

The skull discovered in 1884, figure 1, is somewhat larger than the one found in 1889, figure 2. In both, the right ramus of the mandible is displaced downward so as to reveal its inner surface. In the 1884 specimen both halves of the mandible are preserved almost in their entirety. The left ramus lies against the lower left half of the cranium so as to conceal its inner surface in the vicinity of the anterior half of the surangular, and the corresponding part of the right ramus is hidden by some of the bones of the palate. In both rami, unfortunately, a considerable part of the lower border is missing below the front part of the surangular. The 1889 specimen consists of the anterior parts of the skull, the lower jaw lying against the palate so that the inner surface of the left ramus and the outer side of the right one is hidden. The left ramus is preserved for about three-fourths of its entire length from the front but the right ramus is broken off at about its mid-length.

In comparing the mandible of *Dryptosaurus incrassatus* with that of the Jurassic *Ceratopsaurus nasicornis* of Marsh, it is seen, that the former is deeper, in proportion to its length, than the latter, otherwise the general contour in both species is somewhat similar.

In the Canadian specimens the following elements of the lower jaw are more or less clearly exhibited:—the dentary, the surangular, the angular, the articular and the splenial, with a presplenial. The coronoid is in both specimens either not preserved or is covered by other bones of the skull.

The dentary is a large and robust bone extending backward to beneath the articular cotylus. Its greatest depth is attained at about its mid-length, where it meets the surangular and narrowing rapidly passes backward below that element, overlapping it posteriorly as a thin plate terminating in an acute point, figure 3. On the inner surface the dentary occupies about one-half of the lower depth of the jaw anteriorly, narrowing backward gradually until it passes to the outer surface. In the amount of its backward extension it equals that of the dentary of *Sphenodon* as described by Günther in the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London in 1868.*

* "Contribution to the Anatomy of Hatteria (*Rhynchocephalus*, Owen)." Philos. Trans. Royal Soc., vol. 157, p. 595, pl. xxvi, fig. 7.