These bones are thickest near the inner line of contact whence they thin slightly outward; the free edges are rounded. There appears to have been a firm attachment of the pair to each other. In each there are corresponding indentations of the edge, one on the lateral back border, and one, rather shallow, behind, as well as some minor emarginations of varying depth and width, principally along the front edge, some of which may be partly due to or accentuated by breaks. In front a surface for contact with the coracoid may be indicated by the outline at *a*, Figure 30. On the outer side of each of the two indentations of the hinder border in each bone, there is a decided projection, conspicuously thick in the inner one, thinner and longer in the outer one, which may mark the position of two pairs of sternal ribs, if indeed the proximal ends of the ribs are not partially preserved.

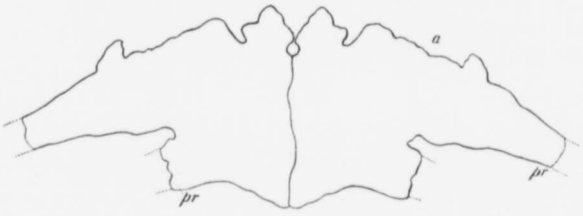

Figure 30. Plan of sternum of Gorgosaurus; $\frac{1}{4}$ natural size. *pr*, process for attachment of sternal rib.

Measurements of Right Sternal Bone.

	Mm.
Maximum breadth along curve of upper surface	170
Maximum length (fore and aft), near inner edge	145
Thickness at middle near inner edge	22
Thickness at midbreadth	14

PECTORAL GIRDLE.

Scapula. The scapula is a long, thin bone, very narrow for the greater part of its length, and expanded at both ends (Figure 31). It consists of an elongated blade and a short lower portion which extends forward abruptly from the base of the blade. The expansion of the blade upward is gradual. In lateral outline the blade is nearly straight in front, slightly concave behind, and flatly convex across the top. In its slender lower half it has an ovoid transverse section narrowing forward, and somewhat flattened on the inner side and behind. It is thickest at its narrowest part, the neck, and thins gradually upward as it broadens.