

large posterior processes of the frill on the left side had lost about three and six inches respectively from off their pointed ends. These parts were not found. On the right side, the jugal had fallen to pieces and the lateral border of the frill had suffered some damage from exposure. The posterior processes had been broken off and fractured, but, with the exception of a few fragments, they were recovered and have been restored and replaced in position.

The front part of the skull has been crushed down to some extent. This has caused an overlapping of some of the bones, notably at the junction of the nasals with the premaxilla and maxilla, and along an irregular line through the lachrymal foramen, the lower rim of the orbit and the lower edge of the postfrontal. The orbits and the lateral temporal fossae have been reduced in vertical diameter and the left jugal has been squeezed slightly outward below.

This specimen brings to light an entirely new phase of frill development, which is unique among the horned dinosaurs. It may be regarded as one of the most complete and best preserved of the Ceratopsian skulls hitherto discovered in Cretaceous deposits of this continent.

The name selected for this genus has reference to the shape of the large processes on the frill, which resemble spikes, and must have made this bristling reptile in life a veritable moving *chevaux de frise*.

Viewed from above, the skull presents a facial wedge-shaped portion from the orbits forward, a middle section which broadens abruptly into a somewhat circular expansion and includes the anterior half of the neck-frill, and a hindermost part formed of the widely divergent posterior processes which add so greatly to the length and breadth of the frill.

In lateral aspect the skull is depressed and very long in contrast with its height. The spike-shaped processes double the length of the frill, which, without them, would compare favourably in relative size with the corresponding expansion in later forms of the Ceratopsia, such as *Triceratops*, in which the orbit is but slightly in advance of the mid-length of the skull. Behind the nasal horn the upper outline is straight, then somewhat depressed near the middle of the crest, finally rising to its highest point at the termination of the hindermost process. The orbital rim rises above and breaks the continuity of the superior outline of the head. Midway between the posterior rim of the orbit and the anterior end of the nasal the straight nasal horn rises abruptly, with a slight inclination forward, and is the most conspicuous feature of the anterior part of the head.