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NO. 9.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW EXTINCT REPTILES FROM THE
UPPER GREEN RIVER EOCENE BASIN, WYOMING.

By E. D. COPE.

CROCODILUS (ICHTHYOSUCHUS) SUBLATUS. Cope, sp. nov.

Some of the cervical vertebræ without hypapophyses. Their cups round. Dentition peculiar. One or two very long smooth compressed straight teeth in the front of the ramus mandibuli. These are followed abruptly by a closely set series of sub-equal teeth of not one-fourth the size, varying little to the back of the jaw. The long teeth have sub-compressed crowns with opposed cutting edges, and are smooth except at their bases. These are distantly sulcate, the separating ridges being acute. The smaller teeth are perfect cones and resemble those of Gars without their sulci.

There are more long teeth in the premaxillary bone than below. Pitting of the cranium distinct, elegant. Length of skull about one foot. Length of long teeth 1.25 inches ; of small ones .5 inch.

CROCODILUS SULCIFERUS. Cope, sp. nov.

A medium sized species with cranium deeply and roughly pitted. The chief character is at present visible in the teeth. The larger of these are of sub-cylindric and short conic crown, which is superficially grooved from basis near apex ; sulci coarse, open.

ANOSTIRA RADULINA. Sp. nov.

Based on two marginal bones one from the front, the other from the rear, of the carapace of an animal of twice the bulk of the largest *Anostere* yet found. Apart from size, the sculpture is peculiar. It consists in the anterior of closely packed vermicular ridges which run out flat on the posterior and upper edge. In the posterior, it consists of only closely placed minute tubercles over the whole surface.

M.

Length front one on free edge.....	.0.025
Width " " "028
Length posterior on free edge.....	.025
Width " " "025

October 12th, 1872.