

laterally in almost a horizontal plane. Its length is to its breadth in the proportion of about 7 to 8, with the maximum breadth near the posterior border. The parietal portion, which forms more than half of the frill, is broadly triangular in shape with the apex of the triangle in front. The squamosals are narrowly triangular, broadest in front, and extend backward to within a short distance of the crest's postero-lateral angulation.

Within the coalesced parietals are two sub-triangular fontanelles, longer than wide, and narrowing to the front, and so large as to reduce the posterior two-thirds of the parietals to a mere slender framework consisting of a median longitudinal shaft, separating the openings, a transverse posterior bar enclosing them behind, and narrow lateral bands forming their outer margins.

There are seven low, sub-conical epoccipitals on the lateral free border of the right squamosal, eight apparently on the left, and one, with a greater proportionate height, at each side of the parietal portion on its postero-lateral angle. These separate ossifications have a lengthened oval or lenticular basal outline, the greater diameter being fore and aft, and the under surface is excavated. They are in shape similar to the epoccipitals of *Triceratops* and are applied to and cover the convexities of the sinuous margin of the frill in a like manner. Of the series the parietal one is the largest and there is a gradual diminution in size forward. Of the five horned dinosaurs known from the Belly River formation of Alberta, the present species and *Centrosaurus apertus* only have epoccipitals.

The parietals in advance of the fontanelles form a broad surface, flat throughout, except along the median line, where there is a low, rounded ridge which, becoming more pronounced toward the front, terminates anteriorly in a small but well defined upwardly inclined platform which reaches the level of and effects a union with the postfrontals. This platform comes to a sharp edge laterally, where it is undercut by the supra-temporal fosse in a somewhat similar fashion as, but to a less extent than, in *Centrosaurus* and *Styracosaurus*.

The longitudinal parietal shaft is oval in cross section with the greater diameter transverse. The posterior transverse bar is bow-shaped, bending slightly backward on each side of the median line and curving rapidly forward at each end to form the postero-lateral angle of the frill. On its upper surface there is a narrow ridge along the curved posterior border, and also a similar thickening on the back margin of each fontanelle. The main upper surface of the bar between the ridges is shallowly excavated.