

Mr. Charles H. Sternberg, are of two individuals to which the writer has lately referred† in describing the integument of the species. With one of these specimens the skull reproduced in plate I is preserved. Part of another skull (collection of 1913), found separately, assists in elucidating the characters displayed by the more perfect skull, and provides additional evidence regarding some of those elements to whose great development is mainly due the surprising shape of the head of this species.

The skull of *Stephanosaurus* rises to a great height in front of and above the eye opening. In recently describing *Cryposaurus*, also from the Belly River formation of Alberta, the writer commented on the anterior depth of the skull occasioned by the height to which the nasal rose. In the skull of *Stephanosaurus*, however, the height attained by the nasals is proportionately twice as great as in *Gryposaurus*; the depth of the skull above its midlength is equal to its total length. Viewing the skull from the side, the facial outline is sigmoid, at first concave, ascending rapidly from the front until it is vertical, whence it continues upward and reaches a point directly above by an even convex curve; this, the highest point preserved in the specimen, is vertically above the midlength of the skull. The general slope of the head behind is rapidly downward to the squamosal, but as this part of the specimen is imperfect, the exact outline is unknown. The almost vertical quadrate and the sinuous horizontal contour of the slender mandible below complete the profile of the head.

The orbit is small and its centre is below the midheight of the skull.

The enlargement of the skull in front of and above the orbit is due to the great development mainly of the prefrontal and nasal bones, the latter of which rises upward in front of the prefrontal and passes backward over it and beyond it. This extension of the nasal beyond the upper limit of the prefrontal appears to be supported from below by the frontal, although this last bone has not been satisfactorily recognized. Above the prefrontal and the supposed frontal, the nasal points almost directly upward. In the specimen its upper termination has been broken off, but it probably formed with the other nasal a stout spine somewhat of the shape suggested by the dotted outline in the figure.

The prefrontal is a large triangular bone with its base resting for the most part on the lachrymal, which latter is long and

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