

to be a small separate bone, which is regarded as a supraorbital. The slender postorbital bar is formed by a process sent down from the postfrontal to meet one rising from the jugal. The opening is bounded beneath by the jugal, and in front by the prefrontal, lachrymal and jugal. In the upper anterior part of the opening there is a conspicuous emargination of the rim bounded in front and above by the prefrontal and below by the lachrymal which sends up a short, stout process from its posterior border behind the emargination. What appears to be the opening of the lachrymal canal is here visible within the indentation.

The lateral temporal fossa is more than twice as high as wide and is narrowly rounded at its front lower termination. It is bounded in its lower half by the jugal, and in its upper half by the postfrontal anteriorly, by the postfrontal and squamosal above and by the squamosal and quadrate posteriorly. The jugal connects with the quadrate for some distance above the upper end of the quadrato-jugal.

Anteriorly, the jugal effects a strong union with the maxilla below and the lachrymal above. The lachrymal meets the maxilla below in advance of its union with the jugal and connects with the nasal for a short distance, separating the prefrontal from the long, backwardly directed lower limb of the premaxilla.

The nasal extends back as far as the posterior end of the postfrontal and meets the frontal in a coarsely dentate, transverse suture. The frontal is about as broad as long and does not reach the orbital rim. Antero-laterally this bone connects with the postfrontal and supraorbital, postero-laterally it is met by the postfrontal and behind by the parietal. The naso-frontal surface between the eyes is flat and at a slightly lower level than the upper orbital rims.

The supratemporal fossa is angularly oval, with the greater diameter fore and aft. It is enclosed in front about equally by the parietal and postfrontal, and on the outside by the postfrontal and squamosal. The frontal does not quite reach the anterior margin of the fossa. The squamosal passes inward behind the opening to meet the parietal, but to what extent the latter bone contributes to the formation of the posterior border is not known, as the position of the squamoso-parietal suture has not yet been determined. The coalesced parietals form a narrow median bar, separating the two openings.

Viewing the skull from the side, the thin edge of the angular is visible for a short distance beneath the posterior end of the dentary, and the articular appears to a limited extent at the extreme end of the mandible above the surangular. This last