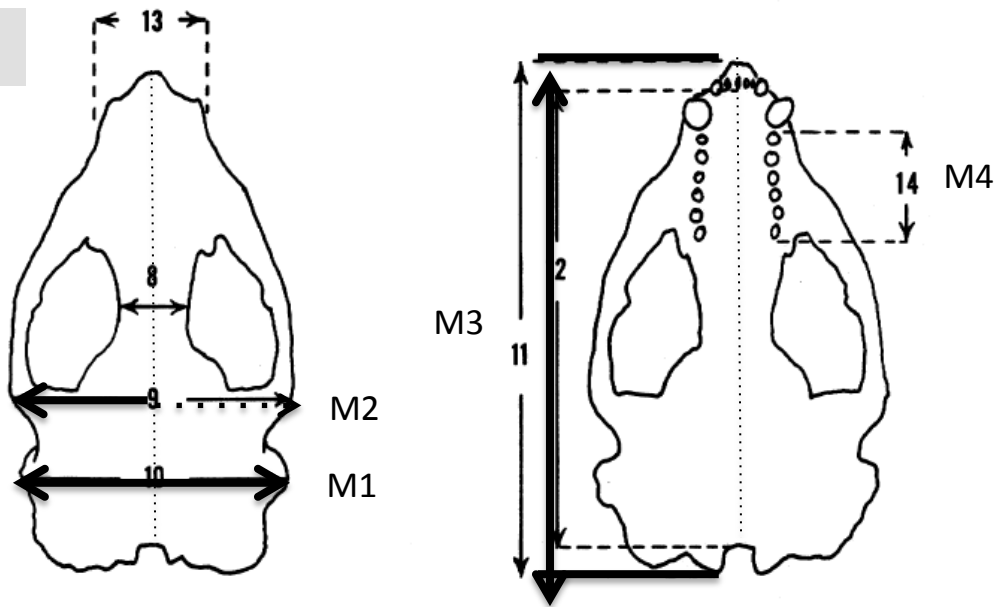


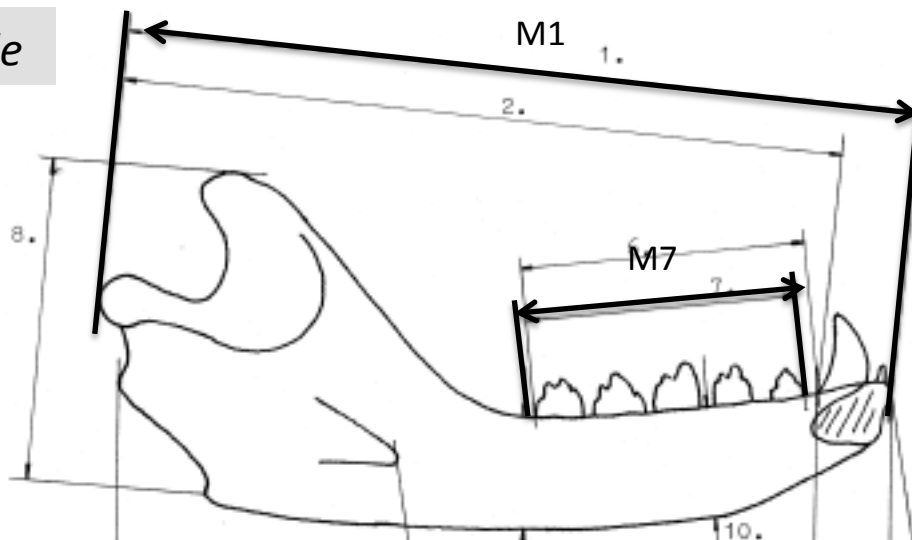
## Cranium



- M1: cranial breadth – from mastoid process – or to suture only (10)
- M2: cranial breadth – from zygomatic – or to suture only (9)
- M3: skull length – from condyle to nasal tip (11)
- M4: length of tooth row (from P<sup>1</sup> to M<sup>1</sup> alveolus) \*calipers\*

