



Figure 10.21. Growth series of the carpus and tarsus of the primitive diapsid *Hovasauros* showing the sequence of ossification. This follows the orientation of the digital arch, seen in Figure 10.18. **A–E**, Carpals. **F–K**, Tarsals. Abbreviations as in Figure 10.8. From Caldwell (1995).

plans and ways of life, such as living lizards and *Sphenodon*, but vary to a limited degree in one lineage that had recently adapted to an aquatic way of life. In the following Triassic period, there was a major radiation of both terrestrial and aquatic diapsids. Small lizardlike forms retained the pattern of the carpals, tarsals, and digits seen in *Thadeosaurus*. This pattern continues to the present in many lizard groups but has been conspicuously altered in the arboreal chameleons, many lin-