

revealed, the former for about half its length in front, the latter for nearly its full length. These two centra have been flattened by the head of the right femur, but their junction with each other can be made out a little behind the centre of the acetabulum. The broad contact of the ilium with the pubis covers the centrum of the first sacral from its union with the second to near its anterior end. Five sacral vertebrae are thus revealed and it has been possible to obtain fairly accurate measurements giving the relative length of their centra.

Measurements of Sacrum of Type.

	Mm.
Length of sacrum.....	690
Length of centrum of first vertebra at midheight (approx.).....	138
Length " " " second " " ".....	128
Length " " " third " " ".....	130
Length " " " fourth " " ".....	134
Length " " " fifth " " ".....	160

The centra of the sacral vertebrae are concave on the sides and beneath. A transverse process connecting with the ilium is seen in the type in the first, fourth, and fifth vertebrae, but that of the second and third is hidden by the ilium. The process of the first vertebra is broad and long and is given off from the upper part of the centrum; in the type it is bent upward and flattened and was seen only when the right femur was moved. Those of the fourth and fifth sacra are narrower and apparently shorter, and proceed in each case from the middle of the centrum in its upper part; they also are crushed and distorted in the specimen (Figure 7). The lower edge of the surface of contact of the process of the fifth sacral with the ilium is very clearly defined. The upper portion of this surface is seen at *S5* in Figure 39 (inner surface of separate left ilium) and denotes an attachment area of considerable size, as in *Tyrannosaurus*, in fact there is a general agreement in the position and size of these areas as seen in the separate ilium of *Gorgosaurus* and the sacrum of *Tyrannosaurus* as figured by Osborn (op. cit. 1906).

The only other parts of the sacrum visible in the type are the distal ends of the neural spines seen between and at the level of the superior border of the ilia. Near the midlength of the ilia above, the space between these bones has been reduced by pressure to about one-third of an inch, but their distance apart increases both toward the front and rear. The neural spines of the first four sacra are co-ossified distally, but a space occurs in front of the top of the fifth spine separating it from the fourth. This distal co-ossification of the spines would lead one to expect to find them united at a lower level forming a more or less continuous plate such as is found in *Tyrannosaurus*.

Caudal Vertebrae. From displaced caudals belonging to the type, determined as the twenty-third, twenty-fourth, twenty-sixth (posterior