

*Measurements of Right Humerus of Edmontosaurus, Cat. No. 2289.*

|                                                                                           | Mm. |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Length.....                                                                               | 694 |
| Maximum transverse breadth at proximal end.....                                           | 167 |
| Distance from lower angulation of radial crest to posterior face of shaft.....            | 165 |
| Thickness of radial crest at its midlength and breadth.....                               | 21  |
| Thickness of same at a short distance in from its lower angulation.....                   | 36  |
| Antero-posterior diameter of shaft at one-third of the bone's length from distal end..... | 92  |
| Interno-external diameter at same level.....                                              | 70  |
| Maximum transverse breadth of distal end.....                                             | 116 |
| Antero-posterior diameter of inner condyle.....                                           | 114 |
| Antero-posterior diameter of outer condyle.....                                           | 104 |

*Ulna (U.). Figure 35.* The ulna is the longest bone of the fore limb; the humerus being the next in length, with the radius slightly shorter than the humerus. The ulna exceeds the radius in length by about 95 mm. It is slender for its length, is heaviest in its upper half, and reaches its maximum size proximally. Distally it is only slightly enlarged. At its upper end its outline in cross-section is triangular. Here the olecranon process is well developed rising to a considerable height above the articular surface for the humerus. Anteriorly toward the inner side above it is excavated for the proximal end of the radius, the excavation narrowing and lessening downward, and disappearing above the bone's half-length. Below the olecranon process posteriorly there is a protrudent angulation which accentuates the general forward bend of the bone in its upper part. At midheight the shaft is oval in cross-section, with the greater diameter fore-and-aft, and one and a half times the lesser diameter. Distally the greatest diameter is nearly twice the maximum transverse breadth, and on the inner side toward the front there is a rugosely striated, depressed surface for the close application of the distal end of the radius. Throughout, the lower end of the ulna is deeply striated in a longitudinal direction for the insertion of muscles.

*Measurements of Left Ulna of Paratype of Edmontosaurus.*

|                                                 | Mm. |
|-------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Length.....                                     | 760 |
| Maximum transverse breadth of proximal end..... | 128 |
| Maximum diameter of distal end.....             | 114 |
| Maximum diameter at midlength.....              | 80  |

*Radius (Ra.).* The radius, Figure 35, is slender, nearly straight, and shorter than the ulna, with a length equal to about  $6\frac{2}{3}$  times its

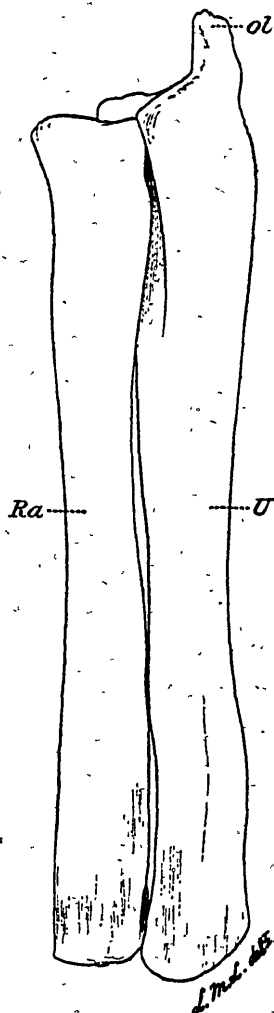


Figure 35. Left ulna and radius of paratype of *Edmontosaurus*,  $\frac{1}{2}$  natural size; anterior view slightly from without. *ol*, olecranon process; *Ra*, radius; *U*, ulna