

The specimens are all too much injured to permit of complete measurements. The largest measures from the end of the muzzle to the base of the caudal fin 260 mm., and 90 mm. in depth at the vertical fins. The last dorsal spine measures 36 mm. A lateral dorsal scale is six mm. in length.

I propose that this species be called *Plioplarchus septemspinus*.

The general agreement of this species with the two previously known species of the genus renders it highly improbable that they are widely removed from each other in geological age. Prof. Lesquereux has placed the shales at Van Horn's ranch in the upper Miocene, from the evidence of the numerous plant remains which occur there. As the shales are, according to Condon, below the John Day beds of the middle Miocene, they cannot be upper Miocene of the vertebrate scale. *Plioplarchus* has not been found in the Amyzon beds, and the plants of that horizon are, according to Lesquereux, different from those from Van Horn's ranch. The shale may then represent a horizon later than the Amyzon beds, but earlier than those of the John Day. In spite of the evidence of the plants, they may be even older than the Amyzon beds, since the bed of the Dakota *Plioplarchus whitei* is not distinguishable stratigraphically from the Laramie at its summit, according to Dr. White, a statement which I can confirm by personal observation.—E. D. COPE.

On a New Genus of Triassic Dinosauria.—In this journal for April, 1887, I described two species of Goniopodous Dinosauria, under the names of *Cœlurus longicollis* and *C. bauri*, from the Triassic formation of New Mexico. I subsequently discovered that they could not be referred to the genus *Cœlurus*, and placed them provisionally (Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Society, 1887, p. 221) in the *Tanystrophæus* of Von Meyer. I have recently learned that the reputed vertebræ of the latter genus possesses no complete neural canal, so that the position in the skeleton of these elements, on which the genus was founded, becomes problematical. It becomes evident that the Triassic species in question must be referred to a genus distinct from any hitherto known, differing from *Cœlurus* in the biconcave cervical vertebræ, and from *Megadactylus* in the simple femoral condyles, as well as in other points. I propose that it be called *Cœlophysis*, and the three species, *C. longicollis*, *C. bauri*, and *C. willistoni* respectively.—E. D. COPE.

The Ophitic Band of Andalusia.—M. Salvador Calderon contributes a study of the epigenic region of Andalusia and of the origin of its ophites to a recent issue of the *Bulletin* of the Geological