

*trapezium* articulated with 1st and 2nd metacarpals, trapezoid, and scapholunar. The *trapezoid* articulated with the trapezium, 2nd metacarpal, scapholunar, and os magnum. The *os magnum* was one of the smallest bones of the carpus, and articulated with the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th metacarpals, the trapezoid, scapholunar, and cuneiform. The *unciform* was shut out from the inner border of the wrist by the approximation and articulation of the 5th metacarpal with the cuneiform; it articulated with the 4th and 5th metacarpals, the os magnum, scapholunar, and cuneiform. The carpal bones were roughened on their palmar and dorsal surfaces for the attachment of ligaments, but there was an absence of the ridges and processes which characterise the corresponding bones in the human carpus.

The *digits* were five in number, and both the entire digit and its metacarpal segment diminished in length from the pollex to the minimus. The three segments of the pollex were longer than the corresponding segments in any of the fingers. The so-called metacarpal of the thumb and the phalanges generally possessed three centres of ossification, one for the shaft and one each for a proximal and a distal epiphysis; the unguis phalanx, however, had only a proximal epiphysis. The metacarpals of the four fingers had only a distal epiphysis, and if a proximal epiphysis had ever been present, it had become fused with and indistinguishable from the shaft of the bone. The 1st metacarpal articulated with the trapezium; the 2nd with the trapezium, trapezoid, os magnum, and 3rd metacarpal; the 3rd with the os magnum and 2nd and 4th metacarpals; the 4th with the os magnum, cuneiform, and 3rd and 5th metacarpals; the 5th with the cuneiform, unciform, and 4th metacarpal.

*Pelvis*.—The pelvis consisted of the sacrum and two innominate bones. The sacrum has been described above. Each *os innominatum* articulated by the inner or sacro-pelvic surface of the ilium with the area on the 1st sacral vertebra, which was partly auricular and cartilaginous, and partly rough for the great sacro-iliac ligament. In the larger animal, a male, the length of the bone was 320 mm., in a smaller specimen, a female (*c*), 215 mm. The acetabulum, though relatively deep, had only a feeble brim, and the non-cartilaginous covered surface at the bottom was narrow and grooved. The ilium was short, 98 mm., and its crest was 135 mm. long. Its dorsal surface was more than twice as broad as the ventral surface. From the sacro-iliac joint the bone inclined almost transversely outwards to the iliac crest, which was only a little anterior to the transverse plane of the base of the sacrum. The os pubis, ischium, and obturator foramen were all elongated, as is characteristic of the seals, and the diameter from the pectineal tubercle to the pubic symphysis was 240 mm. The junction of the os pubis and ilium was marked by a large pectineal tubercle for the insertion of the *psoas parvus*. In the larger of the two pelvises measured the ischium and os pubis were not fused with each other at the pubic symphysis, but in the smaller female specimen the fusion was complete. The ischial tuberosity was moderate. The epiphysial cartilages at the symphyseal end of both pubis and ischium, at the iliac crest, the ischial tuberosity, and the pectineal