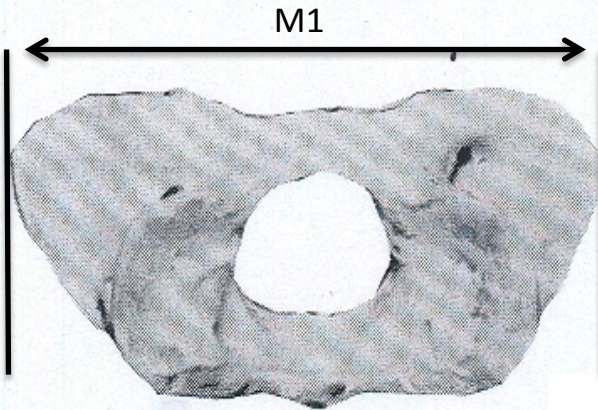
\* Measurement numbers from Scheffer (1967)

## Mandible



- M1: greatest length – from condyle to incisor
- M7: length of tooth row (from M<sub>1</sub> to P<sub>1</sub> alveolus) \*calipers\*

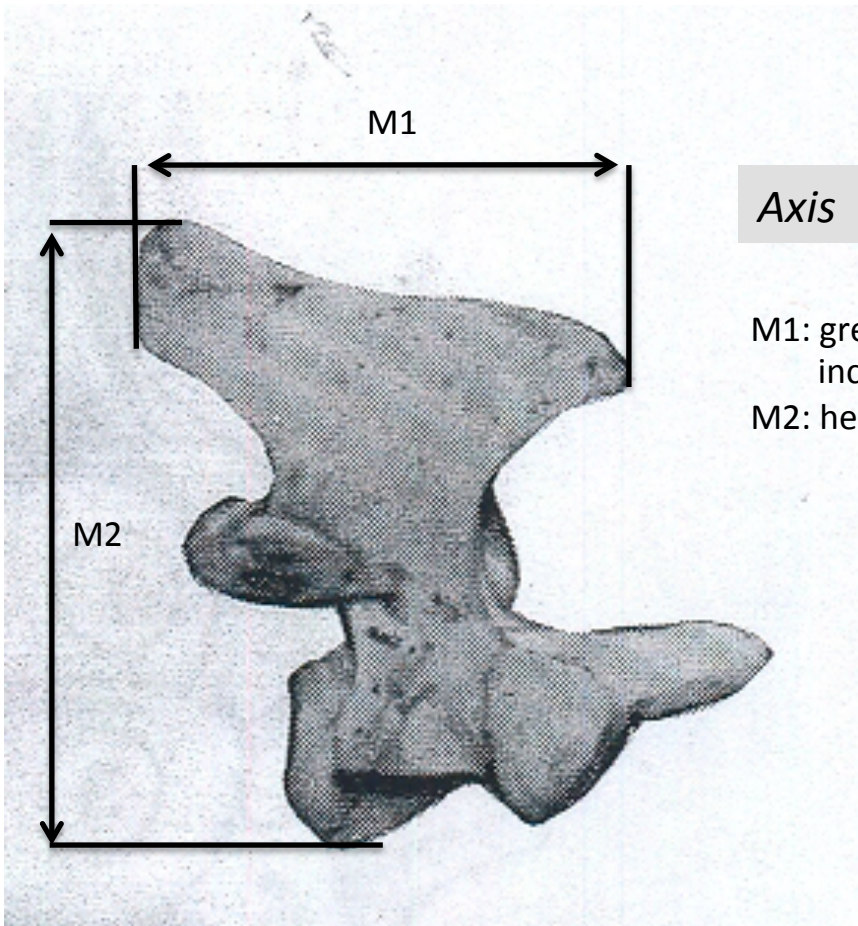
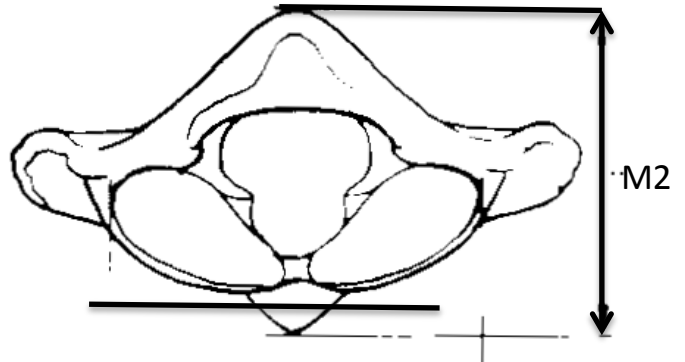
\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)



