maximum thickness proximally. Both ends are enlarged, the proximal one more than the distal one. In comparison with the ulna, the radius is more slender throughout, with less disparity in the size of the ends. At midheight the shaft has an elliptical outline in cross-section as in the ulna but smaller, the diameters in the two bones being in about the proportion of 4 to 5. The outline of the proximal end in superior aspect is nearly square with the greater diameter transverse and the outer and posterior sides fitting into the angular excavation of the ulna. The increase in the size of the proximal end is rapid on the inner and hinder faces, particularly on the latter. Externo-anteriorly for some distance below the upper end the bone narrows outwardly forming a vertical ridge, most protrudent above, which is rugosely striated in the direction of its length and is in close contact, when the bone is in position, with the ulna. The lower end is angulated internally and thickens toward the outer side where it is applied to the ulna. On all sides it is longitudinally striated deeply for muscular attachment. Similar striations are conspicuous also at the upper end.

Measurements of Left Radius of Paratype of Edmontosaurus.

	Mm.
Length	665
Maximum transverse breadth of proximal end	98
Maximum diameter of distal end	87
Maximum diameter at midlength	65

THE GENUS *EDMONTOSAURUS*.

The orthopod genus Edmontosaurus of the family Hadrosauridæ, subfamily *Hadrosaurinæ* (p. 68) represented by the single species *E. regalis*, Lambe, has the following characters:

Generic and Specific Characters. Skull moderately elongate, high and broad posteriorly, flat in the frontal region, laterally compressed behind a low, greatly expanded snout. Orbit large. A large pocket-like recess developed within the postfrontal, leading from the orbit. Lateral temporal fossa restricted above. Palatine and pterygoid rising, at a high angle, inward. Ectopterygoid external to the maxillary and pterygoid, connecting the two. Mandible deep and strong, very slightly decurved in front. Teeth with a rounded apical outline in lateral aspect, keeled, and with smooth borders; in 48-49 vertical rows in the dentary, and 51-53 in the maxillary. Ischium long, bluntly pointed distally. Femur slightly longer than the tibia. Humerus nearly as long as the ulna. Cervical and dorsal vertebræ opisthocœlous, in a marked degree in the former. Dorsal spines of moderate size, increasing slightly in height backward in the series. Sacrum composed of eight vertebræ. Animal of robust build, between 30 and 40 feet long.

Edmontosaurus approaches most closely *Diclonius* Cope of later geological age, one of the principal characters distinguishing the two being found in the general shape of the skull which in *Edmontosaurus* is high and in *Diclonius* greatly depressed. The name *Diclonius*, as used here, is reserved for *D. mirabilis*, Cope, from the Lance formation of Dakota, sometimes referred to as *Trachodon mirabilis* a genus and species insecurely established by Leidy in 1856, on the tooth from the Judith River beds of