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ON THE FORE-LIMB OF A CARNIVOROUS DINOSAUR FROM THE BELLY RIVER FORMATION OF ALBERTA, AND A NEW GENUS OF CERATOPSIA FROM THE SAME HORIZON, WITH REMARKS ON THE INTEGUMENT OF SOME CRETACEOUS HERBIVOROUS DINOSAURS.*

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An unusually perfect skeleton of a carnivorous dinosaur, lately added to the collections of the Geological Survey, is of special interest on account of the preservation in it of one of the front legs. The specimen comes from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river, Alberta, and forms part of the very large collection of reptilian and other remains made last summer by the vertebrate palæontological party which explored the rich dinosaurian beds below Berry creek.

The structure of the fore-limb in the large carnivorous dinosaurs of the Cretaceous has been to a great extent conjectural. In this new specimen the right limb is preserved and it is hoped that the left one will be revealed as the work of removing the sandstone matrix proceeds.

The first impression received of the fore-limb is its extremely small size.

The arm has been pressed upward so that the humerus lies beside the back border of the blade of the scapula with its front face directed forward and its inner surface outward, its head remaining within the glenoid cavity.

The fore-arm is flexed downward and the manus is closed with the claw-bones uppermost. The ulna and radius lie together, and the digits, of which there are two, are in place. From the regular succession of the phalanges of the digits to each other it is presumed that none of them is missing. The digits are regarded as Nos. II and III, and there is a vestigial metacarpal IV, consisting of a short, slender bone, slightly curved and tapering to its distal end.

* Communicated by permission of the Director of the Geological Survey.