*Atlas*

M1: greatest breadth (GB)  
M2: height (H)

\* These can be done with calipers or tape measure



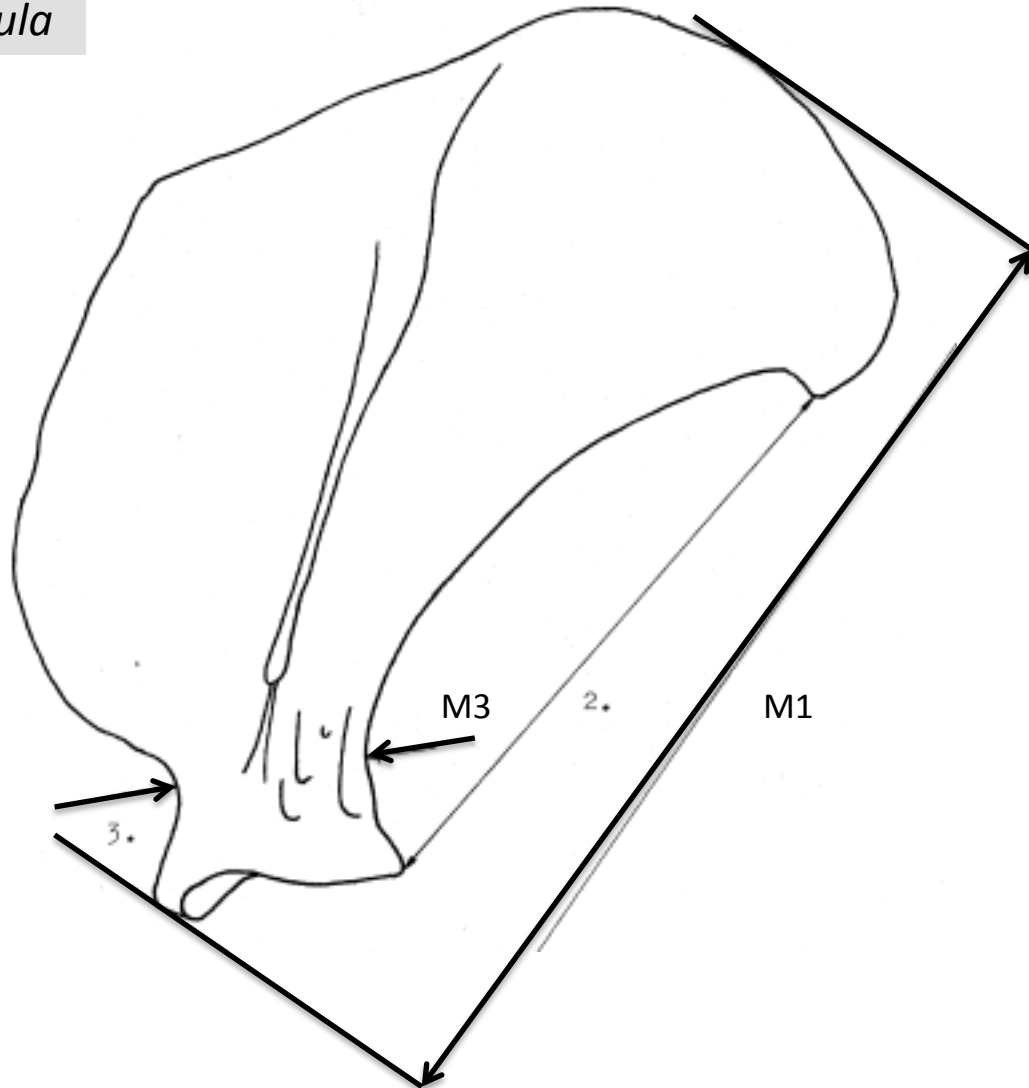
*Axis*

M1: greatest length of arch including processes (LAPa)  
M2: height (H)

<sup>1</sup> Measurements for atlas and axis follow von den Driesch (1976). Acronyms in parentheses are also from von den Driesch.

<sup>2</sup> Photo images of harbour seal from Kasper (1980) and b/w illustration from von den Driesch (1976).

