

The squamosal of *Chasmosaurus* is remarkable for its length, although in comparison with the total length of the head it is shorter than in *Torosaurus gladius*, Marsh of the Laramie. It is transversely concave throughout its length and from near the squamoso-parietal suture slopes downward and outward with a slight upward flare at the free border. Anteriorly, it effects a long sutural junction with the postfrontal and is overlapped by the jugal. It encloses the lateral temporal fossa behind and throws forward a process which forms the greater part of the lower margin of this opening. Its front free border is at right angles to the length of the bone and constitutes the back border of a well defined quadrate notch. Its antero-lateral angle is evenly rounded. Behind its union with the postfrontal its superior surface is broadly rounded transversely and descends rapidly backward to the general level of the parietal portion of the frill. Behind the jugal its surface is almost vertical. In its hinder half the broad front elevation is continued backward as a narrow ridge next to the squamoso-parietal suture. Anteriorly within it overhangs the opening of the supratemporal fossa.

In lateral aspect the jugal is narrow in its lower portion, and evenly rounded at the extremity. Above, it enters into the formation of the lower margin of the orbital rim to some extent. Laterally in front it overlaps the maxilla, and posteriorly above it meets the postfrontal and sends out an extension which forms the front and upper margin of the lateral temporal fossa and overlaps the squamosal for some distance back of this opening. Its posterior border does not assist in enclosing the lateral temporal fossa below, but what appears to be a broken surface on the border beneath the level of the opening suggests a convexity in the outline of the bone at this point. The forwardly directed process from the squamosal beneath the lateral temporal fossa does not reach the jugal and the lower margin of the opening is completed by the quadrato-jugal. Both the quadrate and the quadrato-jugal have been forced out of place, upward, to some extent. A rugose area on the outer posterior surface of the lower end of the jugal suggests that an epijugal may have been present.

The orbit is higher than wide and slightly oblique, with the greater diameter directed downward and forward. The supra-orbital horn-core rises immediately above the eye-opening. It is short and upright, and broadly oval in cross section near the base, with the greater diameter fore and aft. Its basal outer surface is flattened and lies in the same vertical plane as the orbital rim. Behind the horn-core the postfrontal is tumid, and between this convexity and the orbital rim the surface is sunken.