(Fig. 1217), in which the skeleton is reduced to $\frac{1}{40}$ the natural size. (Compare with Fig. 1423, page 850.) Fig. 1219 represents the hind leg of an allied species, *Laosaurus consors* of Marsh, and 1219 *a*, a tooth. *Nanosaurus agilis* Marsh (Fig. 1220), from Colorado, is the smallest of known Dinosaurs, being about as large as a partridge. Another species, *Nanosaurus Rex* Marsh, also from Colorado, was not larger than a Fox.

(2) *Carnivorous Dinosaurs.* — Fig. 1221 represents a restoration of *Ceratosaurus nasicornis* Marsh, a moderately large species related in general characters to the *Megalosaurus* of Europe. The name *nasicornis* alludes to their having a horncore (*h* in Fig. 1222) on the nose. Owing to the form of the pelvis, the body was keeled beneath; and the existence of such a keel in some Triassic species is supposed to account for an impression sometimes found in the sandstone between pairs of footprints.

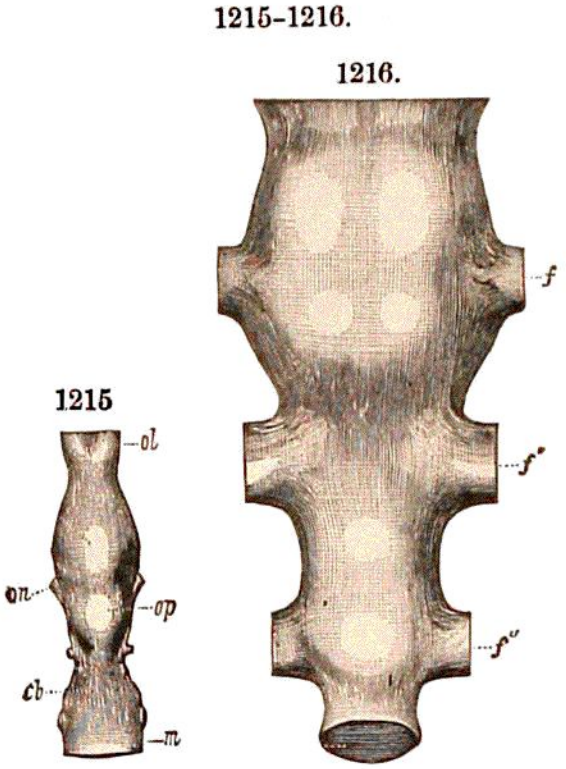
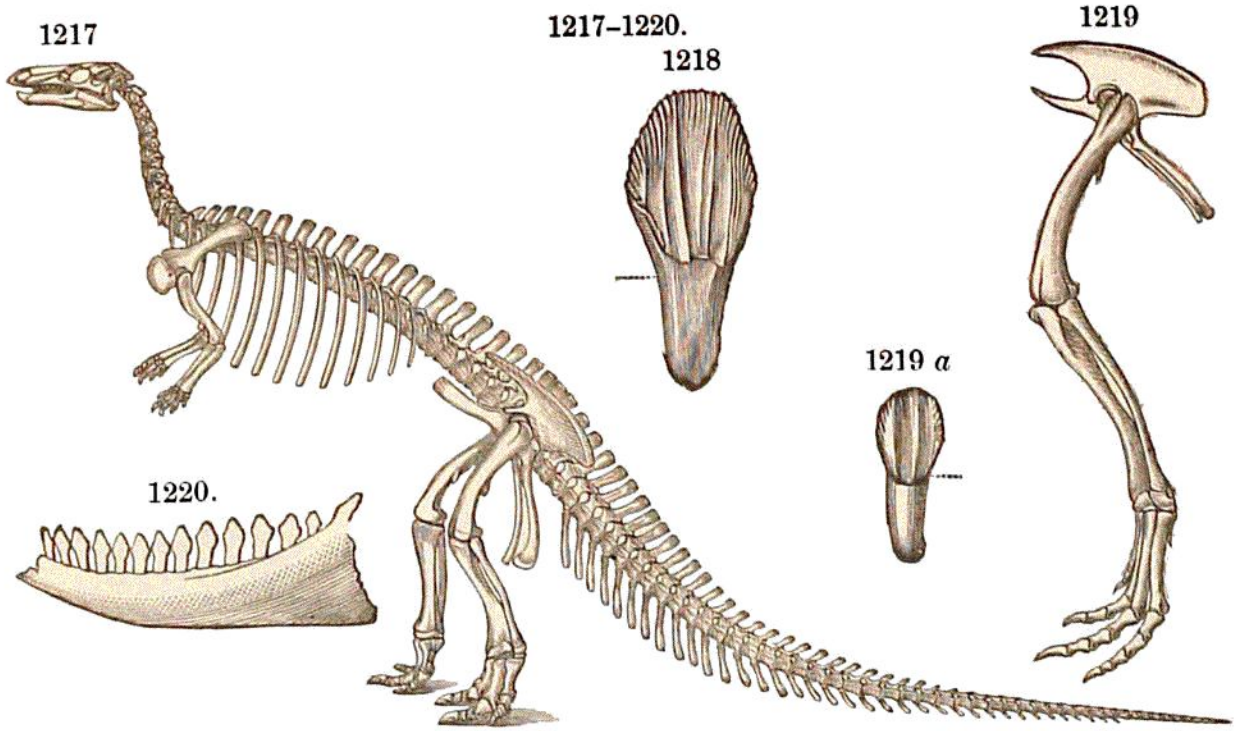


Fig. 1215, cast of brain of Stegosaurus (× ½); *ol*, olfactory nerves; *op*, optic lobes; *on*, optic nerve; *cb*, cerebellum; *m*, medulla oblongata. Fig. 1216, cast of cavity of nervous mass in the sacrum, seen from above (× ½); *f*, *f'*, *f''*, each foramen between two sacral vertebræ. Marsh.



Herbivorous Dinosaurs. — Fig. 1217, restoration of Camptosaurus dispar (× $\frac{1}{40}$); 1218, tooth of C. medius; 1219, Laosaurus consors, hind leg (× $\frac{1}{12}$); 1219 *a*, tooth of same; 1220, Nanosaurus agilis, dentary bone, as seen from the left, natural size. All from Marsh.