

*Vomer.* This element appears to have been slender throughout and devoid of any considerable expansion. It is known in *Edmontosaurus* only from a small portion preserved in the type skull, plate II; the piece is over 125 mm. long and lies in the midline of the skull under the posterior half-length of the narial opening. It apparently connected in front with the maxillaries on the inner side of their anterior processes, and behind with the pterygoids on the interno-superior surface on the height of their anterior wings. It appears to have been narrow between the maxillary processes and to have had a slender termination in advance of them. Whether the vomer bifurcated behind and reached the pterygoid on either side in this manner, or united with the pair by a horizontal expansion has not been ascertained. It is estimated to have had a length in the figured skull of over 400 mm.

*Angular.* Is long, narrow, and thin, and is in sutural contact with the splenial, surangular, and dentary, running forward from a short distance in advance of the hinder end of the surangular, on the inner side of that bone, to a point on the dentary about in line with the midlength of the dental magazine. In lateral aspect it inclines slightly upward in one-third of its length posteriorly. Viewed from above it has a flattened sigmoid curve, suiting itself to the inner convexity of the surangular and the concavity of the lowermost part of the dentary. Superiorly, for its posterior half-length, it meets the lower border of the splenial.

*Splenial.* A moderately thin bone, shorter than the angular, applied anteriorly to the inner face of the dentary, and posteriorly to the inner face of the articular. Its lower border is in contact with the angular. It is deepest near the front where its superior border curves outwardly over the supero-internal termination of the dentary behind the dental magazine; farther forward it narrows rapidly to a point in contact with the dentary below the hindermost dental foramina. In the posterior two-thirds of its length it lessens but slightly in depth backward, and apparently terminated with a rounded lateral outline. It reaches farther back than the angular and is in contact with it for nearly the whole of the latter's half-length. Its inner face is moderately concave in a longitudinal direction.

*Surangular.* Is large and robust in comparison with the angular, splenial and articular, in conjunction with which it adds considerably to the length of the mandibular ramus, as the lowermost element of the mandible behind the dentary. It is through this bone, with a slight assistance from the articular, that the attachment of the mandible to the quadrate is effected. It articulates in front with the dentary, postero-superiorly with the articular, and laterally on the inner side with the angular. It consists of an oblong main portion, longer than broad, from which is given off antero-exteriorly a thin, ascending