

2 miles east of the mouth of Little Sandhill creek. The specimen consists of all the cranium and mandible in advance of a line passing irregularly down from the front end of the supratemporal fossæ, and supplies the shape of the mandible, and the true length of the snout which is apparently restored to too great a length in the genotype described by Brown in 1916.¹ In the Geological Survey skull the premaxillary and nasal bones are complete and give the proper extent and manner of union of the nasal anteriorly with the upper limb of the premaxillary, the true outline of the posterior termination of the lower limb of the premaxillary, and the position and shape of the posterior end of the nasals. Both the upper and lower teeth are well preserved. The specimen proves that in *Prosaurolophus* the "crest" is formed entirely from the nasals and not chiefly from the frontals as supposed by Brown. In Figure 38F the posterior end of the skull is restored from Brown's figure of the genotype. The skull of *Prosaurolophus* is thus seen to be much shorter than originally described and more in accord with the outline of *Saurolophus* Brown, from the Edmonton formation.

A great advance was made in our knowledge of the structure of the skull of *Stephanosaurus* by the discovery in 1917 in the Belly River formation, Red Deer river, of a skull of *S. marginatus* much more complete and better preserved than the one described by the writer in 1914.² In the 1917 specimen (Figure 39H) the extraordinary contour of the head is fully given, and as most of the sutures are traceable, the boundaries of the various elements are revealed, clearing up points of doubt as regards the determination of the bones not only in *Stephanosaurus* but also in *Corythosaurus* and *Cheneosaurus*, other known members of the subfamily.

In the *Stephanosaurinae* the premaxillaries are greatly extended and enlarged posteriorly relegating the nasals to a position surprisingly far back in the skull.

In *Stephanosaurus* the top of the skull bears a high hood or crest, narrow from front to back, and laterally compressed, from whose posterior base there is a comparatively slender backward prolongation forming a process which reaches far beyond the occiput at a considerable distance above the level of the parieto-squamosal bar. The crest with its posterior extension is made up of the premaxillary and nasal bones. The inferior portion of the premaxillaries is greatly expanded posteriorly to form the central, lower part of the crest proper on either side. Superiorly the premaxillaries form the whole of the crest above, rising vertically in front and descending as steeply behind, thence continuing backward to take part in the formation of the posterior process. The nasals extend obliquely upward and forward from in advance of the small frontals and appear externally in the crest between the broad hinder termination of the inferior part of the premaxillaries (which cannot properly be referred to as a *lower limb* of the premaxillary) and the posterior descending portion of the premaxillaries above. They also extend narrowly backward beyond the frontals as part of the crest prolongation constituting the lower surface of the process, embracing the premaxillaries from below, and more posteriorly enveloping them externally also. In the back part of the crest, therefore, and in the crest-prolongation, the premaxillaries are between

¹Bull. Am. Mus. Nat. Hist., vol. XXXV, pp. 701-708, figs 1 and 3.

²The Ottawa Naturalist, vol. XXVIII, pp. 17-20, plate I.