

formed the posterior border of the orbit and met the jugal and the squamosal below and the parietal behind. The upper orbital rim is thickened and overhangs the orbit, and rises conspicuously above the level of the flat postfrontal surface between the orbits. The lachrymal probably forms the anterior rim of the orbit and the prefrontal the overhanging upper margin of the same. Set well back posteriorly on the raised ridge above the eye-opening is a small, shallow, smooth depression, irregularly oval in outline, which indicates the position of an extremely small, or incipient, supraorbital horn-core, which appears to have been present as a separate ossification and to have become detached.

The jugal had much the same shape as in *Triceratops*; it was pointed below, and, in its upper part, extended to either side, anteriorly to overlap the maxilla and posteriorly to meet the squamosal. It formed the lower rim of the orbit and the whole of the upper margin of the lateral temporal fossa, which was enclosed below by a forwardly directed process from the squamosal. The thin upper end of the quadratojugal is wedged between this process and the quadrate, which is seen in the lateral aspect of the skull, passing beyond the quadratojugal to effect a union with the under surface of the squamosal.

The squamosal is well developed, of a fair size, roughly quadrangular in shape, and a little broader than long on its main outer surface. At the middle of its anterior breadth it sends forward an outwardly flat process, which encloses the lateral temporal fossa below and behind. Its lateral free margin is smooth, rounded, and regularly undulating with five somewhat vertically compressed convexities to the outline.

The neck-frill in its anterior half is saddle-shaped. The surface of the coalesced parietals between the fontanelles is equal to their transverse diameter and is flatly convex across and slightly concave longitudinally. The bone surrounding the fontanelles is very thin at the edge. Between these openings it remains moderately thin, but toward the lateral free edges and posteriorly it becomes thickened, especially so at the bases of the large processes and along the posterior border. Behind each fontanelle the surface of the bone rises into a rough, obliquely placed short ridge or keeled boss. Proximally the posterior processes are somewhat vertically compressed, but outwardly they become more nearly circular in transverse section. The median portion of the coalesced parietals is continued forward, in advance of the fontanelles, as a distinct raised surface with parallel sides, to meet the postfrontals, where it probably formed the hinder margin of the postfrontal fontanelle. This anterior part of the parietal is damaged, but on