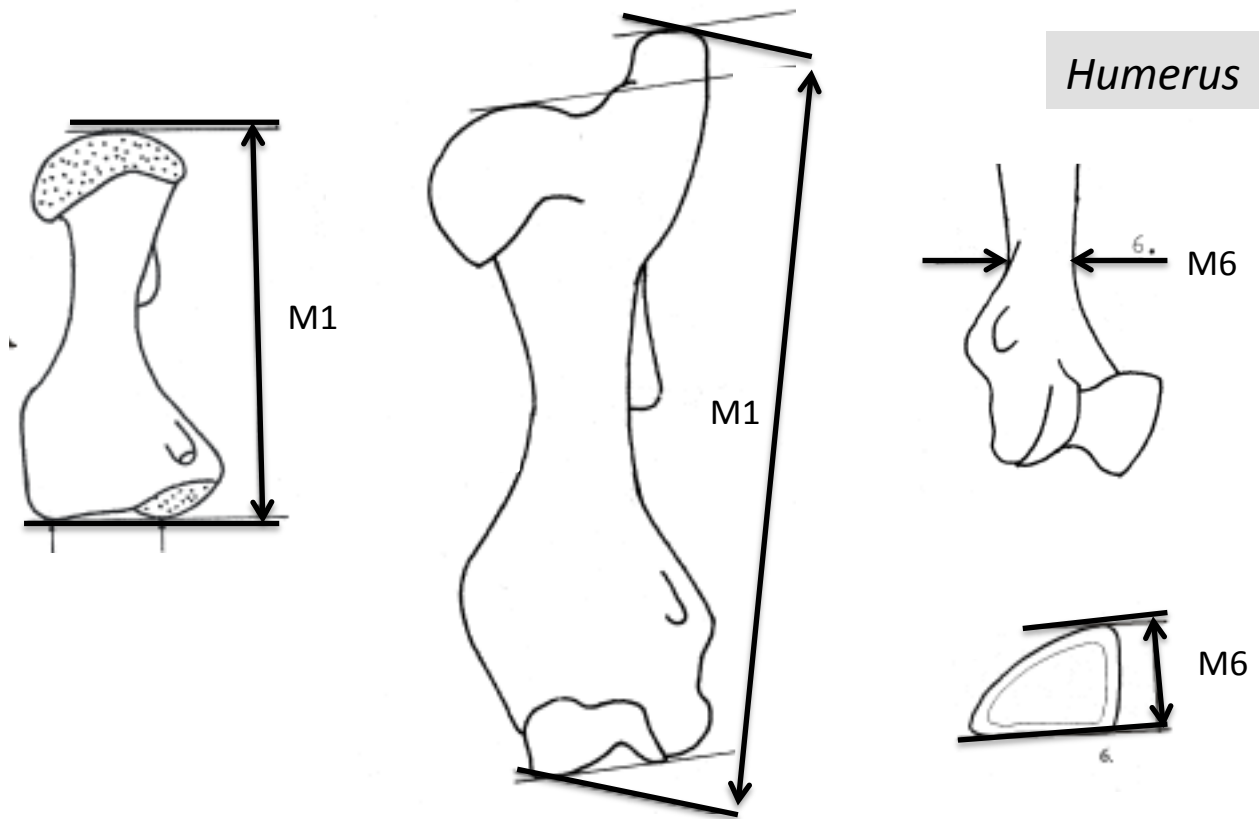
## Scapula



M1: greatest length

M3: smallest length of collum scapulae \*calipers\*

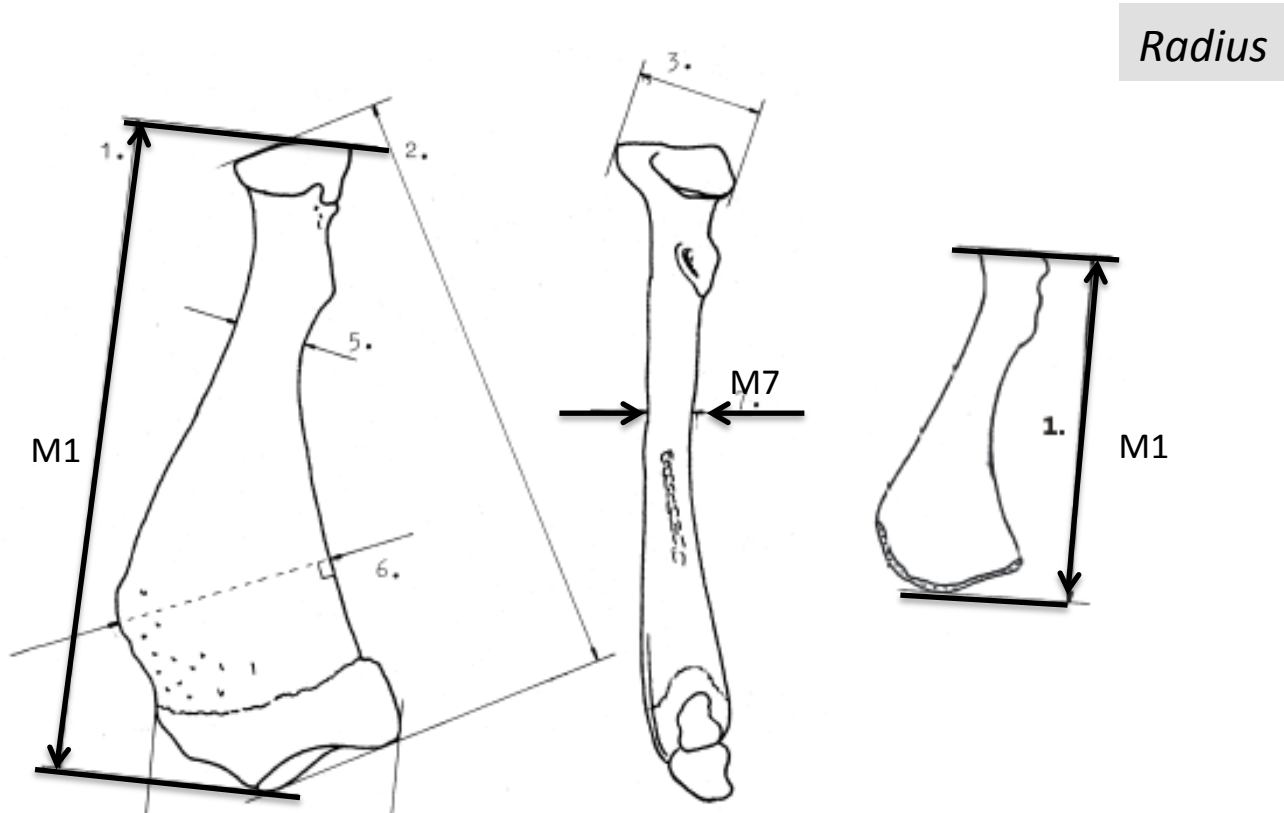
\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)



**Humerus**

M1: greatest length (on fused and unfused humeri)  
 M6: smallest diagonal breadth of diaphysis \*calipers\*

\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)

