

comparison with the anterior dorsals the neural arch is lower, the neural spine longer, thicker, and not so broad antero-posteriorly.

The articulating surfaces of the zygapophyses are larger than in the anterior dorsals, the difference being principally in the breadth. Their outline is broadly oval, the proportion of breadth to length being about as 4 to 5. They slope at an angle of about 26 degrees to the horizontal and are farther apart than those of the anterior dorsals. The anterior border of the neural spine starts narrowly from between the prezygapophyses and is continued thinly upward to about the midheight of the spine. From each postzygapophysis a short, stout flange proceeds upward to the neural spine as lateral boundaries to a median excavation which becoming shallower in its upward course channels the posterior border of the neural spine to above its midlength.

The transverse processes are shorter than, and slender in comparison with, those of the anterior dorsals, and lack the latter's conspicuous development of flanges. They proceed directly outward from between the pre- and postzygapophyses with only a slight inclination upward. Their strongest connexion below is with the anterior border of the neural arch in the nature of a buttress merging with the prezygapophyses. The outline of their cross-section at midlength is somewhat oval with the greater diameter horizontal, more rounded in front than behind, and more than twice as broad as deep.

Measurements of Posterior Dorsal Vertebra of Paratype of Edmontosaurus.

	Mm.
Maximum height.....	498
Maximum breadth (distance between outer ends of transverse processes), about...	317
Length of centrum.....	75
Breadth of same.....	184
Height of same.....	182
Amount of concavity of posterior end of same.....	25
Height of neural spine above base of transverse process.....	220
Antero-posterior breadth of same at midheight.....	74
Thickness of same at midheight.....	21
Height of neural canal.....	41

RIBS.

The ribs of *Edmontosaurus* at present available for description belong to the paratype and consist of the pair in place on the cervical vertebra above described (Figure 30), the pair preserved with the posterior dorsal also already described (Figure 32), and two, presumably a pair, apparently belonging to the anterior dorsal vertebra shown in Figure 31.

Cervical Ribs. The ribs of the cervical vertebra, Figure 30, are double-headed and very short, and consist mainly of a triangular plate of bone, diminishing backward, composed of the shaft and the broad tubercle set in a vertical plane. The neck is given off below from the front of and at right angles to the shaft, its junction with the shaft being sharply angulated externally. The neck is broad antero-posteriorly, and thin, thickening internally for the formation of the head. This latter, connecting with the short parapophysis, is much broader antero-posteriorly, than deep. The posterior portion of the shaft is short, slender, and triangular in cross-section, being flat above, and keeled below by the backward continuation of the angulation at the outer termination of the neck.