

fusion with the basisphenoid probably took place as the suture here is not seen, also its anterior boundary is not distinguishable and its coalescence with the orbitosphenoid in front may, therefore, have been complete.

The division between the alisphenoid and the proötic is marked by a suture which descends from the floor of the supratemporal fossa and enters the foramen for the trigeminal nerve from behind in the upper curve of that opening. The parieto-alisphenoid suture runs forward, from the upper end of the proötic suture, with a slight inclination upward, and curving outward reaches the postfrontal in advance of and below the anterior border of the supratemporal fossa.

In advance of and above the foramen ovale a stout ridge is developed which running upward and outward forms an inferior angulation of the bone between the supratemporal fossa and the orbital cavity. This ridge in its upper part constitutes a buttress which reaches the postfrontal at the upper, inner margin of the opening of the spacious postfrontal pocket. The inner portion of this upper prolongation of the alisphenoid meets the frontal from below entering into the formation of the sidewall of the brain-cavity at the posterior part of the cerebrum. In advance of the lower end of the angulation of the alisphenoid the cranium is suddenly much compressed laterally and in the hinder part of the depression of the external surface thus formed which continues upward the anterior lateral compression of the basisphenoid above the pterygoid processes, is the foramen for the transmission of the third and fourth nerves about 25 mm. in front of the foramen ovale.

The foramen ovale deeply notches the hinder border of the alisphenoid. The outer opening of this foramen is contracted in front, and from it a narrow groove extends forward on the external surface of the bone for the accommodation of the ophthalmic branch of the fifth nerve. This is much the same as in *Iguanodon* (Hulke, 1871, p. 203, pl. XI, and Andrews, 1897, p. 588, text fig.). The groove is present in a fragmentary cranium of "*Trachodon*" sp., from the Edmonton formation of Alberta, described and figured by Brown in 1914 (p. 547, pls. XXXVI and XXXVII). In *Triceratops* this branch of the nerve passed forward deeply embedded in bone and found exit at some distance in advance of the common opening for the maxillary and mandibular branches.

*Orbitosphenoid (Orsp.)* and *Presphenoid (Psp.)*. *Figures 5, 7, and 26.* As already stated the anterior limit of the alisphenoid has not been determined, but extending forward from this element is an extensive surface between the basisphenoid and the parasphenoid below, and the frontal above. The hinder part of this surface is apparently the orbitosphenoid, and the forward part the presphenoid, but no sutures can be detected defining their boundaries except above and below where well-marked sutural lines are preserved.

In cranial material at present thought to be referable to *Stephanosaurus* the suture between the alisphenoid and the orbitosphenoid is clearly indicated extending from the foramina for the third and fourth nerves (in *Edmontosaurus* a single opening) upward, in advance of the buttress of the alisphenoid, to the frontal. Hay has found that in *Triceratops* the foramen for the third nerve and possibly the fourth lies in the boundary between the orbitosphenoid and the alisphenoid bones (Hay, 1909, p. 102). It is probable that in *Edmontosaurus* also the course of the boundary of