

This flange springs from a stout base extending from the pterygoid processes to below the foramen ovale. The outline of the base of the flange is lenticular in cross-section, with the length of the lens nearly equal to five times its breadth.

Placed well forward beneath the base of the flange is the external opening of a long, straight passage, directed upward, forward, and inward, and entering the pituitary space from below, for the transmission of the internal carotid artery. Above the flange, about midway between the anterior end of its base and the common exit for the third and fourth nerves, is a foramen for a branch of the carotid artery opening directly into the main passage. This upper opening is small and occurs within a concavity of considerable size (about 15 mm. in diameter) in the external surface of the bone. Skirting the base of the flange infero-posteriorly is a well-defined groove for the course of the artery to its entry beneath the flange.

The upper surface of the basisphenoid posteriorly forms the anterior portion of the floor of the medulla oblongata. It is here perforated by the forwardly directed passages of the sixth nerves which enter the infundibulum, one on either side of the midline, from behind. Extending down into the great thickness of the bone, in continuation of the infundibulum, is the space for the pituitary body about in line with the hinder slope of the transverse ridge connecting the pterygoid processes inferiorly.

*Measurements of Basisphenoid of Edmontosaurus, Specimen Cat. No 2289.*

	Mm.
Infero-posterior breadth.....	110
Inferior breadth behind pterygoid processes.....	63
Breadth across pterygoid processes.....	186
Infero-anterior breadth.....	20
Thickness (depth) at midline, between origin of sixth nerves and infundibulum, to lower surface behind transverse ridge.....	66
Thickness (depth) from lower end of pituitary space to lower surface behind transverse ridge.....	37
Superior breadth below optic foramen.....	18

*Parasphenoid (Pasp.).* Figures 3, 5, 7, and 26. In *Edmontosaurus* this membrane bone is beneath the presphenoid as a forward extension from the basisphenoid with which it was evidently coalesced. It is slender, higher than broad posteriorly, and is spout-shaped in advance of the line of the olfactory nerve exit. Leading back from the spout, toward the basisphenoid, is a passage about 18 mm. high and 8 mm. wide, mostly through the parasphenoid but within the presphenoid to about one-third of its height. Whether this passage reaches the basisphenoid has not been ascertained. The suture between the parasphenoid and the presphenoid is indicated externally on both sides by a line of demarcation running forward below the level of, and nearly parallel with, the floor of the olfactory lobes.

*Alisphenoid (Als.).* Figures 4, 5, 7, 8, and 26. The alisphenoid is, in its characteristic position in the reptilian skull, in advance of the prootic, bounding the large foramen for the trigeminal nerve in front. It forms the sidewall of the brain-cavity above the hinder portion of the basisphenoid. It connects postero-superiorly with the parietal, superiorly with the frontal, and externo-superiorly with the postfrontal. Inferiorly,