

MEASUREMENTS. [Continued]		Feet.	Inches.
Length of metacarpal III.....			3 $\frac{3}{4}$
IV.....			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
" first phalanx of digit II.....			3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" terminal " " " ".....			3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" first " " " " III.....			2 $\frac{1}{4}$
" second " " " " ".....			3 $\frac{1}{4}$
" scapula and coracoid together	3		6
Carpal bone with diameter of.....			0 $\frac{7}{8}$
" length "			0 $\frac{7}{8}$
Two carpal bones with length each of.....			0 $\frac{7}{8}$

PROTOROSAURUS, gen. nov.

Skull large, broadly triangular in superior aspect, with an abbreviated facial portion and a greatly expanded posterior crest ending squarely behind. Coalesced parietals forming a slender frame-work enclosing large subtriangular fontanelles. Squamosals very long and narrow with a scalloped free border. Epoccipitals present. Supraorbital horn-core small, upright. Orbit small. Supratemporal fossæ not greatly developed. Body covered with non-imbriating plate-like, and tubercle-like scales.

This genus is proposed for the reception of the Belly River Cretaceous ceratopsian species originally described by the writer under the name *Monoclonius belli*.

The species was established in 1902* on a large portion of the coalesced parietals discovered by the writer in 1898 in the Belly River formation on Red Deer river, Alberta, below the mouth of Berry creek (Steveville). In the original description the opinion was expressed that the species represented was "probably ancestral to such later forms as *Torosaurus latus* and *T. gladius* of Marsh, from the Laramie of Wyoming." This belief is strengthened by the discovery during the past summer of a skull, with most of the skeleton, of one individual of this species at the type locality. It is now evident that this Belly River form is generically distinct from both *Monoclonius*, Cope and *Ceratops*, Marsh, and that its affinities are with *Torosaurus*, Marsh, to which it apparently leads in a direct line of descent, and from which it differs by well-marked primitive characters.

The characters in *Protorosaurus* which are regarded as primitive in comparison with *Torosaurus* are its smaller size, the greater relative length of the skull in front of the orbits, the retention of the scalloped free margin in the squamosal, the greater size of the intraparietal fontanelles which have been

* Contributions to Canadian Palaeontology, vol. iii (quarto), pl. ii, On vertebrata of the mid-Cretaceous of the North-west Territory, 2, New genera and species from the Belly River series, p. 66, pl. xx, figs 1 and 2.