

back, but slightly lower in elevation than the cerebrum, to the cerebellum beyond which it has a rapid descent to the foramen magnum. The inferior outline ascends gradually from the floor of the foramen magnum to the forwardly placed pituitary body which depends in line with the posterior part of the cerebrum. The lower outline of the olfactory lobes is horizontal in advance of the backwardly ascending lower surface of the cerebrum.

Viewing the cast from above or below the greatest breadth is across the cerebrum in great contrast to the comparatively slender olfactory lobes, and the less slender but narrow portion extending back from the cerebrum.

The brain of *Edmontosaurus*, relying on the proportions of the cast of the brain-cavity, was about two and a half times as long as its maximum height, i.e., from the lower end of the pituitary body to the level of the upper surface of the cerebrum (cerebral hemispheres). For a little over half its length forward from the foramen magnum it is narrow, angulated above, and constricted on the sides over a considerable area above the auditory nerve. Forward it broadens greatly into the cerebrum and ends narrowly in the olfactory lobes. The cerebellum rising with a steep posterior slope, is laterally compressed, but does not reach as great an elevation as the cerebrum which is the highest part of the brain. The angulation of the upper surface continues forward from the cerebellum and ends at a constriction defining the hinder limit of the cerebrum. A lateral angulation runs obliquely downward and forward from the cerebellum to above the trigeminal nerve apparently marking the posterior boundary of the optic lobe. The constriction just mentioned (posterior commissure) is continued down the sides in advance of the optic lobe between it and the cerebrum (or behind the primary fore-brain or *thalamencephalon* if it were recognizable).

The cerebrum is almost hemispherical in shape, broadly rounded in all directions above, and flatly convex transversely in its anterior surface which descends very rapidly to the olfactory lobes. Laterally where it reaches its greatest breadth it overhangs its flattened lower surface. The infundibulum extends downward in line with the posterior part of the cerebrum (from the primary fore-brain) narrowing below with a backward inclination and terminating in the pituitary body.

The olfactory lobes, not distinguishable as a pair in the cast, are produced horizontally forward and are together much broader than deep; they are transversely somewhat concave above and moderately convex below with a slight median, longitudinal angularity.

The medulla occupies about half the inferior length of the brain, and posteriorly is considerably higher than broad, angulated both above and below, with its greatest diameter at about midheight. Farther forward its sides are sunken, where the walls of the brain-case are thickened in the neighbourhood of the eighth nerve, and its lower surface becomes flattened, retaining, however, a slight transverse convexity.

Measurements of Cast of Brain-cavity of Edmontosaurus (paratype, Cat. No. 2289).

	Mm.
Length, posterior end of floor of foramen magnum to termination of optic lobes....	262
Breadth across cerebrum.....	77
Anterior height of olfactory lobes.....	15
Anterior breadth of olfactory lobes.....	32
Height vertically above lower end of pituitary body.....	98