midline, is the supra-occipito-paroccipital arch. Between the parietal and inner part of the squamosals and the hinder border of the supra-occipital, the space, representing apparently a confluence of the posttemporal fenestræ occasioned by the very limited entry of the parietal into the occiput, extends forward for at least 50 mm., beyond which it has not been possible to follow it. Issuing from either side of the space is a well-defined

groove (Figure 6, d) in the squamosal which ascends outward to the upper surface of the bone and there disappears. Between the squamosal and the supra-occipital, and below the groove is what appears to be a foraminal opening (Figure 6, e).

Basisphenoid (Bs.). Figures 5, 6, 7, and 26. This element, preceding the basi-occipital in the basicranial axis, and constituting the inferior member of the parietal segment of the cranium, is a robust bone of distinctive shape. It is in contact behind with the basi-occipital, above with the alisphenoids and orbitosphenoids, and presumably supero-posteriorly with the proötics also, but except in front where it runs beneath the orbitosphenoids its upper boundaries cannot be made out in the material available. Anteriorly it extends forward, without trace of suture, as the parasphenoid.

In inferior aspect this bone is broad posteriorly, contracts forward, and then throws off to either side, from slightly in advance of what is considered to be its midlength, a stout process which is directed outward and slightly downward to connect with the upper border of the pterygoid between that bone's alar extensions. In front of the processes the bone narrows rapidly to the breadth of the slender parasphenoid. The outline of the bone, as seen from below, may be said to be irregularly star-shaped with five rays composed of the anterior constriction, the lateral pterygoid processes, and the postero-lateral angles, the rays represented by the processes being longer than the others.

The lower surface of the basisphenoid is crossed at about its midlength by a strong transverse ridge connecting the two processes infero-posteriorly. Behind this ridge the lower surface of the bone lies in the general plane of the basi-occipital, is transversely concave, and postero-laterally is rugosely tumid next to and supplementing the basi-occipital tubercles. The posterior slope of the transverse ridge faces backward and very slightly downward. In advance of the ridge the surface of the bone between the processes is widely concave in all directions, and is inclined strongly upward so as to face obliquely forward and downward, much as in *Iguanodon*. Medially on the ridge a small, tongue-shaped process is developed which points downward with a slight backward curve.

The pterygoid processes are flattened above and below, are thickest behind, and narrow to the front, the cross-section at the base being triangular with the apex of the triangle directed forward, and the sides lengthened. They terminate bluntly. Covering their thick, obtuse ends and extending inward with decreasing breadth for a distance of over 60 mm., on their front faces is a roughened surface denoting contact with the pterygoid. Between this articular surface and the parasphenoid the bone comes to a sharp edge.

Supero-laterally, above its contraction behind the processes for the pterygoid, it sends outward a thin, triangular, wedge-shaped flange, set at an angle to the horizontal so that its upper face is inclined forward. 8329-2