

1881 by Dr. G. M. Dawson in the Willow Creek (Laramie) beds of the Oldman River, Alberta.

2. No crocodilian remains were found.

3. Dinosauria—

a. Most of the dinosaurian bones are thought to belong to *Trachodon mirabilis*.

In 1881 Mr. T. C. Weston secured fragments of jaw with teeth, of *Trachodon mirabilis*, from the Laramie of the Red Deer River, and in 1882 Mr. R. G. McConnell obtained a well preserved femur, from the Laramie of Scabby Butte, Alberta, that appears to belong to the same species.

b. Other dinosaurian remains from the Laramie of the Red Deer River in the collection of the Survey are a skull of *Laelaps incrassatus*, Cope, found by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell in 1884, and another skull of the same species collected in 1889 by Mr. Weston.

From a comparison of the reptilian remains from the Belly River beds with those from the Laramie, it would appear that there are three species common to both formations, viz., *Platytomenus coalescens*, Cope, *Trachodon mirabilis*, Leidy, and *Laelaps incrassatus*, Cope, also that these are the three forms most abundantly represented in the collection. Remains of *P. coalescens* seem to be not uncommon in both formations, those of *T. mirabilis* are abundant in the Belly River rocks but are not often met with in the Laramie whilst the reverse is the case with those of *L. incrassatus*.

The similarity in the vertebrate faunæ of the Belly River and Laramie formations suggested by the above comparison is also apparent in the invertebrate faunæ of the same formations, from which it may reasonably be inferred that the conditions of life following the deposition of the marine beds of the Pierre were essentially the same as those that preceded it.