

different elements of the skull as they appear at the surface can be readily seen.

The dome-shaped prominence of the upper surface is formed by the frontals, prefrontals, nasals and supraorbitals. The frontal contribution is the largest of the four and occupies the greatest part posteriorly and superiorly, the prefrontals reach upward laterally, while the nasals assist anteriorly continuing backward slenderly between the frontals to the highest point of the dome. The supraorbitals contribute to a minor extent laterally behind.

The orbital opening is broadly ovate in outline with the more pointed end downward. It is bounded by the supraorbital, the postfrontal, the jugal, and the lachrymal, the last named element contributing least, and the postfrontal and supraorbital nearly equally to the formation of the rim.

The lateral temporal fossa is more than three times as high as wide and is enclosed in its lower half length by the jugal, and in the upper half by the quadrate, the postfrontal, and, to a slight extent, the squamosal.

The prefrontal is largely developed and is more than three times as long as broad. It lies in advance of the supraorbital and the lachrymal, is in contact above with the frontal, in front with the nasal, and below with the premaxilla which it overlaps.

The lachrymal is small and narrow, its extreme length being three times its maximum breadth. Its narrow upper end underlies the supraorbital while its posterior margin in its entirety enters into the formation of the orbital rim. Inferiorly it is in contact with the jugal and anteriorly with the prefrontal. Infero-anteriorly it is prolonged narrowly downward between the jugal and the prefrontal, the extreme end of the extension lying between the premaxilla and the maxilla.

The jugal does not present any very unusual characteristics. It is in contact with the quadrato-jugal and the quadrate behind, overlapping the former. In front it lies over a large surface of the maxilla, and supero-anteriorly is in contact with the lachrymal for a considerable distance. The end of its upwardly directed process, forming the lower half of the slender postorbital bar, passes behind the process from the postfrontal.

The premaxilla is a large bone broadly expanded horizontally outward in front where with its fellow it forms the edentulous anterior termination of the cranium. Postero-exteriorly it extends upward between the maxilla and the nasal as a long, narrow surface to meet the lower end of the prefrontal which overlaps it. The front border of the premaxilla curves outward and slightly backward from the midline of the skull and is met at an obtuse angle by the outer border descending freely from its contact with the maxilla. The upper surface of the bone is shallowly excavated in advance of the narial opening forming a