

bone, which supplies the greater part of the cotylus for the articulation of the quadrate, is stout and ascends in front against the back surface of the coronoid process.

The teeth are of the usual trachodont type and are in from two to three rows in the grinding surface of the lower jaw. A satisfactory examination of the inner enamelled surface of the lower teeth has not been possible, but in two of the teeth seen from the inner side, the margin appears to be smooth, or nearly so.

The edentulous part of the dentary is short and decurved and is covered in front for a little more than half of its length by the prementary.

The front margin of the premaxilla, for a distance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches on each side of their median sutural union, is notched in a regular manner. On each side of the dentate edge the margin curves concavely upward and then merges into the extensive, depressed, lateral expansion.

Superiorly, the prementary conforms to the shape of the premaxillaries. Its antero-lateral border rises on each side of a sunken median portion which would receive the notched end of the premaxillaries if the jaws were brought together. Posterolaterally, the prementary expands outward, producing a surface which is concave above and conforms to the shape of the lower surface of the lateral premaxillary expansion. This concave surface terminates outwardly behind in a short pointed process. Antero-laterally, the bone is excavated beneath the border of the upper surface. The retreating lower median surface ends posteriorly in two processes, one on each side of the symphysis, the anterior end of the dentaries being excavated to receive them. These processes are longer than broad and thin vertically. The prementary is one-third the length of the dentary and one-fourth that of the complete lower jaw.

The skin impressions found with the skeleton to which this skull belongs are natural moulds and casts from the hinder part of the body between the femur and the base of the tail. The impressions are of non-imbricating, polygonal scales, smooth and convex on the upper surface, and varying in diameter from $\frac{1}{8}$ up to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, with an average breadth of about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. In the considerable integumental area revealed, the scales vary in size between the above limits without any definite pattern arrangement.

It may be found by further study and comparison that the Belly River species *Trachodon scheyni*, established by the writer in 1902,* principally on the evidence of teeth, is the same as

*Contributions to Canadian Paleontology, vol. III (quarto), pt. II.