

separated from that of the Laramie by the presence of highly specialized Stegosauria or plated Dinosaurs, by numerous turtles of the Jurassic family *Pleurosternidae* and by numerous large Plesiosaurs."

Professor Osborn shows that the Belly River fauna is related to that from the so-called Laramie Cretaceous of the Judith River region in Montana, much more nearly than it is to the typical Laramie of Wyoming, and that there is stratigraphic evidence that a part of these Judith River beds may be considerably older than the true Laramie. He therefore considers that a part of the so-called Laramie vertebrates of Montana are probably of Mid-Cretaceous age. But no certain results can be reached on this point until the stratigraphy is better known.

The fauna described by Mr. Lambe is chiefly of land and fresh-water groups; some marine types, however, are present. There are thirty-four species represented, of which nearly half are new to science. Turtles, especially *Trionyx*, are very abundant. The Dinosaurs are the largest and most important part of the fauna. The slender, long-limbed and long-tailed, swift-running types are represented by a large species of *Ornithomimus* estimated at 22 feet in length. The most characteristic Dinosaurs are of the Iguanodont or duck-billed, and Ceratopsian or horned groups; these show various primitive features when compared with the corresponding forms in the true Laramie. *Stereocephalus* is a new genus of Stegosaur or Plated Dinosaur with very massive skull armour and protective bony rings around the neck, which very much suggest the tail armature of the Edentate *Glyptodon*. Two mammals are also described, a rare discovery in any Mesozoic formation.

Much credit is due Mr. Lambe for the twenty-one excellent plates with which the work is illustrated.

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