

underlaps the postfrontal. Postero-externally it sends downward and outward a large, laterally compressed process which, narrowing as it descends, curves slightly forward external to the para-occipital process of the exoccipital which supports it along its posterior curve. Postero-internally it extends inward behind the supratemporal fossa and is separated from its fellow only by the narrow, backward extension of the parietal ridge. Infero-externally toward the front it develops a short, stout process which descends with a strong forward and outward inclination on the anterior face of the quadrate. Between this process and the large posterior one the bone is excavated for the reception of the head of the quadrate.

Within the supratemporal fossa in the concavely and upwardly curved posterior face of the opening the squamosal in its inward course is above the parietal, the line of contact between the two bones being at a considerable distance below the plane of the upper surface of the skull. Internally it abuts vertically against the narrow posterior extension of the parietal and completes its enclosure of the supratemporal opening behind by a short forward prolongation on to the median bar.

The forward extension of the squamosal contributing to the formation of the supratemporal arcade is as broad as the portion of the postfrontal to the under surface of which it is applied. It is thin on its inner side and thickens outwardly to the cotylus for the quadrate. It extends forward to near the anterior border of the supratemporal fossa, and its thin inner edge together with the equally thin edge of the postfrontal forms the boundary of the opening externally.

Viewing the skull from above the posterior outline of the squamosals between the pendant process is almost transverse with only a slight curve forward. The squamosal in its upper surface curves slightly downward in its outward course from the parietal. Externally it bends rapidly downward to the descending outer face of the process. Postero-inferiorly the squamosals approach each other closely on either side of the parietal's extremely narrow entry into the occiput. The posterior border of the squamosal for some distance outward from the parietal is heavy and rounded. Farther out, above the exoccipital, it becomes sharp-edged, at first ending freely but in the process closely applied to and coinciding with the par-occipital process. Except along its posterior border the squamosal process is free from the para-occipital process and separated from it by a narrow space.

*Measurements of the Squamosal of Edmontosaurus, Paratype, Cat. No. 2289.*

	Mm.
Length, from posterior border to anterior termination beneath the postfrontal. . . . .	195
Breadth, distance obliquely outward and downward from contact with parietal in posterior border to lower end of postero-external process, about . . . . .	225
Breadth in supratemporal arcade . . . . .	80
Thickness obliquely upward and outward at midlength of cotylus . . . . .	50
Intero-posterior thickness (vertical) at contact with parietal . . . . .	36
Thickness of process at about its middepth and midbreadth . . . . .	11

*Frontal. (F.). Figures 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, and 26.* This element has a rather flat external surface of irregular shape, and longer than broad in about the proportion of 3 to 2. The suture along the midline between the pair is straight and well defined. Posteriorly the bone meets the