

ART. X.—*A New Name for the Dinosaurian Genus Ceratops*;
by RICHARD S. LULL.

IN a recent letter to Professor Osborn, Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell calls attention to the fact that the name *Ceratops*, used by Professor Marsh in 1888, for a genus of horned dinosaurs, was preoccupied by Rafinesque in 1815, who thus designated a genus of birds.

The dinosaurian genus is a well-defined one from the Judith River beds of Montana and their equivalent, the Belly River of Canada; the chief generic characters as set forth by J. B. Hatcher* being as follows: "Parietals reduced to a narrow median bar and slender postero-lateral processes, enclosing on either side large elongated parietal fontanelles. External branches of parietals overlapped by the elongated and triangular squamosals. Supraorbital horn cores well developed, circular in cross section except near the base, and curving backward and outward. Nasal horn core strong and curved forward instead of backward as in *Monoclonius*."

The type species is *Ceratops montanus* Marsh, and Hatcher also included in the genus *Monoclonius recurvicornis* Cope, *M. canadensis* Lambe, and *M. belli* Lambe. *Ceratops paucidens* Marsh, Hatcher abandoned owing to the nature of the type material, which was such as to preclude precise definition.

This genus is quite distinct from *Monoclonius* and *Centrosaurus*, its contemporaries, and from the Laramie genera *Agathaumas*, *Triceratops*, *Diceratops* and *Torosaurus*.

The name *Proceratops* is offered as a substitute for *Ceratops* as suggestive of the latter name and as indicating the forerunner of the great horned dinosaurs of the Laramie. This necessary change would seem to invalidate Marsh's family name of Ceratopsidæ given in 1888 and necessitate the use of Cope's term Agathaumidæ (1889) for the group.

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* Bulletin of the U. S. Geological Survey, No. 257, p. 93.