

tubercle were unossified, but the fusion of the three segments of the bone in the acetabulum was complete. The interval between the two pubic bones at the symphysis was of considerable width.

*Posterior Extremity.*—The *femur* was 173 mm. long, and was characteristically flattened, its greatest width at the condyloid end being 100 mm. The head was smooth and without a depression for the ligamentum teres. The trochanter major was well marked, but there was neither trochanter minor nor trochanter tertius. The anterior flattened surface of the shaft was divided by an oblique ridge, which separated the crureus and vastus externus, and extended from the neck downwards and outwards towards the outer condyle, and on the back of the shaft there was a faint *linea aspera*. The trochlear surface for the patella was shallow and not continuous with the articular surfaces of the condyles, from which it was separated by an intermediate rough area, to which was attached a broad, strong, ligamentous band connected with the lower end of the patella and the deep surface of the ligamentum patella. This band would separate the patello-femoral joint from the femoro-tibial joints and was doubtless morphologically the same as, though histologically different from, the ligamentum adiposum of the human knee-joint. The condylar articular surfaces were feebly convex and separated from each other by a roughened intercondylar fossa. The epiphyses in one of the larger femora were separable from the shaft, but in the other fusion had commenced.

The *patella* was 45 mm. in its long axis and 41 mm. transversely; its trochlear articular surface was feebly concave and not faceted. Its cutaneous surface was roughened. At its upper end it was 26 mm. thick, and at its lower end only 12 mm.

The *tibia* was 340 mm. long, and the *fibula* was 336 mm. They articulated with each other above and below, and the shafts were separated in the upper three-fourths by an interosseous interval of some width, but in the lower fourth they were closely approximated and united by an intermediate ligament. Each bone had a malleolar prolongation at the lower end, but that of the tibia was very short, and did not articulate with the inner surface of the astragalus. The tibia had a broad surface superiorly, smooth on each side for the femoral condyles, but rough between for the attachment of the semi-lunar cartilages and crucial ligaments. The shaft of the tibia was almost straight and possessed a ventral surface and ridge for the insertion of the gracilis, semitendinosus, and semimembranosus tendons. Above this ridge was the surface of attachment of the ligamentum patellæ, fibulad to which the shaft was grooved for the tibialis anticus. The posterior surface of the tibial shaft was grooved for the origin of the tibialis posticus, the tendon of which also grooved the back of the lower end of the bone. The fibula was a much more bulky bone than in the human leg, so as to give broader surfaces for the origin of muscles; two peroneal grooves marked the lower end of the shaft and the external malleolus. The epiphyses at both ends of each leg bone were not fused with the shafts.