Brown, *Cheneosaurus* Lambe, and *Edmontosaurus* Lambe. In fact a smooth margined normally shaped tooth as pointed as the type of *Trachodon* is not found in any of the above mentioned genera of Belly River and later Cretaceous times. If the name *Trachodon* is to be retained it can only be regarded as denoting a genus based on a tooth supplying as yet insufficient diagnostic characters. If the tooth is normal in shape the genus it represents is not recognizable among the many forms now known from comprehensive and well preserved material. If the tooth is abnormal it has little or no value from a palæontological standpoint and the name *Trachodon* had best be discontinued in use.

As a result of the variety of hadrosaurs discovered of late years, principally in the Cretaceous of Alberta, Canada, we now have accurate knowledge of many genera displaying a wonderful variance in cranial development in crested and non-crested forms from *Stephanosaurus*, with a skull higher than long, to *Diclonius* with a lengthened and very depressed head.

Hatcher in 1902[6] in a paper on the genera and species of *Trachodontidae*, expressed the opinion that two genera only, *Trachodon* Leidy and *Claosaurus* Marsh (represented by *C. agilis*), should be retained of the many proposed prior to 1892. That many of the genera and species referred to in his paper are founded on insufficient material is obvious. The many discoveries of late years of crested and non-crested types make it desirable that a thorough revision of the family should be now undertaken.

As regards the name of the family, for the reception of the various genera of North American Cretaceous bipedal, herbivorous dinosaurs, the term *Hadrosauridae* was proposed by Cope in 1869[7]. (1871), and has precedence to *Trachodontidae* used by Lydekker in 1888[8], and later by Marsh in 1890[9]. Quite apart from any question of precedence the name *Hadrosauridae* is much to be preferred of the two when we consider the materia' on which the genera *Trachodon* and *Hadrosaurus* are founded. The characters of *Trachodon* are unknown beyond those of the single mandibular tooth constituting the type, although many have been assigned to it for which there is no warrant. The material on which *Hadrosaurus* rests includes a number of cervical, dorsal, and caudal vertebræ, the principal bones of the fore and hind limbs, an ilium, an ischium, a portion of a dentary bone, and a number of both upper and lower teeth; unfortunately the cranium is not represented.

[6]The genera and species of the Trachodontidae (Hadrosauridae, Claosauridae) Marsh. Annals of the Carnegie Museum, vol. I, pp. 377-386.
[7]The extinct Batrachia, Reptilia, and Aves of North America, Trans. Am. Philos. Soc. vol. XIV, new series, 1871, p. 91.
[8]Cat. of fossil Reptilia and Amphibia in Brit. Mus., pt. I, 1888, p. 241.
[9]Additional characters of the Ceratopsidae, with notice of new Cretaceous dinosaurs. Am. Journ. Sci., third series, vol. XXXIX, 1890, p. 424.