

externally. The inner face of the rostrum is convex in the middle and concave or excavated toward the margins, which are, therefore, rather sharp. The anterior borders of the alæ are convex, or rise into a broad, but low, lobe or tooth beyond the notch, but beyond this they are nearly straight, but with slight, irregular lobes, which do not correspond on the two sides. The anterior edges of the alæ make nearly a right angle with the cutting edges of the rostrum. The palatine lamina is broad, thin, and dark brown, becoming reddish brown and translucent posteriorly, with a thin, whitish border. The surface is marked with unequal divergent striæ and ridges, some of which, especially near the dorsal part, are quite prominent and irregular; the posterior border has a broad emargination in the middle, but the two sides do not exactly correspond. The lower jaw (fig. 26) was badly broken, and many of the pieces, especially of the alæ, are lost, but all that remain have been fitted together. The extreme length is 3.63 inches; the total breadth, and the distance from front to back, cannot be ascertained, owing to the absence of the more prominent parts of the alæ; from tip of beak to posterior dorsal border of mentum, 1.68; from tip of beak to posterior lateral border of alæ, 2.20; from tip of beak to posterior dorsal border of gular lamina, 2.37; from tip of beak to bottom of notch at its base, .80; tip of beak to inner angle of gular lamina, 1.85; height of tooth from bottom of notch, .25; breadth between teeth of opposite sides, .60; from front to back of gular lamina, in middle, 1.75. The rostrum is black, with faint radiating striæ, and with slight undulations parallel with the posterior border; the beak is acute, slightly incurved, with a notch near the tip, from which a very evident groove runs back for a short distance, while a well marked, angular ridge starts from just below the notch, and descends in a curve to the ala, opposite the large tooth, defining a roughened or slightly corrugated and decidedly excavated area, between it and the cutting edges; the cutting edge below this ridge is nearly straight, or slightly convex; the notch at its base is rounded and deep and strongly excavated at bottom; the tooth is broad, stout, obtusely rounded at summit, sloping abruptly on the side of the notch, and gradually to the alar edge. The anterior edge of the alæ, beyond the tooth, is rounded and strongly obliquely striated: it makes, with the cutting edge, an angle of about 110° . The inner surfaces of the two sides of the internal plate of the rostrum form an angle of about 45° .