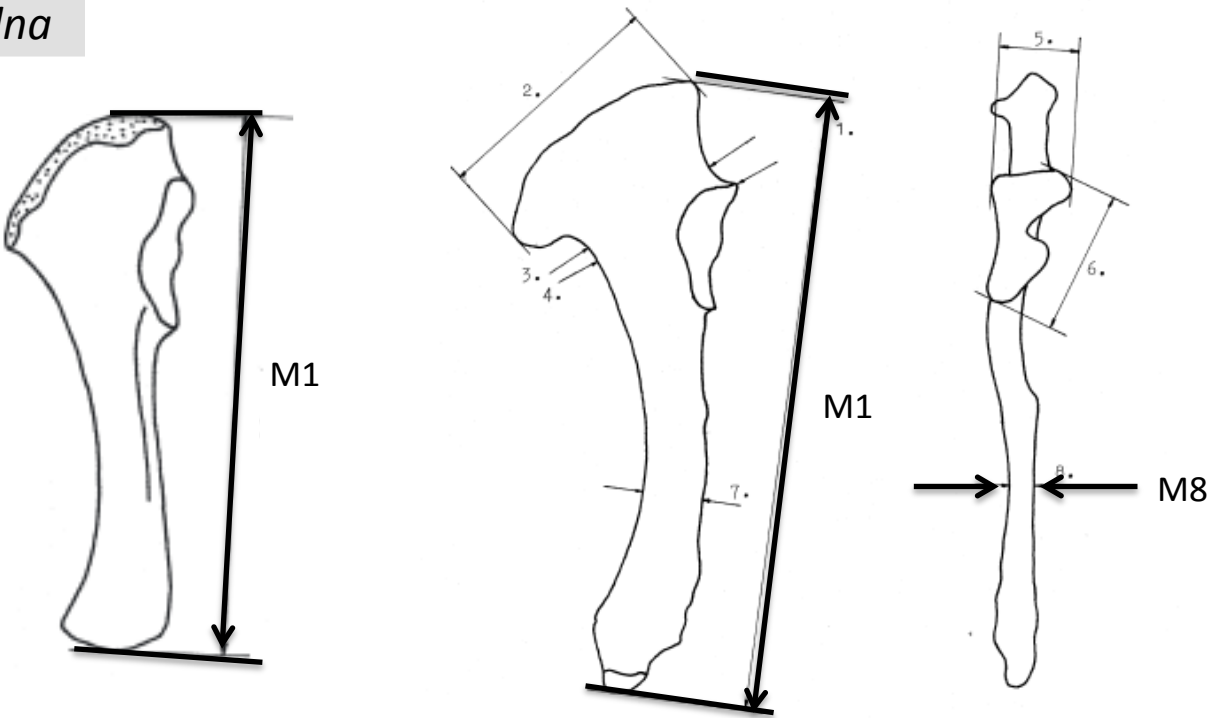


**Radius**

M1: greatest length (on fused and unfused radii)  
 M7: smallest breadth of diaphysis \*calipers\*

\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)

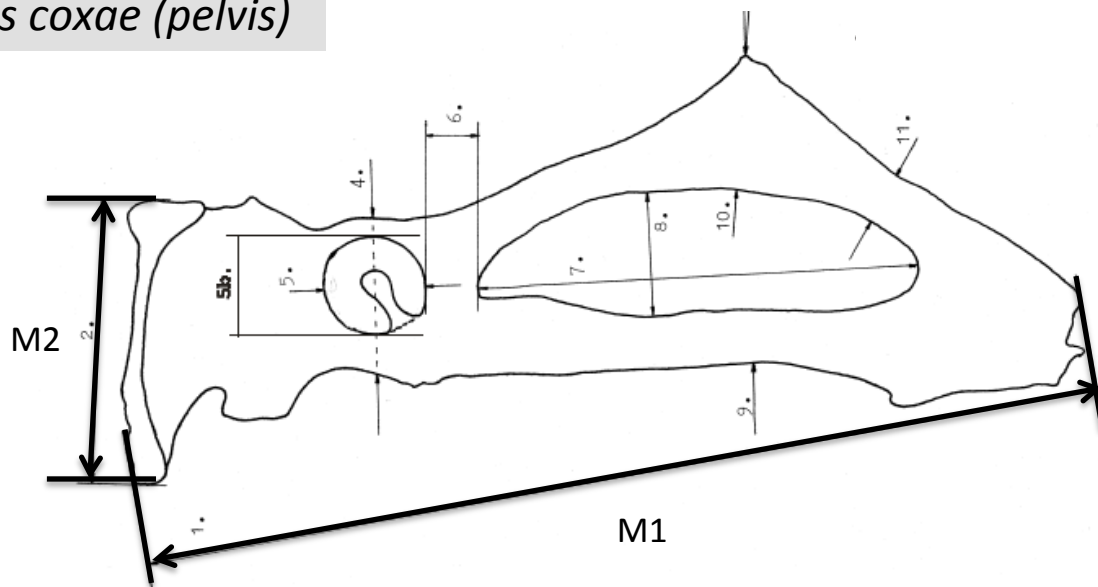
## Ulna



M1: greatest length (on fused and unfused ulnae)  
M8: smallest breadth of lower part of diaphysis \*calipers\*

\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)

