

The fontanelles of the crest of *Centrosaurus apertus* are included entirely within the parietal part of the expansion, those of *Monoclonius canadensis* are bounded on the outer side by both the parietal and the squamosal.

The crest of *C. apertus* is composed principally of the coalesced parietals which form an expansion having somewhat the shape of a saddle, broader than long and much more robust posteriorly than in front where the bone is decidedly thin. The squamosal is not known. The parietal part of the expansion, figures 1 and 2, plate I, is longitudinally ridged in the median line, is broadly expanded laterally on either side, and ends posteriorly in a robust transverse bar that is concave in outline behind as viewed from above. The fontanelles occur one on either side of the median line and are of large size: they are bounded behind by the transverse bar that forms the posterior border of the crest, and laterally and in front by the thin side extensions. Along the median line the bone is transversely concave beneath. The separate ossifications, named by Marsh epoccipitals, are well developed in four pairs, with in addition the pair of hooked-processes, already mentioned, which are regarded as specially developed epoccipitals. The alar extensions are referred to in the original description as the squamosal portion of the crest, the squamosals being then regarded as having coalesced with the parietals. Near the anterior border of the right extension, however, there is a definite line of demarcation, *a*, figures 1 and 2, which can be considered only as the suture for the squamosal. The writer's attention was drawn to this suture, and to the wrong interpretation in the original description of the nature of the side extensions, by Mr. J. B. Hatcher, Curator of the Department of Vertebrate Palæontology of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburgh, who, with his intimate knowledge of the *Ceratopsidæ*, is justly regarded as one of the foremost authorities on this interesting family. The postfrontal suture, *b*, figures 1 and 2, extends from the inner side of the anterior end of the fontanelle obliquely forward and inward to the median line in front. Numerous impressions of blood-vessels are present on and in the neighbourhood of the epoccipitals and hooked-processes, and on the upper surface along the median ridge. The thickness of the bone at a number of points, is indicated in centimetres by the numerals in figure 1.