

The surangular anteriorly overlaps the thin lower posterior termination of the dentary, the excavation of the anterior portion of its upper surface forming the hinder part of the floor of the mandibular fossa. Its slender antero-exterior prolongation or limb fits closely against and runs high up on the inner side of the posterior border of the coronoid process. An impressed area of triangular outline, narrowing backward, on the lower

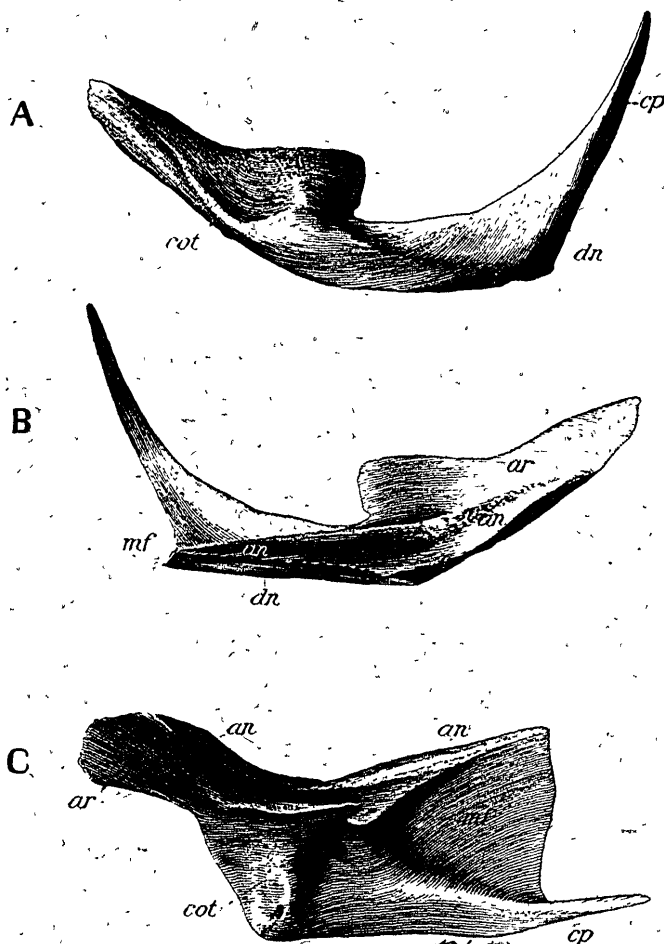


Figure 22. Right surangular of *Edmontosaurus*, Cat. No. 2289; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A, external aspect; B, internal aspect; C, superior aspect; *an*, surface for angular; *ar*, surface for articular; *cot*, cotylus for distal end of quadrate; *cp*, surface for coronoid process; *dn*, for dentary; *mf*, mandibular fossa.

surface of the bone in its anterior half, and continuing upward as a decided flattening of the limb on its outer side, marks the full extent of the contact of the surangular with the dentary. The inner backward extension is closely applied from beneath to the articular which, in its more posterior part, is between this extension of the surangular and the splenial, and