

narrow, meets the jugal below, and posteriorly enters largely into the formation of the orbital rim.

By referring to the figure it will be seen that the maxilla, the jugal, the quadrato-jugal, the quadrate, and the mandible have much the same proportions as in *Trachodon*. The jugal is small, but it has the general shape characteristic of this element in all known members of the *Trachodontidæ*.

Anteriorly, the premaxilla is somewhat depressed, but laterally much expanded. Its upper surface, next to the median line of the head, is continued in a curve outward anteriorly and backward laterally as a marginal area enclosing a wide depression in advance of the long and narrow nasal opening. In the specimen, the outermost portion of the laterally expanded premaxilla is crushed down. The nasal opening is enclosed above by the nasal and below by a backwardly directed extension of the premaxilla. This extension, or lower limb, of the premaxilla passes along the upper front surface of the maxilla and abuts against the prefrontal. Above, posteriorly, it unites with the nasal behind the nasal opening in a short sutural contact. It is not known how far forward the nasal extends, as its suture with the premaxilla in front has not been detected.

The squamosal is preserved in part, as shewn in the figure. The postfrontal is probably represented toward its anterior end, but here its limits are not recognized, and posteriorly the bone is imperfect. As in other members of the *Trachodontidæ*, it no doubt contributed to the formation of the postorbital bar.

The orbital opening is narrowly elliptical, with its longer diameter directed obliquely downward and forward. It is more than twice as long as wide. The lateral temporal fossa is larger than the orbit and is also longer than wide, with a similar obliquity of length.

Detailed descriptions, with illustrations, of the maxilla, the mandible, the teeth, the ischium, the pubis, and the principal bones of the fore- and hind-limbs of *Stephanosaurus marginatus* were published when the writer established the species in 1902. The characters of the integument are known from the writer's recent description (op. cit.).

The nearest approach to *Stephanosaurus* is *Saurolophus* of Brown from a higher horizon of the Cretaceous of Alberta (Edmonton formation). In this latter genus the facial slope of the skull is about midway between that of *Stephanosaurus* and *Trachodon*. The upwardly directed nasal spine of *Stephanosaurus* may have heralded the backwardly sloping nasal crest