

patterns are species characteristic (Fig. 4). The same is true of the shape of the exoccipital bones and the position and size of their included foramina (Fig. 4).

The width of the alveolar surface of *G. polyphemus* and *G. flavomarginatus* is identical and is very wide when compared with that of the other two species. The alveolar surface of *berlandieri* is the narrowest of the four species, whereas *agassizi* is intermediate in this respect. Two alveolar ridges occasionally occur as an individual variant in specimens of all species. This somewhat primitive condition which seems most common in *flavomarginatus*, may be seen in an illustration by Gray (1873: pl. LX).

The outer alveolar angle of *G. polyphemus* and *G. flavomarginatus* is wider than that of *G. agassizi* and *G. berlandieri* (Table 1 and Figs. 5-8): *agassizi* has the least angle, with *berlandieri* intermediate between this species and *polyphemus-flavomarginatus*. The angle formed by the outer surface of the alveolar surface is directly related to the width of the skull. The above data are in agreement with those of other authors and confirm the idea that the differences in skull measurements are of a specific nature (Legler 1959; *et al.*).

Other more subjective characters are present that suggest the same general relationship (*polyphemus-flavomarginatus*, *agassizi-berlandieri*). These are (see also Figs. 5-8):

<i>polyphemus-flavomarginatus</i> group	<i>agassizi-berlandieri</i> group
1. Median longitudinal alveolar maxillary ridge always crosses premaxilla to contact median premaxillary ridge.	1. Longitudinal maxillary alveolar ridge frequently fails to cross premaxilla (especially in <i>berlandieri</i> ).
2. Interpterygoid width greater.	2. Interpterygoid width less.
3. Basisphenoid shorter, anterior angle less acute (87-46°).	3. Basisphenoid usually longer, anterior angle usually more acute (52-28°).
4. Maxilla proportionately lower.	4. Maxilla usually proportionately higher.
5. When viewed through nasal opening: (a) dorsal projection of vomer longer.	5. When viewed through nasal opening: (a) dorsal projection of vomer generally shorter.