

The *patella* was 21 mm. long, and almost flat on both its articular and cutaneous surfaces. The upper end of the bone was very slightly thicker than the lower.

The *tibia* had a broad upper end with two smooth surfaces for articulation with the femoral condyles, and an intermediate rough part for the attachment of the crucial ligaments and semilunar cartilages. Its shaft had three surfaces above but was antero-posteriorly compressed below. The shaft had just below the condylar end a tubercle for the attachment of the great patellar tendon, and externally an articular surface for the fibula. About the middle of the ventral side of the shaft was a rough ridge for the attachment of the gracilis tendon. The lower end of the tibia was prolonged into a short malleolus, and articulated both with the fibula and the upper surface of the astragalus; it was grooved in front for the tendons of the tibialis anticus and long extensor of the great toe; whilst behind there was also a groove for the tendon of the tibialis posticus. Its length was 201 mm.

The *fibula*, although about equal in length to the tibia, had only half its bulk. Its upper end was relatively broad; the lower end was prolonged into a malleolus, and articulated with the tibia, the outer surface of the astragalus, and by the posterior part of its tip with a small area on the os calcis external to the astragalo-calcaneal articulation. The epiphyses were not ankylosed to the shafts of the two bones of the leg. The interval between their shafts was wide in the middle.

The *pes* was pentadactylous and with dark yellowish-brown hair at the tips of the toes both on the dorsal and plantar surfaces; a small dark-brown nail, concealed amidst the hair, was present on the dorsal aspect of the terminal phalanx of each toe. The hallux and minimus, about equal in length, were much the longest digits, about 280 mm., they were rounded at the tip and the integument extended about 30 mm. beyond the terminal phalanx. Digits 2 and 4, about equal to each other, though 2 was a little longer, reached a little beyond the line of articulation of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of the thumb. Digit 3 was the shortest, and ended on a line with the articulation of the 2nd and 3rd phalanges of digit 2. Each of the three segments of the hallux was longer than the corresponding segment in the other digits. The phalanges diminished in length from the 1st to the 3rd. The 3rd metatarsal was the shortest. The 2nd metatarsal was equal in length to the 5th, and resembled in shape the corresponding bone in the Elephant Seal; it articulated behind with the three cuneiforms, and the 1st and 3rd metatarsals. The 4th metatarsal was concave on the external lateral surface at its proximal end where it articulated with the 5th metatarsal. The first or so-called metatarsal segment of the hallux had both a proximal and a distal epiphysis, a character which it shared along with all the phalanges except the terminal, which latter had only a proximal epiphysis. The metatarsal bone of each of the four outer toes had only a distal epiphysis. A pair of sesamoid bones was situated on the plantar surface of each metatarso-phalangeal joint.