

as a spine for defensive purposes it would have projected freely above the crest. Centrosaurus and Monoclonius are regarded as antecedent to forms in which the size of the fontanelles is much reduced, culminating in Triceratops with an entire frill. We could scarcely, however, consider the spur of bone crossing the fontanelle a little above its general plane, as an attempt on the part of Centrosaurus to reduce the size of the opening, although if we accept a Monoclonius-Triceratops phylum as one of the two lines of descent in the Ceratopsia,* we would expect a strong tendency to close the parietal fontanelles in both Monoclonius and Centrosaurus. The presence of the outgrowth on one side of the crest only, further inclines one to the belief that this spur has no morphological significance, but has been induced rather by an inherent tendency on the part of the species to add to the defensive armature in this part of the skeleton.

The figure here given is from the drawing reproduced in plate 1, Transactions Royal Society of Canada, vol. X, 1904, in the writer's paper "On the squamoso-parietal crest of the horned dinosaurs Centrosaurus apertus and Monoclonius canadensis from the Cretaceous of Alberta," to which is added the outgrowth from the posterior bar in its true position, the original drawing for figure 3 of the above plate being used; one-sixth natural size; *a*, squamosal suture; *b*, post-frontal suture; *g*, groove passing beneath base of bony outgrowth.

THE GENERIC NAME EUOPLOCEPHALUS PROPOSED IN PLACE OF STEREOCEPHALUS (PREOCCUPIED).

In 1902 the writer described a new genus and species of herbivorous dinosaur from the Judith River (Belly River) beds of Red Deer river, Alberta, under the name *Stereocephalus tutus* (Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, vol. III. [quarto], part II., p. 55). As the term Stereocephalus has been already used for a genus of insects it is necessary to suggest another generic name for the species from Red Deer river represented by the upper part of a heavily armoured cranium and a transverse, semicircular series of five keeled scutes from the neck or tail. Euoplocephalus (Gr., *euoplos*, well armed, and *kephale*, head) is therefore now proposed as an appropriate name for the genus to take the place of Stereocephalus as applied to the Cretaceous stegosaur *S. tutus*.

*Monographs of the United States Geological Survey, vol. XLIX. The Ceratopsia by John B. Hatcher, based on preliminary studies by O. C. Marsh, edited and completed by R. S. Lull.