

areas of the skin of the species described by the writer in 1902,* under the name *Trachodon marginatus*. A figure of the surface markings of a small portion of the skin of this species accompanied the writer's original description, but the new material brings to light with wonderful distinctness features additional to those already known, and discloses a tubercular pattern of surface ornamentation as unique as it is unexpected.

Trachodon marginatus was founded on an admirably preserved maxilla and lower mandibular ramus, with teeth in place having a definite marginal sculpture, and on many bones of one individual with skin impressions. Provisionally assigned to this species were slender ischia ending distally in a foot-shaped expansion, a pubic bone, a femur, tibiae and other elements of the skeleton. That the association of the footed-ischium with *T. marginatus* was correct is borne out by the remains of two individuals** collected last summer with which the maxillæ and lower jaw are present in one, and the ischia in both. A comparison of the new material with that on which the species was based entirely establishes the correctness of the writer's original description. It is with one of these specimens of last summer's collection that the skin impressions are preserved. These impressions are from the side in the trunk region, and along the tail. In the former, depressed conical plates or scales, having an oval basal outline, occur at intervals with much smaller, polygonal, tubercle-like, non-imbricating plates filling the interspaces. The conical plates strongly resemble limpets in shape, and are about twice their diameter apart. They reach a size of about one and a half inches in length and one and a quarter inches in breadth, with a height of about five-sixteenths of an inch. The comparatively small, intervening plates resemble the smaller sized plates of *Protorosaurus belli*, and of *Trachodon annectens*, Marsh, as described by Osborn.† They range in diameter from about one-eighth up to two-eighths of an inch, an increase in size occurring toward the conical plates round which the largest ones form a ring. A marked feature of the conical scales is a radial crinkling which is most pronounced at the basal circumference and extends about half way up the sloping surface.

In the tail the same scale pattern is continued but in a less striking manner, its component parts being reduced in size. The conical plates are more nearly circular in basal outline, with a diameter of about half an inch, and a proportionately lower relief. They are relatively farther apart than those of the trunk,

* Op. cit., p. 71, pls. iii-x. ** Expedition of 1913; found by Mr. Charles H. Sternberg.

† Memoirs of Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., new series, vol. i, pl. ii; Integument of the Iguanodont dinosaur *Trachodon*, pls. vi and vii.