with that of *Ornitholestes* the manus of *Ornithomimus altus* is much stouter and less elongated, but it probably had an equally great grasping power. The terminal phalanges curve more rapidly, are proportionately deeper proximally but are less compressed laterally; from those of *Ornithomimus sedens* they differ in being deeper, much more curved and in having a greater lateral compression.

The phalanges of the manus of *Ornithomimus altus* represented in the accompanying figures, 1-6, are presumably those of the second digit; they all resemble those of the pes in being to a certain extent hollow.

The proximal phalanx is about one-third longer than the second one and about the same length as the distal one. Its proximal end is conspicuously enlarged above and at the sides and the articular surface (fig. 1a) is evenly concave. The condyles of the distal end are greatly enlarged in a vertical plane and a deep channelling of the articular surface extends in a curve round the end through an angle of about 223° . Posteriorly below a decided roughening of the surface of the bone occurs for muscular attachment.

The second phalanx (fig. 2) is short above but a backward extension of the inferior surface adds greatly to its length below. The proximal articular surface exhibits a sharp vertical keel, on either side of which the bone is well excavated; the distal surface has a decided medium groove extending through an angle of 180° . The enlargement below the proximal articular face combined with a well-defined roughening of the bone suggests great muscular