The portion of the articular preserved in the disarticulated skull, although imperfect behind and possibly in front gives the depth and thickness of the bone apparently where it is stoutest. It is thinnest below and rises on its inner side slightly above the upper border of the splenial. Outwardly it displays a flattened surface directed obliquely downward, for attachment to the surangular, and having a depth equal to about two-thirds of the total depth of the bone. Above this surface is the remaining one-third of the depth of the bone directed outward, and supplying a free surface which in its anterior part is slightly concave and constitutes the small contribution of the articular to the mandibular cotylus. The narrow lower border of the articular fits into the groove in the surangular mentioned in the description of that bone as occurring above the posterior end of its surface for the attachment of the angular. Continuing backward the articular probably rose still higher above the upper border of the splenial, as restored in Figure 20, reliance being placed to some extent on the shape of the articular in *Gryposaurus*. The articular in advance of its contribution to the cotylus, in view of the fact that there is a space left between the splenial and the surangular when these bones are in position, may have continued forward as a moderately thin bone between the inner vertical face of the flange of the surangular and the concave outer surface of the splenial, and supported below by the horizontal shelf of the surangular. However, the possibility of the presence of a prearticular should not be overlooked.

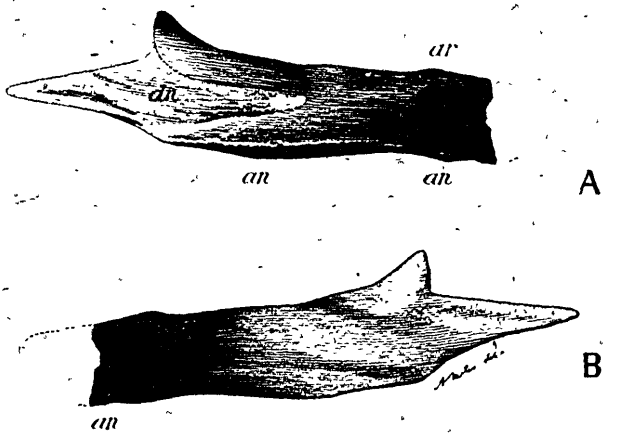

Figure 24. Left splenial of Edmontosaurus, Cat. No. 2289; ½ natural size. A, outer view; B, inner view; *an*, surface for angular; *ar*, surface for articular; *dn*, surface for dentary.

Splenial. (*Sp.*). *Figures 20 and 24.* This element is a moderately thin plate of bone of about the same general thickness as the angular but deeper and shorter, and is in contact with the angular, the dentary, and the articular, inferiorly with the angular, antero-externally with the dentary, and postero-externally with the articular.

It is deepest at about one-third of its length from the front where a thin process, developed from the superior border, curves outwardly over the supero-internal termination of the dentary behind the dental magazine.