

slightly depressed area exterior to which the lateral angulation curves slightly downward. Anteriorly the thickness of the bone is suddenly increased on the lower surface a short distance back from the front edge. This edge is conspicuously notched by about from ten to twelve grooves which pass inferiorly backward across the thinned marginal area.

The nasal bones are contiguous along the midline of the cranium throughout their length, except possibly at their extreme anterior end. They are broad for the most part and curve downward outwardly to meet the premaxilla and the prefrontal. They arch over the nasal passages and their openings which latter are placed far forward. In advance of the openings the nasals continue narrowly forward for a short distance over the premaxillæ on either side of the midline, but the exact outline of their anterior ending is obscured. Posteriorly they appear to bifurcate, the exterior branch overlapping the frontal while the interior one continues, much attenuated, on the inner side of the frontal to the summit of the dome-shaped superior surface. This surface bifurcation of the nasal is not a division in reality, as the bone underlies the narrow front termination of the frontal.

A notable feature in the skull of *Cheneosaurus* is the presence of a large supraorbital bone which enters into the formation of the orbital rim almost to the same extent as the postfrontal. This bone is roughly subtriangular in shape and is in contact posteriorly with the postfrontal and frontal, superiorly with the frontal, and anteriorly with the prefrontal. Its lower edge for the most part forms the antero-superior portion of the curve of the orbital rim. Infero-anteriorly it extends narrowly downward and overlaps the upper end of the lachrymal.

The postfrontal has a somewhat larger surface area than the supraorbital and meets it anteriorly in a zigzagged suture. Posteriorly it overlaps the squamosal extensively. Superiorly its posterior half-length bounds the supratemporal fossa externally at the front, while the remainder of its upper half-length joins the frontal in a jagged suture.

The frontal is larger than the prefrontal, and is of an irregular shape. It is in sutural contact with the nasal, the prefrontal, the supraorbital, the postfrontal and the parietal. For nearly the whole of its anterior half-length it is separated from its fellow along the midline by the narrow backward extension of the nasals. It forms the greater part of the dome-shaped elevation of the cranium rising from behind, and descending on the anterior slope its forwardly directed attenuation overlaps the nasal. For a short distance forward from its junction with the parietal, equal to about one-fifth of its total length, its surface is lower than the part that rises into the dome-shaped prominence and is defined from it by an overhanging transverse fold