

case display the shape of the crown to the tip with all details of structure and change of form (Figure 8).

Maxilla. The maxilla is large, obtusely pointed in front in lateral aspect, and highest behind where it is deeply emarginated by a large preorbital vacuity. The alveolar border is irregularly undulating. The outer surface is rugose, and displays many foramina in the front part generally and above the hinder alveolar border.

The preorbital vacuity is subtriangular in shape, highest behind with a rather straight posterior margin and a rounded anterior one which latter is directly above the ninth maxillary tooth; its length exceeds its height. In advance of and close to this large opening is a small, oval one, the anterior preorbital vacuity, fully within the maxilla.

	Mm.
Height of preorbital vacuity at its midlength.....	147
Length of the same at its midlength.....	180
Long diameter of anterior preorbital vacuity.....	60
Short diameter of the same.....	28

The maxilla does not enter into the formation of the narial opening but is excluded therefrom by a downward process from the nasal and a posterior extension upward of the premaxilla which meet and bound the opening posteriorly.

Mandible. When the skull was found there was a gap in the right ramus of the mandible behind the dentary. Nearly two-thirds of the surangular in front had broken away and been lost, with some fragments of the posterior border of the dentary. The angular was missing except possibly a small portion of it posteriorly, and the prearticular was not found. The dentary and the hinder part of the surangular had remained in their proper position relative to each other, giving 950 mm. as the exact length of the mandible. The outer surface of the dentary was in an excellent state of preservation.

Of the left ramus the surangular and prearticular, complete though crushed, were found displaced (Figure 7, *Sa* and *PAr*), and the dentary was represented by its anterior half which had shifted forward and downward as figured. The prearticular is a long, narrow, thin, hook-shaped bone which curves anteriorly upward to the inner, superior border of the surangular.

Surangular. A particularly well preserved and nearly perfect right surangular, found separately, but apparently referable to *Gorgosaurus*, is shown in Figure 9. It is free from any distortion and all details of surface markings are sharply defined. In size it is slightly larger than the surangular of the type. On account of its excellent state of preservation it is described and figured here in preference to that of the type.

The separate right surangular, Figure 9, has the form of a somewhat lenticular plate about three times as long as high, narrowing to