The horn core, figure 3, found with the crest is presumably a nasal one. It is straight, and laterally compressed so as to be lenticular in cross section presenting a sharp edge to the front and rear. A somewhat similarly shaped nasal horn core has been described by Cope under the name *Monoclonius sphenocerus*. One side, that figured, is deeply channelled longitudinally, the other is more regularly convex ; vascular markings are conspicuous on both sides. There is apparently no great distortion, if any, of the specimen, which is 30 centimetres long and imperfect at the tip and below.

We may conclude from the above that *Centrosaurus apertus* had a broadly expanded squamoso-parietal crest composed mainly of the coalesced parietals, the squamosals being confined to the antero-lateral edge of, and taking but little part in the formation of, the frill. That the large oval fontanelles were included entirely within the parietal part of the expansion and that epoccipital bones were well developed, of which the hinder pair were greatly modified so as to form large hooks or spurs of bone on the hinder border. That a closely fitting integument was present, as is indicated by the many impressions of blood-vessels on the upper surface, with the probability that the projections of the periphery at the sides and behind were sheathed in horn.

The squamoso-parietal frill of *Monoclonius canadensis* is represented by a well preserved right squamosal, figures 4 and 6, and part of the parietal, figures 5 and 7. With these were found other parts of the skull, to which reference has been made in the original description.

The squamosal is plate-like, somewhat triangular in shape, with the apex of the triangle directed backward. The inner border is concave in outline, the outer one convex and scalloped. The front border has two deep emarginations in its outer half ; in the inner half are the sutures for the jugal and postfrontal. Its upper surface is smooth. Beneath is a deep pit, *c*, figure 6, which received a process from the quadrate, and at a slightly lower level the outer end of the exoccipital probably effected a junction where the broken surface is indicated at *d*. A shallow groove, *f*. figures 6 and 4, extends from the raised surface for the exoccipital to and over the inner border to the upper surface where it ends; it becomes deeper and narrower near the border. There is a wide triangular excavation in the inner front portion of the lower surface with indications that the bone here overlapped the postfrontal to some extent, the contact with the jugal being limited to a small surface which would include the marginal pit shewn in figure 4 at *e*.

The parietal reached the squamosal from behind by means of an attenuated lateral extension of which only the anterior extre-