

extends upwards towards the paroccipital, from which it is separated by a linear strip of cartilage. The articular facet (*a*) for the hyomandibular extends a long way above the alisphenoid and exoccipital immediately below the upper edge of the cranium. Finally a small quadrangular ossification (*pt*) occupies the postero-lateral corner of the brain-capsule; it is so thin that it can be easily pressed into the ear-cavity; perhaps Parker's name *pterotic* may be applied to it.

The base of the skull is occupied, as usual, by the very large basale (*b*).

The membrane bones on the upper surface offer the peculiarity that the *parietals* (fig. 3, *p*) are joined by a long median suture, and not separated by a process of the supra-occipital; they are bordered on each side by a squamosal (*sq*) oblong in form. The frontals (*f*) are large and long, each longitudinally divided by a groove into a median and supraocular portion. The narrow part of the snout is occupied by a long unpaired bone, the *ethmoidale medium* (*em*), which in front is expanded into a short lateral process (fig. 4, *em'*). This process is folded downwards to the lower side of the snout, where it forms on each side a semicylindrical groove (fig. 6, *e*) for the reception of a nerve (olfactory?) and blood-vessels. The two canals are separated by a narrow bony prominence, on each side of which there is a foramen for the passage of the nerve. There lie on each side of the median ethmoid two dermal bones, connected with it only by the intervening skin; they are two nasalia, of which the posterior (fig. 3, *n*) is oblong in shape, and the anterior (*an*) linear with a very thin lobe in the middle.

The lower side of the snout is covered by the long *vomer* (figs. 5, 6, *v*) longitudinally hollowed out, and bordered in front by a high horse-shoe-shaped ridge which does not bear any teeth. It is suturally connected with the basale, but touches only partly the ethmoidale medium, part of the ethmoidal cartilage being unprotected by bone on the side of the snout.

The terminal *rostrale* (*r*) with the termination of the ethmoid cartilage (*ec*) has been mentioned above.

The palato-quadrate arch (fig. 2) also represents peculiarities in the absence or rudimentary condition of some of its component parts.

The hyomandibulare (*hm*) is a subquadrangular lamella with a deep groove and wide foramen in its anterior half; its greater portion is cartilage, which, however, is entirely covered with an ossified superficial stratum. It is joined to the cranium by the whole length of the upper side of the quadrangle; the angle between the two posterior sides offers the base for the articulation of the operculum; the lower angle is slightly produced downwards, and has the thin styliform cartilaginous symplectic (*sy*) attached to it. Its anterior side is partly free, partly suturally connected with the metapterygoid.

The metapterygoid (*mp*) is a fan-like bone with the angle of the fan directed backwards and overlapping the lower corner of the hyomandibulare; one half of its convexity forms a connection with the quadrate, the other half with the entopterygoid (*ep*).