

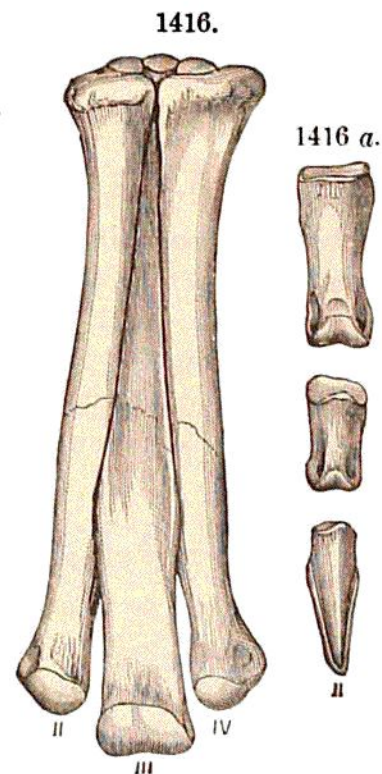
the beaked mouth of a Turtle, or rather of the Rhynchocephals of the Trias. They are from the same Laramie beds in Wyoming that afforded the *Claosaurus*, and occur also in the Denver beds, near Denver, Col. (where the first specimen was found), at Black Butte, Wyoming, and in the Judith River beds, Montana. The restoration by Marsh (Fig. 1412), one sixtieth the natural size, shows the general character of the skeleton of these strange but stupid inhabitants of the waning Mesozoic. The broad cranium (over eight feet long in one species) projects far over the neck, like the posterior flap of some forms of helmet, and sometimes has a degree of decoration in its pointed posterior margin.

The teeth had two prongs (Fig. 1413), a Mammalian feature not known in other Reptiles. The skull of another species of the genus is shown in Fig. 1414; and of a third, but of a distinct genus, *Torosaurus*, in Fig. 1415. J. B. Hatcher, who procured many of the bones described by Marsh, gives evidence (1893) that the great Dinosaurs lived in the region where they died; and he speaks of one skeleton of *Claosaurus annectens* Marsh (Fig. 1408), as found in a partially erect condition, the limbs extended, the ribs in natural position about the abdominal and thoracic cavities, and every bone in its natural place, showing that the animal had been mired in the quicksands. Some of the Ceratopsid skulls, although seven to eight feet long, make the centers of sandstone concretions, weighing many tons.

Other genera of Ceratopsids described by Cope are *Agathaumas*, *Monoclonius*, and *Polyonax*, severally from Wyoming, Montana, and Colorado. *Agathaumas sylvestris* is from the Laramie of Black Butte station in southern Wyoming.

*Carnivorous Dinosaurs* were represented by a number of species. *Laelaps aquilunguis* of Cope (1869), from the Upper Greensand, New Jersey, is about 24 feet long; it probably could stand nearly erect. *L. incrassatus* is reported by him from Montana, and also from the Laramie beds of Red Deer River in British America. The *Ornithomimus* of Marsh is a small species from the Laramie Ceratops beds of Wyoming, remarkably bird-like in its skeleton, as illustrated in the figure (Fig. 1416). It probably could stand erect like a bird.

The *Mosasauroids*, or Sea-serpents, of the era, *Pythonomorphs* of Cope (after the genus *Pytho*), were eminently characteristic of the Upper Cretaceous. Previous to the American discoveries of their remains, knowledge of them was confined



DINOSAUR. — Fig. 1416, *Ornithomimus velox*, 2d, 3d, and 4th metatarsals, natural size; 1416 a, phalanges of 2d digit. Marsh.