

to the front and toward the outer side. This bone met its fellow toward the front for a short distance in the midline of the skull. Outwardly on two of its sides it was bounded by the postfrontal. The suture for the nasal is shown in the specimen as a transverse groove in its front border.

The frontal is not preserved, but its size and position are indicated by the inner posterior edge of the prefrontal (Plate IX, figure 1). It was, therefore, triangular in outline, and with its fellow, ran forward for some distance between the prefrontals. It appears to have been relatively smaller than the same bone in *Centrosaurus* (Plate IX, figure 2) and *Styracosaurus* and, as in these two genera, the posterior edge of the pair no doubt formed the anterior margin of the postfrontal fontanelle.

The lachrymal is not preserved in the type material but it evidently formed the lower anterior part of the orbital rim, as a small roughened sutural surface (Plate I) at the lower limit of the postfrontal part of the rim, in line with the centre of the orbital opening, marks its entry into the formation of the rim. The lachrymal carries downward the prominence given to the rim by the postfrontal. Anterior to this small roughened surface the remainder of the lachrymo-postfrontal suture is not clearly indicated. From our knowledge, however, of the exact shape and position of the lachrymal in *Centrosaurus* it is probable that this bone in *Eoceratops* would have somewhat similar proportions and lie along the lower edge of the postfrontal reaching the nasal in front.

The nasal (Plate I) is short, very deep, and thin through from the exterior to the interior surface. Inferiorly in front a narrow, stout process descends to articulate with the premaxilla, and posteriorly there is a broad thin extension passing downward to meet the posterior ascending process of the premaxilla. Between these processes the lower border is deeply emarginate and forms the upper half of the nasal opening. The outer surface is flatly convex from above downward. The bone thins near the hinder border and flares outward to form a suture overlapping the lachrymal and postfrontal, and fitting into the grooved anterior edge of the prefrontal.