

The nasal outline in advance of the horn is highly arched and descends rapidly in front to the premaxilla. The sinuous border of the squamosal slopes upward and backward, and its general direction is continued behind by the anterior free margin of the parietal. From this aspect the processes are given off one above the other in an ascending series. The inferior outline of the premaxilla is obtusely angular and drops to a point considerably lower than the alveolar border of the maxilla. In general terms the skull's greatest depth, without considering the nasal horn-core, is at the orbit, whence it is reduced to some extent forward, and very conspicuously so backward.

At the time of writing, the upper and side surfaces only of the skull had been freed from the matrix. Some of the sutures are distinct and can be traced, others, where coossification has taken place, are not seen with certainty or are entirely obliterated.

The neck-frill or crest is formed of the squamosals and the immense expanse of the coalesced parietals. The main part of the squamosal is slightly broader than long and has its lateral free edge regularly sinuous. Behind this, for a short distance, the anterior, lateral border of the parietal is conspicuously tortuous. The massive, tapering projections or outgrowths are given off postero-laterally from the frill, three on each side. These processes conform to the general slope of the part of the frill from which they spring. The two forming the hindmost pair are the largest and are directed backward and slightly outward. Those of the next pair in advance are nearly as large and point more outward than backward. The two anterior ones are the smallest, are nearly parallel to the middle ones and spring partly from beneath them. The processes have a perceptible curve outward. The central part of the posterior border of the frill, between the hindmost processes, is thick and rounded, its outline, as seen from above, being regularly concave with a decided convexity at the base of the processes.

The intraparietal fontanelles are irregularly oval in outline, with the longer diameter from back to front. They are set obliquely in the frill, being slightly divergent forward. They are more distant from each other than from either the central concavity of the posterior border, or the lateral sinuous margin of the frill. Their anterior end approaches closely to the squamoso-parietal suture.

The nasals are greatly enlarged posteriorly for the support of the nasal horn-core, whose anterior basal surface is slightly behind their mid-length. In advance of their union with the