

As with most *Ceratopsia*, the outer and upper surfaces of the skull are marked by vascular grooves, notably so on the horn-core, the postfrontal above, and the posterior processes.

The magnificent specimen here described has been skillfully prepared for study by Mr. Charles H. Sternberg, who discovered it last summer on Red Deer river, Alberta, on the south-west side of the river, about twelve miles below the mouth of Berry creek. The plates are reproductions from excellent photographs taken by Mr. Geo. G. Clarke.

The genus *Styracosaurus* is distinguished from *Ceratops*, Marsh. by having incipient instead of well developed supra-orbital horn-cores, by the shorter squamosals, and by the intraparietal fontanelles of moderate size, instead of greatly enlarged ones enclosed by the squamosals and parietals together.

From *Monoclonius*, Cope, it differs in its greater size, the smaller fontanelles of the frill, the larger squamosals, and in having a straight, upright nasal horn instead of one which curves backward.

In *Styracosaurus* the shape and position of the nasal horn-core, the spike-shaped outgrowths from the back of the frill, the long postfrontal fontanelle, and the great size of the supra-temporal fossæ are additional characters separating this from all other known genera of *Ceratopsia*.

It is not possible to arrive at a definite conclusion regarding the generic and specific affinities of *Monoclonius sphenocerus*, Cope, from Montana, on account of the fragmentary condition of the material on which this species is based, and the very small part of the skull represented. The general resemblance of Cope's specimen, which includes the nasals, the nasal horn-core and the left premaxilla, to the corresponding parts of *Styracosaurus albertensis* suggests the advisability of referring the Montana species to the genus *Styracosaurus*. It is likely, however, that the species are not the same. In so far as a comparison can be made between *M. sphenocerus* and *Styracosaurus albertensis* it is seen that in Cope's species the nasal horn-core is farther forward on the nasals, is proportionately shorter, and more laterally compressed, with a much greater antero-posterior diameter at the base. The nasals in front of the horn descend rapidly instead of rising conspicuously before they curve downward, and the nasal opening is larger and placed more under the horn. These differences are regarded as probably indicating a specific but not a generic distinctness.

MEASUREMENTS.

Feet. Inches.

Maximum length of specimen from midway between the points of the back processes . .	6	1½
Greatest breadth of same across the processes . .	4	8½