

Distally the bone is broad on the plantar side, narrows to an irregularly rugose dorsal face, and is larger on the posterior than on the anterior side. The distal articulating surface is rather small, is developed most on the posterior side, and does not extend far upward either dorsally or externally. It has a shallow median groove which passes into a broad depression in the plantar face. Above the distal articulating surface the anterior and posterior faces are excavated, very shallowly posteriorly, but deeply with the development of a large pit anteriorly.

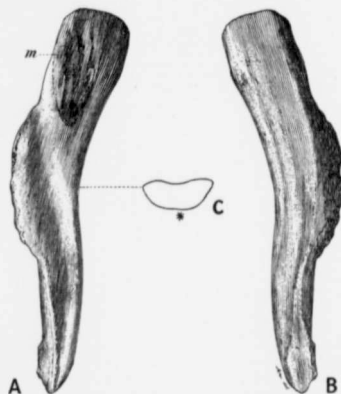


Figure 47. Metatarsal V of the left foot of the type of *Gorgosaurus*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A, inner view; B, outer view; C, outline of transverse section near midlength; m, surface of attachment to Mt. IV; * outer side.

represented by a vestigial proximal end. This bone is in place in both hind limbs of the type specimen, as well as in the left one of another individual of this species represented by a partial skeleton (Cat. No. 350) of the 1914 collection from the Belly River formation of Red Deer river. The fifth metatarsal occurs, reduced in like manner, in the Triassic *Anchisaurus colurus* Marsh, from Connecticut, in the Jurassic species *Hallopus victor* Marsh, and *Compsognathus longipes* Wagner, from Colorado and Bavaria respectively, and the Cretaceous *Ornithomimus altus* Lambe, from Alberta.

Metatarsal V is a short, laterally compressed, curved bone, representing the proximal end only of the element and recalling to mind the vestigial fifth of *Ornithomimus altus*. In the type it is preserved

In its upper half the bone is very obliquely truncated on its anterior side and ends above in a thin edge, the truncation providing a surface, large in proportion to the size of the bone, for contact with metatarsal II. This surface is rugose, slightly convex, and narrowly rounded in outline above. From the deep anterior pit two large, clearly defined grooves cut across the roughened dorsal face and disappear posteriorly. The surface of the bone is roughened for muscular attachment on all faces distally.

Attention was drawn in 1914 in the original description of *Gorgosaurus* (ante p. 7) to the presence in this carnivore of a fifth metatarsal