connexion. In *Camptosaurus* the supra-occipital bounded the foramen magnum above and in *Edmontosaurus* it is probable that it occupied the same position.

The opisthotic portion of the exoccipital-opisthotic complex extends backward, with a slight inclination upward from the horizontal, and develops posteriorly a large forwardly hooked paroccipital process directed outward and downward beneath the squamosal process which it supports and resembles somewhat in general shape, and beyond which its pointed end projects.

Above the lateral convexity of the occipital condyle is a concave surface in which are four foramina (Figures 26 and 27, IX, X, XI, jug. v, a. c. f., XII) to be referred to later, piercing the exoccipital. A strong, backwardly directed ridge, springing from the basi-occipital, bounds the convexity above and merges farther back into the lower marginal curve of the paroccipital process. Above the ridge the external surface is widely channelled longitudinally behind the fenestra ovalis (Figure 26, fen. ov.), and it is in this upper depression that the division between the opisthotic and the epiotic would be expected. In this channel was probably lodged the stapes whose anterior end closed the fenestra ovalis.

Supra-occipital (Soc.). Figures, 4, 5, and 6. Extending back from the transversely angulated upper rim of the foramen magnum is an extensive flat surface of bone which lies between the paroccipital processes of the exoccipital and broadens backward with an inclination upward from the horizontal. No indications of sutures are found in this region and evidently the supra-occipital which would be expected here in the midline, and the exoccipitals have completely coössified. It is impossible, therefore, to determine definitely the limits of the supra-occipital, but it is thought probable that the greater part if not all of this surface is supplied by the supra-occipital and that this bone entered into the formation of the foramen magnum above, confining the exoccipitals to the flanks of the opening somewhat as in *Diclonius mirabilis* as figured by Cope (1883, pl. VII).

A definite ridge extends backward from the foramen magnum along the midline of this supposed supra-occipital surface, and anteriorly on either side of the ridge the bone is widely excavated upward behind the foramen magnum, the exoccipitals flanking the excavations externally.

The back border of this surface is straight transversely for some distance outward from the midline and then suddenly acquires a greater backward protrusion which curves evenly outward into the paroccipital process. On the upper face of the protruded border on each side are curved impressed lines (Figure 8, c) which may indicate the posteroexternal limit of the supra-occipital.

The anterior contact of the supra-occipital with the parietal is not seen, but posteriorly there is a space between these two bones, a low space which extends outward for a short distance, about 20 mm., from the midline beneath the squamosals.

Viewing the skull from below, its extension backward from the foramen magnum is conspicuous. A noteworthy feature, in a posterior aspect, is the lowness of the parieto-squamosal arch in comparison with its breadth, as well as the smallness of the parietal contribution to the arch. Beneath this arch, following its curve, and closely applied to it, except near the