

face, applied to metatarsal III, is flat and sharply angulated where it meets the front and back faces.

Above midlength the shaft becomes triangular in cross section being narrowly and prominently rounded in front, with a broad, flat external face, and less extensive, sub-equal, flat postero- and antero-internal faces meeting at an obtuse angle, while the postero-internal face meets the external one at an angle of about 47 degrees. Here the antero-posterior diameter is considerably greater than the transverse one, and the posterior (postero-internal) face is directed obliquely inward.

Toward the lower end the shaft is narrower as seen from the front. Transversely it is here subtriangular in outline with a rounded antero-external face directed obliquely outward. The bone extends inward to meet metatarsal II behind No. III with a broad posterior face, and an equally broad antero-internal one fitting closely against metatarsal III, the maximum transverse diameter being less than the antero-posterior one.

Metatarsal II is a heavier bone than No. IV but has very much the same shape reversed. The proximal end is larger and the shaft is thicker with the angulation of the anterior face above the midlength more broadly rounded.

The distal end of metatarsal III is larger on the inner than in the outer side, and of the two pits which occur, one in each of its concave sides, the inner one is somewhat larger and deeper than the other. The articulating surface is flat transversely and runs up in front farther than it does behind. In front there is an excavation above this surface, extending across the bone, and deepest at its mid-breadth. Posteriorly the distal end is narrower than in front, and is depressed longitudinally at the middle, leaving a slight prominence on either side on which the articulating surface encroaches.

In the distal end of metatarsals II and IV the lateral excavations occur but with the development in each of a pit only on the side next to metatarsal III. The articulating surface is convex transversely as well as fore and aft, and is continued upward in front only slightly more than it ascends behind. In contrast to metatarsal III the lower ends in Nos. II and IV are broader behind than in front. With this greater breadth there is posteriorly a more pronounced median excavation, between very prominent lateral convexities and dividing the articular surface behind.

In metatarsals II, III, and IV the front and free lateral faces of the shaft are smooth. Where these bones are in contact the surface is roughened. Distally on the posterior prominences, anteriorly above the articulating surface, and in and near the side excavations rugose, longitudinal striations are developed. The small, well-defined surface