section. Distally the ischia meet medially in a rather extended ischiac symphysis, usually coössified. Proximally the pubic and iliac surfaces are subequal and separated by the very broad and thickened acetabular border. The ischia when adjusted to the other elements of the pelvis present a broadly rounded inferoanterior surface and a rather deep trough superiorly, the bottom of which is formed by the approximation and partial contact of their respective shafts. The principal characters of the pelvis are shown in Pl. X., Figs. 1 and 2, and in the various text figures.

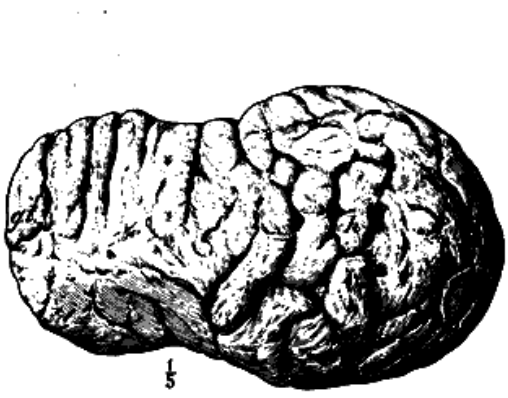
MEASUREMENTS. No. 84.

Greatest length of ilium	1089 mm.	42¾ in.
Height of iliac crest above extremity of pubic peduncle	787 "	31 "
Width of acetabulum	355 "	14 "
Greatest length of pubis	1000 "	39⅜ "
" breadth of proximal portion	400 "	15¾ "
" length of ischium	940 "	37 "
" breadth of proximal portion	435 "	17⅛ "

No. 94.

Distance between pubic peduncles of opposite sides	758 mm.	29¾ in.
Posterior expansion of ilia	940 "	37 "
Anterior " "	1233 "	48½ "

The Femur.—When compared with the femur of *Brontosaurus* that of *Diplodocus* is proportionately more slender and the head is placed at right angles to the shaft of



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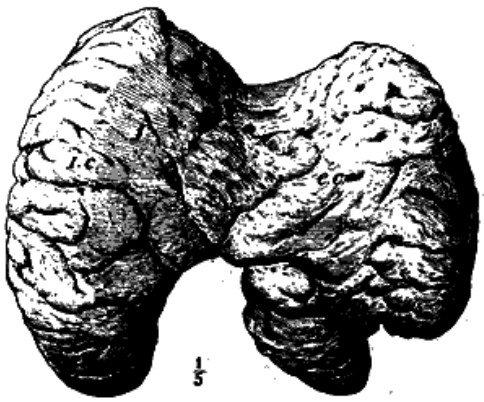

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FIG. 15. Proximal end of left femur of *Diplodocus carnegii* (No. 94). *h*, head; *g. t.*, greater trochanter. One fifth natural size.

FIG. 16. Distal end of left femur of *Diplodocus carnegii* (No. 94). *e. c.*, external condyle; *i. c.*, internal condyle. One fifth natural side.

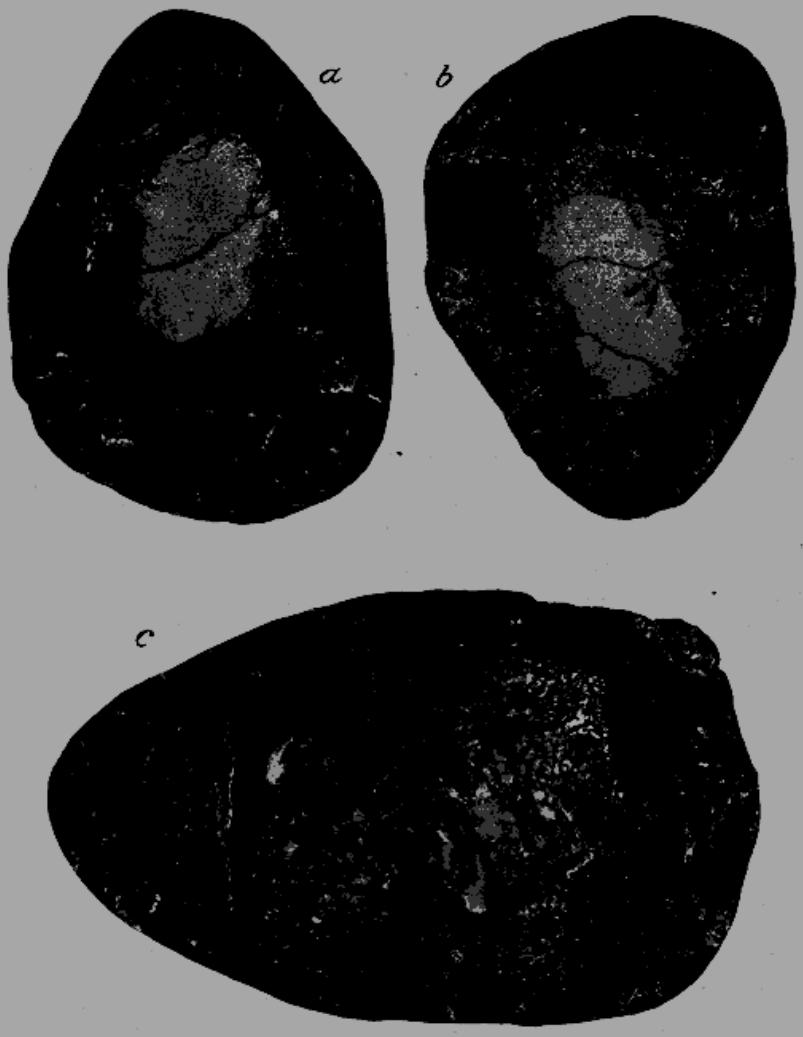

FIG. 23. Cross sections of left femur of *Diplodocus carnegii* (No. 94). *a*, *b*, near middle of shaft; *c*, near proximal end.