

in each foot and is in place at the proximal end of metatarsal IV. It is about $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, or slightly more than $\frac{3}{4}$ the length of No. III, and a little less than twice the length of No. 1. It narrows downward and is proximally roughly elliptical in transverse section with the greater diameter fore and aft. At the lower end it is narrower from front to back but has much the same thickness from side to side as it has above. In lateral aspect it is slightly curved with the front outline concave and the back one convex. Prominent rugosities are developed on the back border at its midlength, accentuating the curve of the bone and giving it the appearance of being abruptly bent at the middle. On the inner face proximally there is an irregularly oval roughened area, marking the surface of contact with metatarsal IV, and the lower end is rugosely striated in the direction of the bone's length.

Digit I in its pendant position at the high level has its plantar surface facing outward with an inclination to the rear due to a slight twist in its downward curve. This digit is not opposed to the other three nor has it their same general direction but it is set almost at right angles to them, certainly nearly at right angles to the forwardly directed third digit. In the original description of *Gorgosaurus* digit I was stated to have a "forwardly rather than a backwardly directed position in the foot." A further study, however, makes it clear that a direction rather midway between these extremes is the true one. The first digit could have been of little use in the foot on account of its shortness, its direction, and its height above the others. The tip of its ungual only reaches the level of the lower end of the second metatarsal and consequently must have been some distance above the ground when the animal walked. In the domestic turkey the claw of the first digit just touches the ground when the bird is standing, although the first metatarsal, supporting two phalanges, is applied to the co-ossified metatarsals only slightly above their lower end instead of at the mid-height of the metatarsus as in *Gorgosaurus*.

The second, third, and fourth metatarsals with their elongation, their very close contact, and their distal divergence, need only to be co-ossified where in juxtaposition to produce a bone remarkably similar to the tarsometatarsus of the majority of birds.

Measurements of Metatarsals of Right Limb of Type.

	Mm.
Metatarsal I, length (about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches).....	116
Breadth of distal articulating surface at extremity of the bone.....	31
Length (vertical) of surface for contact with metatarsal II.....	80
Breadth of same.....	42
Metatarsal II, length.....	about 508
Breadth of distal articulating surface at its mid-height.....	77
Metatarsal III, length.....	about 594
Breadth of distal articulating surface at its mid-height.....	92