

tion, may be said to consist of a longitudinal or axial part, a transverse portion forming the posterior border, and lateral or alar extensions that complete the sides and front margin.

The posterior bar near the median line presents a backwardly directed vertical face, which becomes rounded and less robust in the neighbourhood of the hooked processes; it is not, however, quite bilaterally symmetrical, its transverse section near the left hooked process being nearly circular, whilst in the corresponding position on the other side it is decidedly thickened next to the fontanelle. . . . A shallow groove, *g*, more clearly shewn on the right side of the specimen, extends on the anterior side of the posterior bar from the upper surface near the median line downward and then upward in a regular curve, ending at a point in advance of the base of the hooked process. Above this groove the face of the bar presents a broken surface. On the left side the corresponding groove is only faintly indicated, and the bone above it is intact." It is this broken surface on the anterior right margin of the posterior bar which is of special interest at the present time. To this surface the lower broken base of the "horn-core" fits exactly in perfect contact. To Mr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History, New York, belongs the credit of having made this discovery whilst on a visit to the Geological Survey at Ottawa during the past summer.

What was at first considered to be a nasal horn-core is thus proved to be a strong, forwardly directed outgrowth or spur from the anterior surface of the right lateral half of the posterior bar passing directly across and over the right fontanelle, the front end of the spur being about one inch only above the surface of the bone forming the anterior border of the opening. Thus the above-mentioned groove, *g*, passes beneath what is now known to be the base of the robust outgrowth. What is surprising is, that there was no corresponding outgrowth from the posterior bar on the left, the surface of the bone there being quite smooth, as already stated.

The figure of the parietal crest accompanying this notice shews the newly discovered outgrowth in its proper position somewhat marring the symmetry of the specimen, but certainly providing food for speculation as to its true nature.

The hooked processes on the posterior margin of the crest of *Centrosaurus* were probably of some use in a protective sense. Projecting beyond the back of the frill, and with a horny covering, they would play an important part in the marginal armature of the frill. The outgrowth over the fontanelle, however, as it lay but little above the general plane of the lateral expansion of the crest was probably enveloped by the covering of the frill and did not shew to any extent above its surface; to be of use