

**Article XXI.**—*TELEORHINUS BROWNI*—A TELEOSAUR IN THE FORT BENTON.

By HENRY FAIRFIELD OSBORN.

The most important discovery of the Museum expedition of 1903 into the Cretaceous of Montana, under Mr. Barnum Brown, was the skull, the jaws, and a considerable part of the skeleton (No. 5851 Amer. Mus.) of a large teleosaurian crocodile, which establish for the first time the existence of this group in America. The animal is related to, but is generically distinct from, the European *Teleosaurus* and certain types referred to *Hyposaurus* in this country.<sup>1</sup>

I propose to refer this animal to a new genus and species, and take pleasure in naming the species after its discoverer, Mr. Brown, who has worked out the specimen with great care, and to whom I am indebted for several valuable observations.

**Teleorhinus**, gen. nov.

Cranium teleosauroid. Nasals continued forward to form roof border of anterior nares. Splenials prolonged into symphysis. Teeth compressed anteroposteriorly, uniformly grooved in front and behind.

**Teleorhinus browni**, sp. nov.

Forty maxillary and premaxillary teeth. Premaxillary teeth straight, maxillary teeth recurved.

The skull (1000 mm.) and jaws (996 mm.) are preserved entire, with a large number of the upper teeth. The skull in the upper view exhibits great breadth between the orbits, which are placed laterally. Large supratemporal fenestræ. Few sutures can be made out. The fronto-prefrontal elements connect anteriorly with the greatly elongated nasals which border the roof of the anterior nares.

The vertebræ are amphicæulous or amphiplatyan.

Nine *cervicals* are preserved. Atlas with hypocentrum,

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<sup>1</sup> Compare O. P. Hay, *Bibliography and Catalogue of the Fossil Vertebrata of North America*, p. 516.

neurocentra (neural arches), and a single transversely extended proatlas with median spine. Axis with firmly united odontoid (pleurocentrum of atlas), with paired hypocentra indicated, but not osseous or preserved; with prominent and elongate spine. Remaining cervicals with very broad ribs, articulating with depressed dia- and parapophyses. At least twelve dorsal centra are preserved, without upper portion or neural spines. The single sacral preserved has a broad sacral rib attachment directly opposite the centrum; the centrum is amphiplatyan and front and back surfaces are of equal size. The mid-caudal centra are laterally compressed, with chevron facets.

Of the limb bones the femur and humerus are preserved complete. Both are much straighter than in *Hyposaurus* and greatly reduced in length. The dermal scutes are elongated and shallow-pitted.

In case the name *Teleorhinus* has already been used, the name *Terminonaris* may be applied to this genus, and thus anticipate those who "reap without having sown."