

diameter was about four-fifths that of the entire distance, whilst in the female (*f*) and in the youngest skulls, both male and female, the orbital diameter was almost equal to the distance from the cranial box to the antorbital process, so that the orbital process of the malar bone was almost in the same transverse plane as the anterior wall of the cranial box, instead of being considerably in front of it as in the older male crania. The temporo-zygomatic fossa had therefore a greater relative antero-posterior diameter in the adult males than in the female and in the younger skulls of both sexes, and this was correlated with a greater elongation of the constricted part of the frontal region. The zygomatic process of the temporal was bent abruptly upwards behind the orbital process of the malar, as far as, or almost as far as its tip, and the two bones formed a lofty process in this region of the face. The antero-inferior angle of the parietal bone articulated with the alisphenoid.

The nasal bones in both sexes were relatively short, triangular, and with the apices received between the anterior diverging borders of the frontals; the base was forwards and with a notch marking the interval between the two bones. The anterior edge of the mes-ethmoid was vertical, and grooved for the reception of the nasal cartilage; in the males it came forward as far as the anterior border of the nasals above, but in the females not quite so far forwards; whilst below it was lodged in the bottom of the spout-like vomer, the anterior end of which projected horizontally for some distance beyond the mes-ethmoid and the anterior border of the nasals. The premaxillary bones consisted only of a horizontal part, which was prolonged far in front of the anterior nares, so that in the males this bone had the extreme length of about 140 mm., and in the largest female 69 mm. In the larger skulls each bone possessed a *premaxillary tubercle* above the incisor teeth. The anterior end of the beak was broadly truncated in the males, and the superior maxillæ with their canines were almost in the same transverse plane as the incisor teeth. In both sexes the upper surface of each premaxilla was almost horizontal and fitted on to the inner surface and anterior end of the superior maxilla; it bifurcated posteriorly, the inner fork articulating with the outer side of the anterior end of the spout-like vomer, whilst the outer broader fork rested on the horizontal portion of the superior maxilla. As the premaxilla did not possess an ascending part it did not enter into the formation of the lateral boundary of the anterior nares.

The anterior nares were wide, and owing to the vertical direction of the mes-ethmoid and their steep and almost vertical lateral boundaries, were in the vertical transverse plane of the face almost on a level with the front of the zygomatic arch. They were bounded above by the nasals, laterally by the nasal process of each superior maxilla, and below by the vomer, superior maxillæ and premaxillæ, whilst the interval between the mes-ethmoid and outer wall of each chamber was filled up by the highly subdivided maxillo-turbinal, which came forwards so as to be in the plane of the opening. In Table I. the height and width of the anterior nares in the two sexes are given, from