

The quadrate (*q*) is similar in shape to the metapterygoid, the handle of the fan being formed by the condyle for the articulation of the mandible; it is intercalated between and forms broad sutures with the pterygoid bones.

Very remarkable is the præoperculum (*pr*), which is reduced to a short small bone situated at the lower side of the quadrate bone. The ectopterygoid (*ecp*) is a long and slender bone, thin and lamelliform in its posterior half, and subtriangular anteriorly, the trihedral portion being cartilaginous. Viewed from the inside of the mouth the greater part of its surface is covered with minute toothlets and asperities, but the surface of the trihedral portion is smooth, giving attachment to a small membranous lamella which is covered with teeth and represents a rudimentary palatine bone (*pal*). The ectopterygoid is articulated to a condyle-like process of the ethmoid cartilage (fig. 3, *ecp'*).

The hyoid arch does not show any noteworthy peculiarity.

The intermaxillary (fig. 1, *im*) occupies an obliquely transverse position at the lower side of the rostrum; its lateral terminal third is in juxtaposition with the maxillary, its inner portion is somewhat dilated, and not provided with ascending processes; consequently it is fixed and not capable of any sliding downward or forward motion. The maxillary (*m*) is rather short, sword-shaped, constricted behind its articulatory end, and proximally terminating in a styliform curved process which leans against the ethmoid cartilage behind the ethmoid process (*em'* or *e* of figs. 4 and 6); its dental margin is slightly thickened, and its posterior margin crescent-shaped; it bears a lanceolate single supramaxillary behind.

The mandible (fig. 2) is a very thin bone, rather broad, longitudinally concave below, and slightly convex on the side. No separate angular can be observed, but the articular is curved upwards as a small hook behind the joint. The tooth-bearing portion of the dentary is separated from the upper margin of the articular by a long and wide slit which is closed by a fibrous membrane. Meckel's cartilage is very thin and slender.

The dermal and membrane bones on the side of the head (fig. 1) are semimembranous. The operculum (*o*) is thin, subtriangular, with radiating folds; it is noteworthy that the cartilaginous substance of its articulatory facet extends a little way in the direction of the folds. The suboperculum (*so*) is much dilated, twice the size of the operculum, striated, with a frayed margin. The interoperculum (*io*) is small, and consists of an anterior dilated and posterior styliform portion. The chain of infraorbitals is quite straight, and extends from the tip of the snout to the hind margin of the suboperculum. They are almost membranous, and being reverted along the upper edge, form the framework of a wide muciferous canal. The anterior which surround the rostrale are very irregular in shape, and much reduced in size, whilst the hindmost, which overlies the suboperculum, is merely a skinny lobe lacerated behind.

Externally the segmentation of the vertebral column would appear to be complete;