

each side of the posterior end of the postfrontal fontanelle and between it and the supratemporal fossa a small part of it remains, shewing its sutural contact with the postfrontal. Where the upper median portion of the parietal has been broken there is a short transverse bar across the midline, which appears to mark the posterior limit below of the postfrontal fontanelle. Behind this bar is a small, shallow, oblong depression. The very large excavations beneath the postfrontals, the supratemporal fossæ, debouch widely backward with a smooth, lower surface, or floor, formed of the parietal and the squamosal. Although mainly beneath the postfrontal, this fossa extends laterally at its exit beneath the squamosal on the outer side, and the anterior end of the parietal inwardly, these three bones together composing the roof of the excavation at its mouth where they come to a sharp, overhanging, free edge, which slopes upward from about the middle of the back part of the squamosal, obliquely forward and inward and then descends backward, apparently without interruption, if the specimen were perfect, as the lateral edge of the median portion of the parietal. The smooth floor of the supratemporal fossa extends backward beyond its main opening toward the anterior end of the parietal fontanelle and inward beneath the median portion of the parietal, which it undercuts, leaving a free, overhanging edge, and at a higher level enters a subsidiary fossa, which is directed obliquely inward and backward and terminates next to the midline of the skull, where it is separated only by a thin bony partition from the corresponding excavation on the other side. These subsidiary fossæ, one on each side of the midline, beneath the parietal, are behind the transverse bar already mentioned,

The parietal crest evidently rose behind at a rather steep angle during the life of the animal. In the specimen now described the crest has been crushed and bent downward, with the result that the parietal has been broken across behind the postfrontal fontanelle and pulled back, leaving the gap in the upper surface, as seen in the two photographic reproductions of the skull accompanying this paper.

The bone forming the margin of the postfrontal fontanelle comes to a thin rounded edge and within the fontanelle near its anterior end is another transverse bar not so stout as, but longer than, the one behind.

The lachrymal foramen is seen between the maxilla and the nasal in advance of the back end of the former bone. It has been reduced in vertical diameter by the downward pressure to which the skull has been subjected.