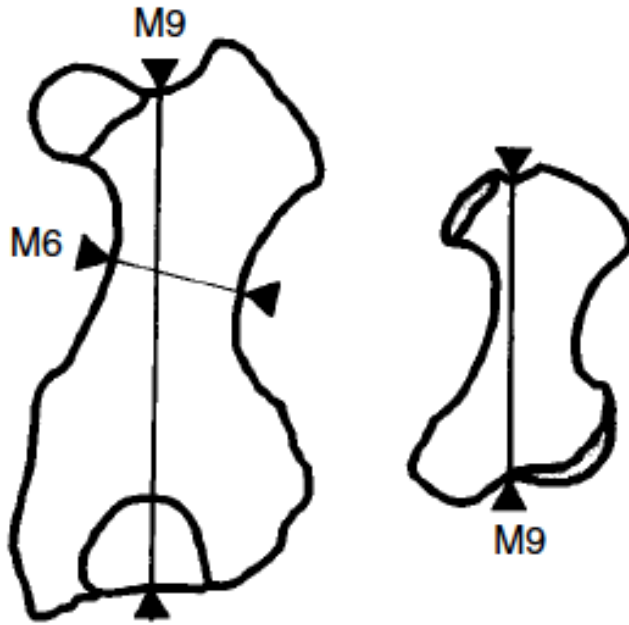
## Os coxae (pelvis)



M1: greatest length (on fused or unfused os coxae)  
M2: greatest breadth of crista ilium

\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)

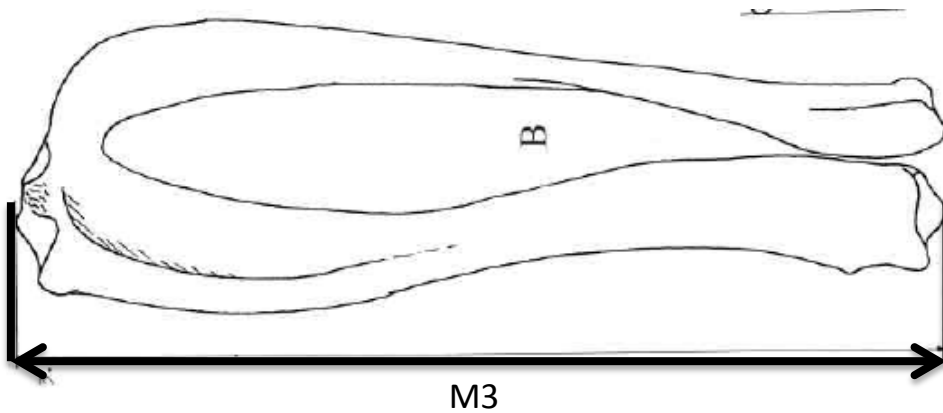
*Femur*



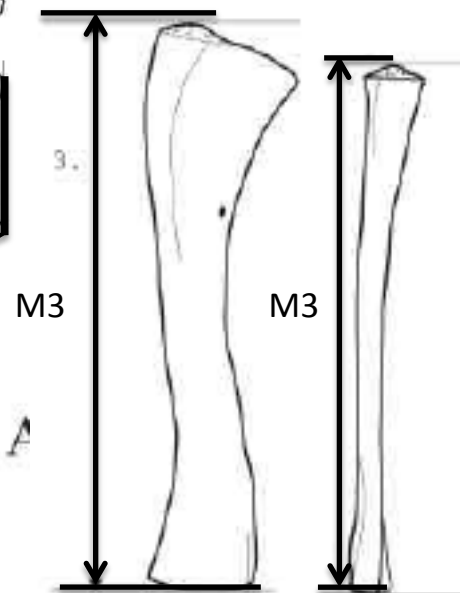
Cranial view

M9: smallest length of corpus (unfused and fused)  
 M6: smallest breadth of diaphysis \*calipers\*

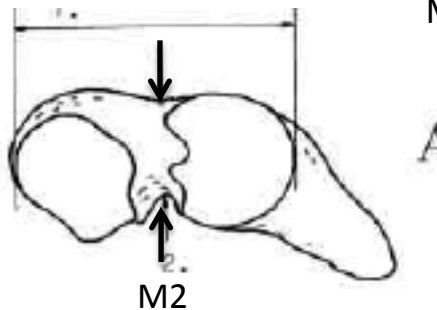
\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)



*Tibia/fibula*



M2: smallest depth between proximal articular surfaces of tibia \*calipers\*  
 M3: greatest length



\* Measurements from Ericson & Storå (1999)