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the foremost part of which constitutes the hinder border of the orbital opening. In advance of its midlength, in line with the centre of the horn-base the bone is much reduced in breadth by the upper curve of the orbital opening externally, and by an emargination of its border (postfrontal fontanelle) internally. The breadth of the bone is here occupied almost entirely by the base of the horn-core which externally curved down into the orbit. From its inner side the edge of the bone runs obliquely forward and outward close under the steep inner anterior face of the hornbase. Anteriorly the bone curves concavely forward as a narrow spur to meet the nasal. Antero-externally it extends outward conspicuously as the upper front part of the orbital rim acting as a buttress to the horn-base, and no doubt in life serving as a protection to the eve. Elsewhere, above and behind, the rim of the orbital opening rounds into the surrounding bone without any protrusion.

The postfrontal ends postero-laterally beneath in a rather straight suture which underlaps the jugal. This suture reaches the orbital rim low down in the orbit. Behind, the suture for the squamosal passes upward onto the upper surface in the form of a deep groove into which the edge of the squamosal fits. At its upper end this groove enlarges into a pit or socket for the reception of a forwardly directed peg from the squamosal. Posteriorly the bone apparently reached the edge of the supratemporal fossa between the squamosal and the median portion of the neck-frill as in Styracosaurus, Centrosaurus, and Chasmosaurus. Its inner edge forms a concave curve cutting into the slope descending from the horn-base. This edge is the lateral boundary of the postfrontal fontanelle in advance of the suture between the postfrontal and the anterior end of the median frill element (coössified parietals) so clearly preserved in the type of Styracosaurus. In front the line of contact with the prefrontal runs outward and forward and then obliquely inward to the nasal with which latter element the postfrontal was in sutural contact for a short distance at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the skull.

The prefrontal (Plate IX, figure 1) is irregularly five sided. Its upper surface is somewhat concave sloping slightly downward

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