Marsh, the corresponding dimensions of a cervical vertebra (Fig. 1213) being 4 feet and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet. In *Atlantosaurus immanis* Marsh, a species probably 70 or 80 feet long, the femur was over six feet in length.

(b) Stegosaurians. The Stegosaurs of Marsh were other huge species, but





Fig. 1213, Apatosaurus laticollis, cervical vertebra $(\times \frac{1}{16})$; c, concave posterior articular surface; d, diapophysis; p, parapopysis; h, hatchet bone, or anchylosed rib; z', postzygapophysis. Marsh.

with the fore limbs much the shorter, and all the bones solid. They were remarkable for the crest of great bony plates along the back, the diminutive size of the brain, and the enormous supplementary nervous mass in the sacrum. The figure is the restoration of Stegosaurus ungulatus Marsh, by the describer, $\frac{1}{50}$ the natural size. The head had a horny beak. The throat was covered with small ossicles. The larger of the plates along the back were $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad; and the spines along the caudal portion, All the plates and nearly 2 feet long. spines had originally a thick horny cover-

ing. The relative size of the brain and the nervous mass in the sacrum is shown in the figures, of $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size: Fig. 1215, the brain; 1216, the mass in the sacrum.



Fig. 1214, restoration of Stegosaurus ungulatus $(\times \frac{1}{30})$; 1214 a, tooth of same $(\times 2)$. Marsh.

(c) Ornithopoda. — The animals of this group of Herbivorous Dinosaurs were bird-like in feet, and strikingly so in the pelvic bones. Both of these characters are shown in the restoration of Camptosaurus dispar of Marsh