THE OTTAWA NATURALIST.

being about four to six times their diameter distant from each other. The polygonal ones have an average diameter of about three-sixteenths of an inch, and, as in the trunk, a slight increase in size is observed in those near the conical plates. Along the side of the body the conical plates have their long diameter in a fore and aft direction.

The scale patterns above described are probably distinctive of the species, and will no doubt, with the known ones of other Cretaceous herbivorous dinosaurs, prove a reliable aid in specific determination.

The skin impression of a third Cretaceous herbivorous dinosaur, shewn in plate XVII accompanying this paper, is part of a large area of epidermal markings, from above the hip, preserved with an almost complete skeleton of a trachodont obtained by the vertebrate palæontological expedition of 1912 from the Edmonton formation on Red Deer river, and now exhibited as a panel mount in the museum of the Geological Survey. This specimen was thought to be referable to Trachodon marginatus of the Belly River formation and was provisionally assigned to that species. As the scale pattern of the integument of T. marginatus is now definitely known and proves to be quite different from that of the Edmonton specimen it is clear that the latter is not referable, to T. marginatus. It is now known with certainty that T. marginatus had a footed-ischium but unfortunately in the Edmonton specimen the distal ends of the ischia are not preserved.

The epidermal markings found with the Edmonton specimen and already briefly described in a paper* by the writer, are natural moulds and casts of non-imbricating scales of which some are larger than others. The larger ones are flat or slightly convex, polygonal in outline, and average about a quarter of an inch in diameter; they are aggregated in irregularly oval clusters from two to three inches in greater diameter, and about threequarters of an inch apart. Between the clusters are minute, tubercle-like scales averaging about one-tenth of an inch in diameter and forming the general ground-work of the pattern.

This scale pattern is of the same general character as that of *Trachodon annectens* (Marsh), as described and figured by Osborn[‡] in a specimen from upper Cretaceous beds in Converse county, Wyoming, U.S.A., but is more pronounced; the oval clusters of plate-like scales are larger, and the scales composing them have a greater average diameter. The small sized tubercle-like scales are much the same as in the Wyoming specimen.

 The Ottawa Naturalist, May, 1913. The manus in a specimen of Trachodon from the Edmonton formation of Alberta.
2 On, cit.

134

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