

Metacarpal II is very short, being only about one-half the length of metacarpal III. There are only two phalanges to digit II, an elongated one and a comparatively large, laterally compressed, curved and sharply pointed ungual. In digit III the first phalanx is short, the second long, and the distal one claw-shaped but smaller than that of digit II. In the ungual phalanx of digit II there is a decided claw-groove. The first phalanx of digit II and the first and second of digit III have a deep pit on each side of the distal end. In the corresponding part of the metacarpals there is only a slight irregular depression.

Four carpal bones are preserved between the ulna and radius and the metacarpals, but they are slightly displaced. One is roughly discoidal and larger than the others, which are compressed ovoid in shape. The largest one occurs at the proximal end of metacarpal III, the other three lie together at the distal end of the radius. The ulna and radius are solid except for a small axial area of cancellous bone.

As already mentioned, the elements of the manus follow each other in regular succession and are apparently all in place with none of the phalanges missing. The phalangeal formula revealed is therefore probably the correct one.

The figure accompanying this description shews the relative size of the fore-limb and the scapula with the coracoid. The limb is here shewn in lateral aspect, in a natural position below its articulation with the scapula, and with the digits only slightly curved.

Attention is drawn to the extreme shortness of metacarpal II and the elongation of the penultimate phalanx in each digit. A similar lengthening of the corresponding phalanges is seen in the manus of the small Jurassic *Ornitholestes hermanni*, Osborn,* in which also there are two digits, a vestigial metacarpal IV, and an enlarged ungual phalanx in digit II.

The estimated length of this dinosaur, which, for the present, is referred to the genus *Deinodon*, is between twenty-eight and thirty feet. Why its front limbs were so diminutive is difficult to explain. That they were of much use in feeding is improbable.

The discoverer of this splendid specimen was Charles Sternberg, Jr., who was one of the vertebrate palæontological field party of 1913.

MEASUREMENTS.		Feet.	Inches.
Length of humerus.....		12	$\frac{5}{8}$
" " ulna.....		6	$\frac{1}{2}$
" " radius.....		6	$\frac{1}{8}$
" " metacarpal II.....		1	$\frac{7}{8}$

* Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., New York, vol. xix, article xii, pp. 459-464, figs. 2 and 3.