

The surangular is broadly arched above, as seen in side view, and almost completes the remainder of the outer surface of the mandible, the posterior end of the angular being visible inferiorly to a limited extent. The surangular is strengthened exteriorly, near its upper border, by a prominent rounded ridge extending for some distance forward from the articular cotylus into the composition of which this bone enters. It embraces the articular anteriorly and passing beneath it extends as far back as the posterior limit of that element. It is pierced by a large foraminal opening at about one-fourth its length in advance of its back termination and at about its mid-depth; its inner surface in this region is deeply concave (figure 4). Below the foramen the bone becomes gradually thinner, where it is overlapped by the dentary, and is continued forward with a thickness inferiorly of only a few millimetres, although posteriorly and along its upper border it is a strong and robust bone.

The articular is small and compact, roughly triangular in shape, and is scarcely seen except when viewed from above. It forms about two-thirds of the cotylus and is overlapped on its inner side by the angular, which extends nearly as far back as either the surangular or the articular. Its breadth exceeds its antero-posterior diameter.

The cotylus is transverse, strongly bifossate and evidently points to a strictly upward and downward motion of the jaw, as the distal end of the quadrate fits closely into it. The movement of the jaw is, therefore, apparently restricted, and differs from that of *Sphenodon* in which the articulating surface is nearly four times as great antero-posteriorly as the condyle of the quadrate and admitted of a backward motion of the mandible.

The slender bone meeting the surangular below the articular, and embracing the latter element on its inner surface, is regarded as the angular. It passes forward on the inner surface of the ramus in contact with the inferior edge of the posterior extension of the dentary but is, unfortunately, broken in both rami of the 1884 specimen at a point slightly behind the mid-length of the surangular. The break in both halves of the jaw at this point is unfortunate as it is here that the junction of the angular with the splenial would have been looked for. It is probable, however, that