

ilium is not present. The bones of this individual are splendidly preserved and occurred scattered over a small area in a gray, clayey sandstone which is easily removed, leaving the surfaces in good condition. The elements composing the top of the skull behind are preserved together otherwise the skull is naturally disarticulated. Collection of 1916, Edmonton formation, Red Deer river, from 7 miles north-west of Morrin, in sec. 16, tp. 31, R. XXI, on the west side of the river, 90 feet above the level of the river. Cat. No. 2289.

The drawings for the figures accompanying this article are the work of Mr. Arthur Miles.

EDMONTOSAURUS REGALIS gen. et sp. nov.

*Type of genus and species.* Skull, with the skeleton largely represented. Cat. No. 2288. Discovered by L. Sternberg.

*Paratype.* A nearly complete skeleton, including the skull. Cat. No. 2289. Discovered by G. F. Sternberg.

*Geological horizon and locality.* Edmonton formation (upper Cretaceous), Red Deer river, Alberta, Canada.

*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 opisthocœlus, 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, about 40 feet long.

*Edmontosaurus* approaches most closely *Diclonius* Cope, one of the principal characters distinguishing the two being found in the shape of the skull which in *Edmontosaurus* is high and in *Diclonius* greatly depressed. The name *Diclonius* is here 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 a tooth from the Judith River beds of Montana. No characters can at present be assigned to *Trachodon* beyond those derived from the single mandibular tooth which constitutes the type.

*Edmontosaurus* rivalled in size its bulky contemporary *Hypacrosaurus*. It appears, however, not to have been as large as *Prosaurolon-*