

Measurements of Right Thoracic Rib (fourth or fifth) of Paratype of Edmontosaurus.

	Mm.
Length along antero-internal curve from the head to the lower end (about 53 inches).....	1,360
Distance from upper end of tubercular facet to top of head.....	180
Depth from top of tubercle to inner curve.....	140
Depth of neck at about its midlength.....	75
Thickness near lower border of same.....	17
Height of capitular facet.....	74
Breadth of same.....	35
Height of tubercular facet.....	45
Breadth of same.....	28
Greater diameter of lower extremity.....	41
Lesser diameter of same.....	24
Greater diameter of rib at midlength.....	42
Lesser diameter at midlength.....	21

The ribs attached to the large posterior dorsal vertebra (Figure 32) are very short with a length of only about 85 mm. They decrease in diameter rapidly for one-third of their length outward from the transverse process and then retain much the same size for the remainder of their length. They are vertically compressed with the greater diameter equal to about twice the lesser one. They incline a little forward and have the upper surface directed slightly to the front.

Fore Limb.

Humerus. The humerus of *Edmontosaurus* is a robust bone slightly over four times as long as its upper transverse breadth. The radial crest is very strongly developed and is the most conspicuous feature of the bone giving to it in its upper half the great breadth common to the humeri of the Hadrosauridae.

In the right humerus, Figure 34, of the paratype of *Edmontosaurus*, the shaft is somewhat sigmoid in its length bending backward in its upper half and to about the same extent forward below. The head is rather small and occupies a central posterior position superiorly overhanging the shaft. It is supported beneath by a strong buttress, with a rounded border, passing below into the posterior face of the shaft. It is roughened on the upper and hinder portions of its convexity, is deeper than broad, and forms the highest part of the upper surface of the bone. The inner and outer tuberosities extend outward on either side of, and at a lower level than, the head with a forward curvature which renders the anterior face of the bone above concave. Of the two tuberosities the internal one is the stouter. The radial crest extends downward on the shaft from the outer tuberosity as a comparatively thin flange to below the midheight of the bone. It keeps about the same breadth downward before it suddenly narrows and becoming increasingly thicker merges into the shaft. From the inner tuberosity an obtusely angulated ridge extends down the shaft with decreasing prominence to below the level of the radial crest. The shaft below the radial crest is thick and strong with a somewhat ovate outline in cross-section, the greatest thickness being anterior and slightly external. The lower extremity narrows slightly backward and is flattened on the sides. The condyles are well rounded below, narrow transversely,