

## 4. SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY

The extensive collections obtained by American Museum expeditions during the 1930's and Peabody Museum of Natural History expeditions during the 1960's consist of a large number of partial or nearly complete skeletons, isolated teeth and bones, and fragmentary elements. Most of these represent new species of saurischian and ornithischian dinosaurs. Some of the remains, notably of chelonians, crocodylians and sauropods, are known only from fragments or isolated teeth and postcranial bones. The latter are described and illustrated where appropriate, but some are only tentatively referred to a family or other category because existing material is not adequate for more definite assignment. Despite these difficulties, the sauropod material is described in some detail because it appears to represent the most significant sauropod remains from the Lower Cretaceous of the Western Hemisphere and as such is of particular importance.

### CLASS OSTEICHTHYES

#### SUBCLASS SARCOPTERYGII

#### ORDER DIPNOI

#### FAMILY CERATODONTIDAE Gill, 1872

#### *Ceratodus* Agassiz

*Ceratodus* Agassiz, 1837.

TYPE SPECIES: *Ceratodus latissimus* Agassiz, 1837.

TYPE LOCALITY: Near Bristol, England.

KNOWN DISTRIBUTION: Rhaetic of Europe.

#### ***Ceratodus frazieri*, new species**

Plate 8: B; Plate 9: A

ETYMOLOGY: *Ceratodus frazieri*; named for the Wilford Frazier family of Billings, Montana, to whom I am indebted for much assistance.

TYPE SPECIMEN: YPM 5276, a left mandibular dental plate.

TYPE LOCALITY: Approximately 225 feet (75 m) southeast of Princeton University locality 49-1, NW  $\frac{1}{4}$  Sec. 34, T.58 N., R.75 W., Big Horn County, Wyoming. (See Locality Map H.)