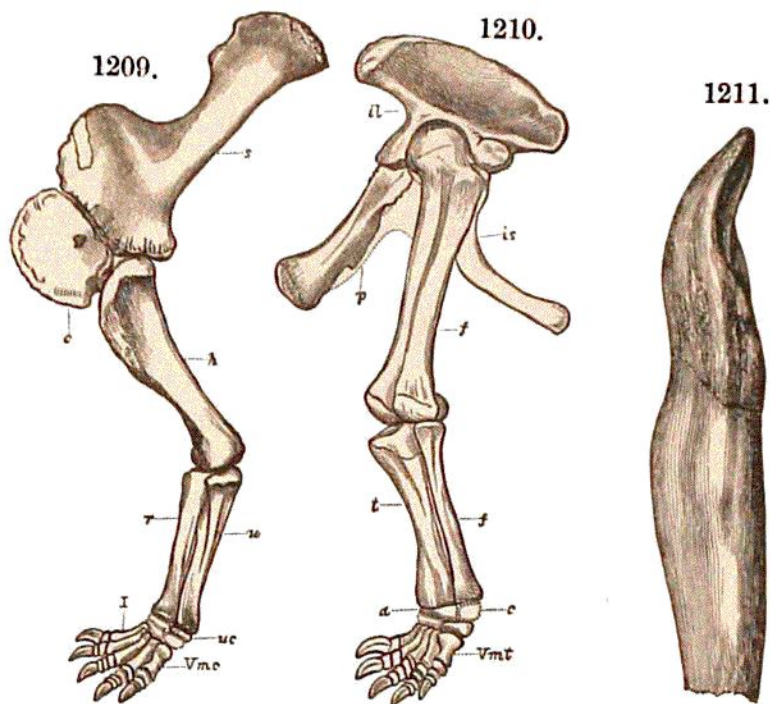


The general character of the limbs, their height and massiveness, and the form of the pelvic bones, are exhibited in Figs. 1209–1211 of *Morosaurus grandis* Marsh, a species about 40 feet long. The femur (*f*) is about four feet in length. The teeth (Fig. 1211, half the natural size) are shorter than in the preceding species, and more numerous. Nearly complete skeletons of this *Morosaurus* have been obtained by Marsh in Wyoming.

Fig. 1212 represents a restoration of an allied species, the *Brontosaurus excelsus* Marsh, of which also a skeleton nearly complete has been obtained. The total length is about 60 feet, and the height of the skeleton at the middle of the body about 15 feet, showing great magnitude; and yet it had, relatively to size of body, one of the smallest of heads known among vertebrates. Like *Morosaurus*,

1209–1211.



DINOSAUR. — *Morosaurus grandis* ($\times \frac{1}{20}$). Fig. 1209, fore leg; *s*, scapula; *c*, coracoid; *h*, humerus; *r*, radius; *u*, ulna; *uc*, ulnar carpal; *I*, first metacarpal; *Vmc*, fifth metacarpal. Fig. 1210, hind leg; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *p*, pubis; *f*, femur; *t*, tibia; *f'*, fibula; *a*, astragalus; *c*, calcaneum; *Vmt*, fifth metatarsal. Fig. 1211, tooth ($\times \frac{1}{2}$). From Marsh.

1212.

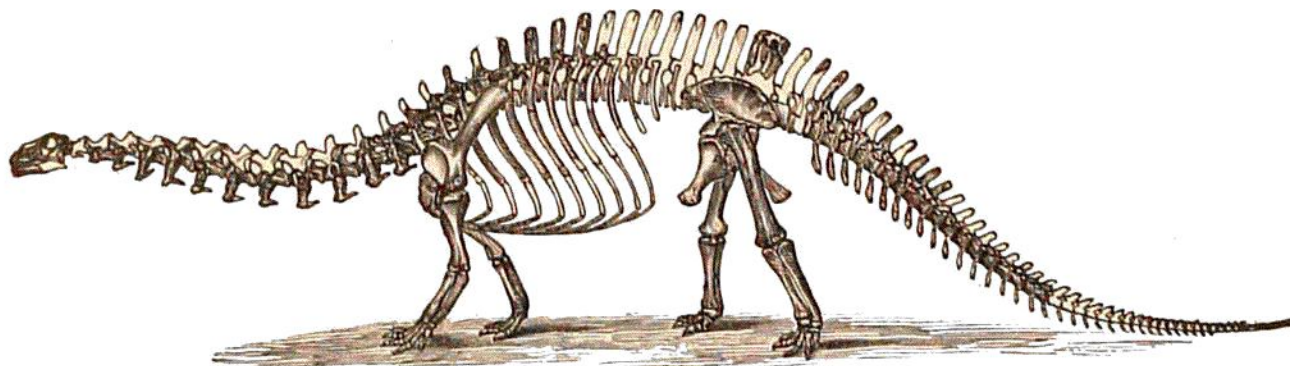


Fig. 1212, *Brontosaurus excelsus*, restoration ($\times \frac{1}{150}$). Marsh.

its vertebræ were very light and cavernous, with thin walls, even in the axis of the sacrum. The feet were large enough to make tracks a square yard in area. The sixth cervical vertebra was over 25 inches high and 21 broad. The size of neck was still greater in another species, *Apatosaurus laticollis*