much more spongy character. The surface of section through the beak approximated in shape to a heraldic lozenge, the inferior angle of which was rounded (Pl. I. fig. 6). In specimen *B* the mesorostral bone terminated $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the tip of the beak, and anterior to it the beak was hollowed into a deep furrow covered over by a dense, fibrous membrane.

In the younger skull, the inner borders of the præmaxillæ were parallel and close together in the anterior half of the beak, but diverged somewhat posteriorly. In both crania these bones ascended behind the base of the beak to form the sides of the anterior nostrils, and to terminate at the vertex in a roughened overhanging ridge. The anterior surface of the ascending part of each bone was concave from above downwards, and the outer and inner borders were concave in the same direction; the concavity of the inner border added to the width of the nostrils, the greatest transverse diameter of which in the younger skull was $2\frac{1}{8}$ inches, in the adult $2\frac{7}{8}$ inches. The præmaxillæ were a-symmetrical at their nasal ends, the right being not only wider, but higher than the left, so that the nasal openings were directed to the left. The a-symmetry was slightly more marked in the adult than in the younger skull. On the anterior surface of each præmaxilla a large foramen was situated a little behind the antorbital notch.

The nasal bones were laterally compressed and placed vertically between the two præmaxillæ. The upper border of the right was, in both crania, broader and more projecting than the left. The mesethmoid nasal septum was inclined obliquely to the left; in the adult its free border was sharp in the greater part of its extent, but below it was prolonged into the mesorostral bone. A deep depression was, however, situated at their place of junction, which indicates, I think, that the mesethmoid and mesorostral bones had originated from separate centres of ossification. In the young skull it was from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch broad, and had the roughened surface characteristic of a bone to which ossifying cartilage had been attached.

The spout-like vomer formed in the young skull the floor and in part the sides of the mesorostral furrow to within $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches of the tip of the beak, where it terminated in a pointed end; posteriorly, in both crania, it articulated with the sides of the mesethmoid, and, expanding laterally, was jointed with the under surface of the body of the sphenoid. The vomer appeared in the hard palate of the younger skull, as a mesial fusiform bar of bone, nearly 5 inches long, situated between the superior maxilla and præmaxilla of opposite sides. In the adult, the rostral part of the vomer was concealed by the mesorostral bone, except on the palatal surface, where it appeared as a mesial fusiform bar, about 11 inches long. In both crania, the vomer also appeared on the surface as a slender mesial bar between the two pterygoid bones; in the adult, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches were seen, extending backwards between these bones; but in the young skull, scarcely an inch in length of the vomer appeared, where the pterygoids diverged from each other anteriorly.