

transverse ligament was covered by a much narrower plate of cartilage. The transverse process was very short and pointed.

The *dorsal* vertebræ had low spinous processes, those of the 2nd and 3rd being the most prominent. They projected slightly backwards. The transverse processes were thick and strong in the anterior and middle regions, but posteriorly they had almost disappeared. Notwithstanding the relative disappearance of the transverse processes in the last five dorsal vertebræ, each possessed a large articular surface for a rib in the region where the transverse should have been, so that throughout the series the vertebræ possessed both an articular surface or surfaces on the side of the body for the head of a rib and one for the tubercle. The last five dorsal vertebræ had only a single facet on each side of the body, which was placed at its anterior part. Anapophyses were very faintly marked in the 11th to the 14th vertebræ. Metapophyses were no more than very slightly indicated in any. Only the more anterior and posterior dorsal vertebræ were keeled on the ventral surface of the body.

Each *lumbar* vertebra had a transverse process directed downwards, forwards, and outwards. The spine was strong but low. The mammillary processes were short and rounded and directed forwards and outwards. The anterior articular processes were slightly concave and directed upwards and inwards, the posterior convex and directed downwards and outwards. The bodies were elongated antero-posteriorly and faintly keeled on the ventral surface.

The *sacral* vertebræ were apparently three in number. The 1st was massive, 7·2 cm. in antero-posterior diameter, and 16·5 cm. in transverse diameter at the base. Its lateral articulation for the ilium was ear-shaped below, and rough above for the great sacro-iliac ligament. This bone diminished rapidly in transverse diameter from the base to the posterior surface. Its neural arch was complete in the larger animal, but the laminæ had not met in the young female. The 2nd sacral vertebra was 6·6 cm. in antero-posterior, and 9·7 in its greatest transverse diameter. Its neural arch was complete in both pelves. At first I thought that it had a slight articulation laterally with the ilium, but a fresh examination leads me to say that it did not quite reach it. In addition to the articulation between the bodies it articulated in front with the 1st sacral by a pair of truncated processes springing from the pedicles, and situated ventrally to the proper anterior articular processes, and behind it articulated with the 3rd sacral by a corresponding pair of processes. The inferior and superior sacral foramina were situated ventrally and dorsally to these processes. The 3rd sacral vertebra was smaller than the 2nd, and had in both pelves a complete neural arch. The epiphyses between the bodies of the 1st and 2nd and the 2nd and 3rd sacral vertebræ had fused with each other, but had not ankylosed to the bodies of the vertebræ to which they belonged.

I have referred ten vertebræ to the *caudal* region. The first caudal had a neural arch, the next one had a neural groove, the laminæ not being united; the rest consisted