

species of *Trachodon** (and possibly also of the genera *Monoclonius* and *Triceratops* and their allies), in which the teeth move upward in well defined grooves in the inner surface of the outer wall of the dental chamber, whilst the surface of the inner wall of the chamber is comparatively even and smooth. The partitions between the alveoli in *Dryptosaurus* seem to form part of, and to be continuations or extensions of, the inner surface of the outer dentary wall inward toward the dentary plate with which they are apparently not connected. In the left ramus of the specimen shewn in figure 1, the crowns of all the teeth except the twelfth are broken off close to the alveolar border leaving sections of their bases exposed at this level, so that the exact position of the teeth is definitely determined. In the right ramus of the same specimen, however, seven of the teeth (seen only in the right aspect of the specimen) are preserved intact. In the specimen figured in plate II fourteen teeth of the left ramus are preserved, whilst in advance of the anterior full-sized tooth a small tooth partially protudes at a lower level. This tooth is apparently an additional one in the series and not a successional tooth, making the total number, in the complete dental series, fifteen. It is truncated posteriorly so as to be similar in shape to some of the teeth described by Leidy, under the name *Deinodon horridus*,** as being peculiar in form, and to a tooth referred to by the writer in his description of *Ornithomimus altus**** as being from the anterior portion of the jaw. No successional teeth have been observed in either of the specimens of *Dryptosaurus* from the Edmonton series. The teeth of this species (without reference to such as may be considered to be incisors) are carinated on their anterior and posterior edges, the carinations being minutely serrated, with about ten to twelve denticulations in a space of 5 mm. They are lenticular in section above (figure 7), but in passing downward a

* Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, vol. III (Quarto), part II, "On Vertebrata of the Mid-Cretaceous of the North West Territory," by Henry Fairfield Osborn and Lawrence M. Lambe, pp. 73 and 78. 1902.

** Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. Extinct Vertebrata from the Judith River and Great Lignite Formations of Nebraska, by Joseph Leidy. 1860, p. 144, plate 9, figs. 37-40.

*** Contributions to Canadian Palæontology. 1902, pp. 53, pl. XIV.