

None of the fourteen mandibular teeth reaches as large a size as the middle ones of the maxilla; the teeth of the mandible form a more uniform series of smaller size. The third to the tenth would be of about equal size when fully protruded; beyond these at either end there is a diminution in size, the fourteenth being the smallest. The first, owing to its anterior position, has developed a broadly convex front face, the keels occurring one on either side of the flatly convex posterior face, suggesting an approach to, although the tooth remains more robust than the premaxillary teeth.

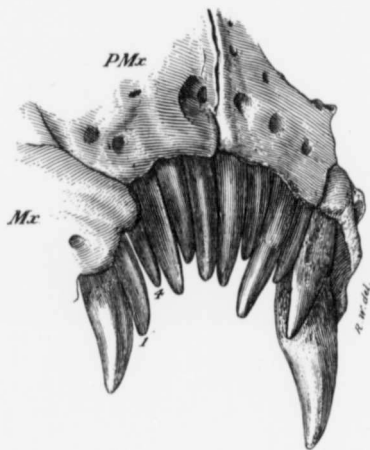


Figure 12. Premaxillary teeth of the type of *Gorgosaurus libratus*; anterior aspect $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. *Mx*, maxilla; *PMx*, premaxilla; 1, first maxillary tooth; 4, fourth premaxillary tooth.

The teeth replace each other from beneath, apparently as in the living Ghavial (*Gavialis gangeticus*) of India. In *Gorgosaurus* it is seen that a new tooth makes its appearance on the inner side of the base of the old tooth. The root of the latter is absorbed at this point allowing the new tooth to enter into its central cavity. With increased size the growing tooth, through pressure exerted directly from beneath, ejects the old tooth whose root has been weakened by further absorption. Even before a new tooth has grown sufficiently large to protrude beyond the margin of the alveolus a germ tooth may be formed, to be ready in