

and protrudent in front. The inner one is the larger of the two and thicker both in front and behind. Its fore-and-aft diameter is equal to the maximum combined condylar breadth. The condyles are separated below by a deep groove which behind continues up between them to the shaft and in front widens into a large concavity. Posteriorly on the shaft, toward the inner side, at about one-third of the bone's length from the top, there

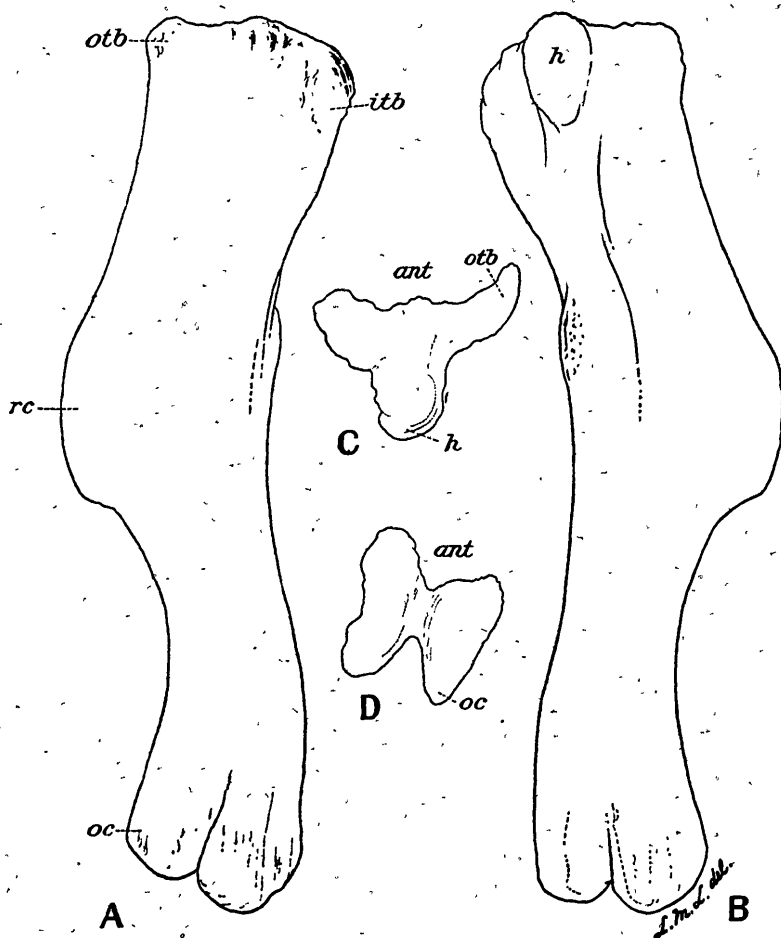


Figure 34. Right humerus of paratype of *Edmontosaurus*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A, anterior aspect; B, posterior aspect; C, outline of proximal end; D, outline of distal end; *ant*, anterior; *h*, head; *itb*, inner tuberosity; *oc*, outer condyle; *otb*, outer tuberosity; *rc*, radial (deltoid) crest.

is a prominent, roughened, vertical ridge for muscular attachment. Also the lateral surfaces of the distal end of the bone, and the border, and external face, of the radial crest in its lower part are coarsely striated for muscles. As the radial crest is directed obliquely outward and forward it is foreshortened when viewed as in Figure 34, A and B, and appears narrower than it really is.