

process, contributing to the formation of the postorbital bar, is particularly long and slender and passes up on the inner side of, and in a long contact with, the short descending process of the postfrontal and the front border of the inner wall of the postfrontal pocket. Posteriorly the jugal extensively covers the quadrato-jugal and abuts against the outer front border of the quadrate for some distance above the quadrato-jugal.

*Quadrato-jugal. (Qj.). Figures 3, 4, and 15.* This bone is a thin subtriangular plate, slightly higher than long, highest anteriorly and longest near the base. Its front border is straight, the lower one nearly so but undulating, and the posterior one curved forward above. It thins to the front border which is approximately vertical when the bone is in position. More than one-half of the external surface is covered by the jugal in a close, rather smooth contact lacking the numerous inequalities of the junction of the jugal with the maxillary. Posteriorly the quadrato-jugal narrowly overlaps the quadrate whose antero-external border is emarginated to receive it. A groove is developed in the border behind the apex into which the front border of the quadrate above its emargination fits.

*Quadrate. (Q.). Figures 3, 4, and 16.* This bone consists of a transversely compressed bar from whose inner surface a large, thin flange is directed inward and forward. It connects with the quadrato-jugal and jugal antero-externally, with the pterygoid internally by means of the flange, with the squamosal superiorly, and with the surangular and articular inferiorly. It occupies an almost vertical position in the skull with the head immovably fitted into the pit in the squamosal, and with the lower end in the mandibular cotylus.

Viewed from without it is narrowest above, and bent slightly forward from either end so as to have an evenly concave posterior outline. Below the midlength the anterior border is broadly but shallowly emarginated for the reception of the narrowly overlapping posterior curve of the quadrato-jugal. The anterior border starting from the head, with the latter's transverse thickness, becomes thin in its descent to the quadrato-jugal overlap where it thickens to some extent, but is again thin for a short distance above the lower end of the bone. In its upper part the quadrate presents a flattened surface facing outward but with a slight obliquity inward and backward, and the posterior border is obtusely angulated. Approaching midlength the external surface, with an increasing obliquity, twists inward so as to form a face directed nearly backward and ends inwardly in a narrow border which is the downward continuation of the upper posterior angulation. At the lower end the posterior surface is again angulated.

The inwardly and forwardly directed flange of the quadrate is given off from the inner surface of the main portion. Its base extends the whole length of the bone and is situated, in the lower half, about midway between the front and back borders, but toward the top it passes nearer to the back border. The flange is thin, triangular in lateral outline, and reaches its greatest protrusion in line with the centre of the quadrato-jugal contact