the nasals, that is along the whole of the latter's length. A long, narrow vacuity in the crest occurs between the nasals and the lower premaxillary expansion.

A broad, shallow groove runs obliquely upward and slightly backward across the lower portion of the premaxillary a short distance in advance of the anterior end of the jugal. This groove was considered to mark the back termination of the lower part of the premaxillary ("lower limb of the premaxilla") in the original description of the skull of *Stephanosaurus*. What was then named prefrontal is now clearly seen to be the greatly expanded postero-inferior part of the premaxillary as the structure of the bone is continuous across the groove. The prefrontal is small and assists in the formation of the orbital rim between the lachrymal and the postfrontal. The small frontal is excluded from the orbital rim by the prefrontal and postfrontal, and is well under the anterior, lower surface of the naso-premaxillary process.

In the light of our increased knowledge of the structure of the skull of *Stephanosaurus* the original description of the skull of *Corythosaurus* Brown can be amended in certain particulars. What was called prefrontal (Figure 39I) is now clearly seen to be premaxillary. The bone above the orbit determined by Brown as frontal is prefrontal. The frontal is small, as in *Stephanosaurus*, and is hidden beneath the crest. What is named frontal above the postfrontal and squamosal and forming the lower, hinder border of the crest is nasal. The front part of the crest is not nasal but the prolongation upward of the premaxillary. If the suture in the anterior part of the crest in Brown's figure of *Corythosaurus*, marking the back termination of the nasal (premaxillary) be correct then the whole of the crest above the narrow central vacuity may be nasal. If this line be not a suture then the premaxillaries form the upper part of the crest somewhat as in *Stephanosaurus*.

In the *Stephanosaurinæ* the premaxillaries separate the external nares and nasal passages, the latter being enclosed outwardly by an upward growth of the floor of the passage and a downward bend of the roof of the same.

In *Stephanosaurus* the nasal passages lead up into the front part of a large double chamber within the crest, the entry being made at about the midheight of the chamber on either side of a vertical median septum. This nasal chamber occupies the greater part of the crest within, is flanked outwardly by the premaxillary and nasal bones and is somewhat over 150 mm. in height, and narrow from side to side, with a fore-and-aft diameter about three-fifths the height. An exit from the chamber is present below posteriorly leading downward. The position of the chamber is indicated externally by the greater convexity of the crest laterally in an area surrounding the narrow central vacuity. The Stephanosaurinid form of the external nares of *Corythosaurus* and *Cheneosaurus* point to the presence of a nasal chamber in these genera also.

It may be stated here that the determination of the nasal bone in *Stephanosaurus* rests not only on the evidence of the skull shown in Figure 39H, but also on that of fragmentary stephanosaurinid crania in which the sutural surfaces for the nasals are preserved in complete frontals.

In the brain-case of the skull of *Stephanosaurus* (Figure 39H) the sutures can be readily traced between the presphenoid and orbitosphenoid, and between the orbitosphenoid and alisphenoid. Also the suture between