

reduced in *Torosaurus* by a broadening of the parietal framework, and the much smaller supraorbital horn-cores which are upright instead of being curved forward.

The finding of the skull of *Protorosaurus belli* completely does away with any idea as to the specific identity of this species with *Mono clonius canadensis*, Lambe, also from the Belly River Cretaceous of Alberta; a consideration at no time entertained by the writer.

With the skeleton of *P. belli* were found well preserved impressions of the integument.* These impressions seem to refute the hitherto generally accepted idea of the presence in the Ceratopsia of bony scutes such as are found in the Stegosauridae, notably in *Euoplocephalus* (*Sterecephalus*) *tutus*, Lambe, from the Belly River formation. We now know that the integument of *P. belli* was of the same general character as that of the trachodonts, and probably the other horned dinosaurs were similarly covered.

The natural impressions of the integument of *P. belli* consist of smooth polygonal surfaces, ranging in diameter from about one-eighth of an inch up to one inch and one-eighth, indicative of the presence in the living animal of non-imbricating scales or plates, fitting closely to each other, and having generally five or six sides. The plates themselves are not preserved but they have impressed their shape in the sandstone (moulds) from which natural casts have been made by the matrix replacing the plates.

The larger plates have a flat or very slightly convex surface and are defined by a circumscribing groove. The smaller sized plates have the form of low or flattened tubercles and were apparently present over a large area. The larger plates are assembled and increase in size toward a somewhat central one which is the largest, and which may be polygonal or rounded in outline. There is evidence of polygonal plates at least two inches in diameter and of others with a nearly circular outline equally large. In the larger sized plates the sunken peripheral margin has a crinkled appearance due to the presence of short grooves at right angles to, and ending at the edge of the plate.

The impressions of the plates so far seen are mostly from the trunk region in the neighbourhood of the shoulder where the increase in size seems to be from below upward. Other impressions from lower down on the body are of the small tubercles apparently indicating an absence here of the larger sizes of plates.

The collection of 1913 from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river also includes natural moulds and casts of large

* This specimen, with skin impressions, was discovered by Mr. Charles H. Sternberg, in charge of the Geological Survey vertebrate palaeontological expedition of 1913.