

Although a comparison of *Trachodon mirabilis* Leidy, (represented by a single tooth) with *Diclonius mirabilis* Cope, (known from the complete skeleton) is necessarily limited, it is clear that the two forms are not conspecific, the pointed tooth of the former differing in a marked degree from the teeth of the latter with apices rounded in lateral outline as figured by Cope. It is difficult, if not impossible, to arrive at any conclusion regarding their generic relationship, but it is highly probable, in view of their difference in geological age, that they are not congeneric. It is considered best, therefore, under the circumstances, to retain the generic term *Diclonius* in association with the Lance species which has been so long known to palæontologists generally as *Diclonius mirabilis* of Cope.

The genus *Claosaurus* was established by Marsh in 1890 on the remains of a small hadrosaur, from the Niobrara of Kansas, which had been described by him in 1872 under the name *Hadrosaurus agilis*. There were available for comparison the more important portions of the skeleton, but no parts of the skull except teeth were obtained. To this genus Marsh later assigned a species, from the Lance formation of Wyoming, which he described, from comprehensive material (including the skull) as *C. annectens*.

That Marsh was wrong in referring his Wyoming species to so early a genus as *Claosaurus* is most probable. That the species belongs to the genus *Hadrosaurus* is unlikely. The genus *Trachodon*, to which this species is sometimes assigned, is not definable and therefore cannot be properly used for its reception.

The species *annectens* of Marsh comes under the sub-family *Hadrosaurinae* and probably belongs to an unnamed genus. For the purpose, however, of this paper the generic term *Claosaurus* is made use of to receive it.

Dr. C. W. Gilmore, writing in 1910<sup>10</sup> on the genus *Trachodon*, concludes, in part, that "the use of the term *Trachodon* should be restricted in its application to some one of the trachodonts found in the older beds" (Belly River, Judith River, etc.). To which then of the several at present known Belly River genera could the term *Trachodon* be applied?

#### BRIEF NOTES ON THE PREVALENCE OF CERTAIN BIRDS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columbia fasciata* Say)—Very few of these are killed in B. C. The depletion must come in their winter quarters.

<sup>10</sup>Science, new series, vol. XLI, p. 658.