

Hadrosauridae.

Subfamily <i>Hadrosaurinae</i>	Subfamily <i>Saurolophinae</i>	Subfamily <i>Stephanosaurinae</i>
Forms large.	Forms large.	Forms of variable size.
Posterior height of skull variable.	Skull high posteriorly.	Skull high: relatively short.
Supraorbital region flat.	Supraorbital crest developed.	Supraorbital region elevated into hood, or dome.
Fronto-parietal area enlarged.	Fronto-parietal area moderately large.	Fronto-parietal area reduced.
Nasals extending far forward.	Nasals extending far forward.	Nasals receded.
Anterior nares transversely confluent.	Anterior nares transversely confluent.	Anterior nares separated by premaxillaries.
Nasal passages anteriorly not enclosed in bone.	Nasal passages anteriorly not enclosed in bone.	Nasal passages enclosed by premaxillaries, and greatly enlarged in supraorbital region.
Premaxillaries confined to an anterior position.	Premaxillaries confined to an anterior position.	Premaxillaries prolonged backward and entering largely into formation of hood or dome.
Lachrymal of moderate size.	Lachrymal large.	Lachrymal reduced.
Ischium pointed distally.	Ischium expanded distally.	Ischium expanded distally.
Genera:	Genera:	Genera:
<i>Gryposaurus</i> . Belly River formation.	<i>Prosaurolophus</i> . Belly River formation.	<i>Stephanosaurus</i> . Belly River formation.
<i>Kritosaurus</i> . Ojo Alamo beds of New Mexico = ?Edmonton formation.	<i>Saurolophus</i> . Edmonton formation.	<i>Corythosaurus</i> . Belly River formation.
<i>Edmontosaurus</i> . Edmonton formation.		
<i>"Claosaurus"</i> . Lance formation.		<i>Cheneosaurus</i> . Edmonton formation.
<i>Diclonius</i> . Lance formation.		? <i>Hypacrosaurus</i> . Edmonton formation.

From the above comparison of the subfamilies of the *Hadrosauridae* it is apparent that the *Hadrosaurinae* and the *Saurolophinae* show a closer approach to each other than to the *Stephanosaurinae*. These last stand apart with very marked and striking characteristics in about an equal degree from both the others. In them there is a supraorbital enlargement of the skull due to the surprisingly great development and backward extension of the premaxillaries and nasals. In the *Saurolophinae* instead of a general superior enlargement of the skull there is a crest over the eyes, formed by the nasals in *Prosaurolophus*, and, according to Brown, by the nasals, prefrontals, and frontals in *Saurolophus*.

The only one of the above listed characters common to the *Saurolophinae* and the *Stephanosaurinae* is the distal expansion of the ischium. It was this "footed" form of ischium, discovered by the writer in 1898, and first described by him in 1902¹, in connexion with his original description of *Trachodon* (*Stephanosaurus*) *marginatus*, and not until then known in association with any type of orthopod (predentate) dinosaur, that was considered by Hatcher to belong to "some member of the Theropoda"

¹Contributions to Canadian Palaeontology, vol. III (quarto), pt. II.