

and the palatine; there is no lachrymal bone. The existence of a distinct nasal bone is mentioned by Owen (Report of Brit. Assoc., 1846, p. 224) in the existing *Hydromedusa*, and in the fossil forms—*Chelone planiceps* and *Chelone pulchriceps*.

The premaxillaries (figs. 1–3, *px.*) are remarkable for their direction, which is rather inferior than anterior; they have a sharp dentary margin and short palatine processes. The maxillaries (*mx*) are very large and Mammalian, so to speak, with a high facial, a considerable palatine, and an extended jugal region; their dentary edge is sharp or cultrate, and is denticulated in relation to the large papillæ on which the bony sheath is developed. The single vomer (*v.*) is like what is seen higher up, viz., in the Falcons, having a lower palatine plate, helping to form the hard palate, an ascending ploughshare part, and a thin scooped upper edge for adaptation to the “orbito-nasal septum.” The broad flat palate is largely formed by the palatines and pterygoids—membrane bones—but so intimately connected with the endo-skeletal structures as to be worthy to be classed with them. Here, again, the Mammalian skull is being prefigured, for the palatines (fig. 3, *pa.*) have a considerable region on the lower plane that makes the hard palate; this is carried to excess in the *Crocodylia*, where the pterygoids—as in *Myrmecophaga*—also contribute to this lower secondary floor. The upper part of these bones is like the thin shell of a bivalve; the right and left bones are kept apart by the upper limb of the vomer; behind, their sinuous edge articulates with the fore edge of the pterygoids.

The pterygoids (*pg.*) are essentially lunate bones, placed back to back; their broad part is in front, where they meet at the mid-line; behind, they diverge considerably, and each bone, reduced to two-thirds of its front width, clamps the base of the skull, and is applied as a splint to the inner face of the quadrate (*q.*). The outer edge is concave and bevelled, the lower face a little concave, and the upper slightly convex; in the re-entering angle between the two bones, below, the basisphenoid (*b.s.*) is exposed; there is no “parasphenoid” here.

The orbital rim is well formed already, the frontal, prefronto-nasal, and maxillary form the front half, the hind part is nearly all completed by the jugal (*j.*) below, and the post-orbital (*pt.o.*) above; the former is a falcate bone, with a facial and an orbital lamina, and so is the latter, but it is much broader. According to the ancient imbrication of these scales, the maxillary overlaps the jugal, and the jugal the post-orbital; this, in its turn, overlaps the squamosal (*sq.*) behind it, and the jugal overlaps a second plate, the “quadrato-jugal” (*q.j.*), a thin scale of bone, whose concave hinder edge forms the fore margin of the tympanic ring, by lying as a splint exactly on the outer face of the quadrate.

The squamosal does the same for the postero-inferior edge of that space; behind, it is thick and two-edged (figs. 2, 5, *sq.*); there is no additional “supra-temporal” bone here, such as we see in the “Lacertilia.”

The free mandible has only five bony plates upon it; the “splenial” is absent; the