the dentary. It runs forward from a short distance in advance of the hinder end of the surangular, on the inner side of that bone, to a point on the dentary below the Meckelian groove, presumably about in line with the midlength of the dental magazine. In lateral aspect it is bent at one-third of its length from the posterior termination, being straight and inclined slightly upward in the hinder part, and horizontally straight in the two-thirds forward length. Its greatest depth is at the bend whence it narrows forward and backward to its pointed ends. Viewed from above it has a flattened sigmoid curve resulting from its close application posteriorly to the convex curve of the inner border of the surangular, and anteriorly to the longitudinal concavity of the lowermost inner surface of the dentary. Superiorly, for nearly the whole of its posterior half-length, it is in contact with the lower border of the splenial. In Figure 25B, representing the inner aspect of the right angular, the surfaces of contact of the bone with the three elements above mentioned are clearly indicated.

Measurements of Right Angular of Edmontosaurus, Cat. No. 2289 (disarticulated skull).

	Mm.
Length of bone preserved, measured along the inner curve	290
Estimated total length	377
Depth at bend	37
Maximum horizontal breadth of sutural surface for surangular (max. thickness)	15

Outer Openings of Skull.

Supratemporal Fossæ. These openings are of moderate size, and very close together on either side of the extremely narrow longitudinal parietal ridge. They are subtriangular in outline, more than twice as long as wide, narrowly rounded behind, and end squarely in front where they are widest. They are bounded externally by the postfrontal and squamosal (supratemporal arcade), posteriorly by the squamosal, anteriorly by the postfrontal and parietal, and internally by the parietal and squamosal. They are floored on their inner side by the parietal, proötic, and to a limited extent also toward the front by the alisphenoid. Infero-externally they open beneath the supratemporal arcade into the infratemporal fossæ, and are confluent infero-anteriorly with the orbital cavities.

Infratemporal Fossæ. The principal feature of these openings is their extreme narrowness in comparison with their height. Although narrow below they become still further reduced in their upper half where they are encroached on by the backward extension of the large postfrontals. Their lower end is within the jugal. Anteriorly the fossæ are bounded by the postorbital bar proper and the augmented postfrontal; their narrow upper end is confined by the postfrontal and squamosal, and posteriorly their margin is formed by the squamosal, quadrate, and jugal. They are nearly twice as long as the supratemporal fossæ.

Orbital Cavities. The orbits are the largest of the openings of the skull, the next in size being the narial opening. They are subcircular in outline with an antero-inferior extension downward and forward, the height slightly exceeding the length at midheight. The anterior margin is formed by the prefrontal, lachrymal, and jugal. Superiorly the opening is bounded by the prefrontal, frontal, and postfrontal, posteriorly by the