

in an excellent state of preservation and is but slightly distorted. The sutures are very distinctly marked defining the exact limits of the various elements. The smaller skull is imperfect in the occipital region but elsewhere most of the sutures are clearly displayed; it is of special value for comparison with the larger specimen.

The larger skull is selected as the type of the new genus for which the name *Cheneosaurus* (Gr. *Chencios*) is proposed on account of the supposed resemblance of the specimen, when viewed in profile, to the outline of the head of a goose. The species is named after Tolman ferry and post-office, both of which are not far from where the type was discovered.

CHENEOSAURUS TOLMANENSIS GEN. ET SP. NOV.

*Generic and specific characters.*—Skull small, high, short, dome-shaped above, and steeply descending in front. Domed prominence formed by frontals, nasals, prefrontals and supraorbitals. Lachrymal small. Nasals broad, covering the narial passages. Narial opening small and placed very far forward. Anterior premaxillary portion broadly expanded and terminating almost squarely in front. Mandible strongly decurved anteriorly. Teeth long and narrow, with marginal papillation at the apex to a varying extent. Orbit broadly ovate. Lateral temporal fossæ long and narrow. Supratemporal fossæ small.

This genus of the Edmonton formation differs from all other known members of the Trachodontidæ in the dome-shaped form of the upper, interorbital surface of the skull, and in the roofing over of the narial passages by the broad nasals, resulting in a diminution of the anterior nares and their limitation to a far advanced position. In no other form is the angle of descent of the facial portion so uniformly steep. Attention is called to the presence in *Cheneosaurus* of a large supraorbital, a cranial element not hitherto recognized in the Trachodontidæ except doubtfully in the single instance of *Gryposaurus* (Belly River formation).

The skull of *Cheneosaurus tolmanensis* is broad behind and narrow in front. It is most elevated in the region above the orbits and for a short distance forward, forming a conspicuous rotundity in the upper surface in advance of which it descends narrowly and steeply to the horizontally expanded snout. Behind the apical prominence the remainder of the superior surface is depressed. The mandible is long in comparison with its height and is strongly decurved in front where it ends in a broad prementary. The height of the type skull is less than three-fourths its length, and its maximum breadth is nearly one-half its length. The orbit is moderately large and is situated toward the front of the posterior half of the cranium.

By referring to the two drawings of the type, reproduced herewith, one a right side view, the other from above, the proportions of the