

The *Hadrosauridae* appear to fall into two natural groups or subfamilies, the crested forms with a "footed" ischium, and the non-crested ones having an ischium ending distally in a point. For these subfamilies the names *Saurolophinae* and *Trachodontinae* respectively were proposed by Brown in 1914. *Saurolophinae*, typified by *Saurolophus* Brown, fully meets all requirements as a group-name. *Trachodontinae* on account of the dubiousness of the genus *Trachodon* fails in this regard, and *Hadrosaurinae* is suggested as a preferable term. The genus *Hadrosaurus* was most probably a non-crested form, reliance being placed on the evidently pointed termination of its ischium. It is impossible to state whether *Trachodon* was a crested or non-crested form.

Adopting these subdivisions of the *Hadrosauridae*, the genera of which the structure of the head is best known may be grouped as follows, with the earlier types of the Belly River formation first:—

HADROSAURINÆ.			SAUROLOPHINÆ.		
<i>Gryposaurus</i>	Lambe,	Belly River.	<i>Stephanosaurus</i>	Lambe,	Belly River.
<i>Edmontosaurus</i>	Lambe,	Edmonton.	<i>Prosaurolophus</i>	Brown,	Belly River.
<i>Kritosaurus</i>	Brown,	Horizon uncertain? = Edmonton.	<i>Corythosaurus</i>	Brown,	Belly River.
" <i>Claosauous</i> "	Marsh,	Lance.	<i>Saurolophus</i>	Brown,	Edmonton.
<i>Diclonius</i>	Cope,	Lance.	<i>Cheneosaurus</i>	Lambe,	Edmonton

Hypacrosaurus Brown is a genus from the Edmonton formation of Alberta. Its skull, as yet unknown, will probably be found to be crested as the ischium is expanded distally into a "foot." Like *Hadrosaurus* its assignment to a subfamily depends at present on the shape of the ischium. *Hypacrosaurus* is stated by Brown to also occur in the Belly River formation of Alberta.

The complete skeleton of a large hadrosaur from the Lance formation of Dakota, now mounted in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, and referred to generally as *Diclonius mirabilis*, was described by Cope, under this name, in 1883, with special reference to the cranial characters.

Cope identified this Lance species with *Trachodon mirabilis* of the Judith River beds, substituting the name *Diclonius* for *Trachodon* on the supposition that the latter had been abandoned by Leidy. Cope, prior to this, had described three species of *Diclonius*—*D. pentagonus*, *D. perangulatus*, and *D. calamarius*—without figures, from shed teeth from the Judith River formation, which teeth are stated to be no longer identifiable in the Cope collection. It would seem to be best, therefore, in the interests of palæontology, to discontinue the use of these three specific names.