

berosity larger than in most testudinines; not greatly projecting medially and higher than lateral process. Lateral process directed lateroposteriorly, with the angle between it and the medial tuberosity small. Posterior intertubercular excavation completely open and well developed. No humeral depression for attachment of the deltoid muscle, which inserts on a low ridge below and slightly lateral to the condyle. Entepicondylar foramen slit-like, sometimes obliterated. Radial and ulnar condyles well developed, but not clearly differentiated from each other.

The extant species do not differ greatly in humeral proportions (Table 4), although the humeral shaft is slightly thicker in *G. flavomarginatus* than in the remaining species, and the distal expansion is proportionately narrower. The distal width of the humerus is identical in *G. agassizi* and *G. berlandieri*, although *agassizi* has a slightly wider proximal width.

TABLE 4.—HUMERAL PROPORTIONS IN *Gopherus* SPECIES.

<u>Greatest Proximal Width/Least Shaft Width:</u>				
<i>agassizi</i>	OR 2.4-3.5	\bar{X} 3.0	SD \pm 0.22;	N 20
<i>berlandieri</i>	OR 2.4-3.5	\bar{X} 2.9	SD \pm 0.32;	N 35
<i>flavomarginatus</i>	OR 2.5-3.0	\bar{X} 2.7	SD \pm 0.43;	N 13
<i>polyphemus</i>	OR 2.6-3.8	\bar{X} 3.1	SD \pm 0.24;	N 28
<u>Greatest Distal Width/Least Shaft Width:</u>				
<i>agassizi</i>	OR 2.5-3.8	\bar{X} 3.1	SD 0.31;	N 20
<i>berlandieri</i>	OR 2.3-3.8	\bar{X} 3.1	SD 0.33;	N 35
<i>flavomarginatus</i>	OR 2.6-3.3	\bar{X} 2.9	SD 0.36;	N 13
<i>polyphemus</i>	OR 2.8-3.8	\bar{X} 3.3	SD 0.28;	N 28
<u>Greatest Proximal Width/Greatest Distal Width:</u>				
<i>agassizi</i>	OR 0.80-1.05	\bar{X} 0.98	SD 0.42;	N 20
<i>berlandieri</i>	OR 0.80-1.02	\bar{X} 0.93	SD 0.38;	N 35
<i>flavomarginatus</i>	OR 0.78-1.01	\bar{X} 0.91	SD 0.32;	N 13
<i>polyphemus</i>	OR 0.86-1.21	\bar{X} 0.98	SD 0.61;	N 28

PELVIC GIRDLE

The species of living *Gopherus* differ little in respect to their pelvic girdle proportions. In all of them the obturator foramen is large, and usually more oval in *G. polyphemus* and *G. flavomarginatus* than in the other two species. The epipubic area is well developed anteriorly, being widest in *polyphemus*, narrowest in *agassizi* and *berlandieri*, and intermediate in *flavomarginatus* (Figs. 10-13). The pubic process is not as well developed as in most turtles, and typically is variable in its length and orientation. In all species, except *flavomarginatus*, it is located approximately halfway between the acetabulum and the anteromedial corner of the pubis. In *flavomarginatus* the process is located much