

one, each face being slightly grooved or fluted in the direction of the bone's length with the exception of the dorsal and posterior faces which remain somewhat flat. The upper rib surface is broadest near the tubercle.

The articular facet of the tubercle is convex in an antero-posterior direction, and faces downward, inward, and slightly backward; its depth is about one-fourth its breadth measured along the curve.

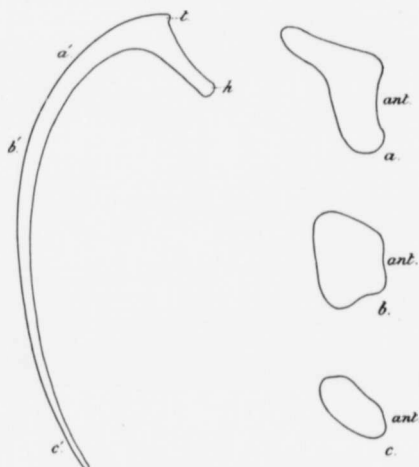


Figure 23. An anterior rib, the third dorsal, of the type of *Gorgosaurus*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. *a*, *b*, and *c*, outlines of transverse sections of the same at *a'*, *b'*, and *c'* respectively; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. *ant*, anterior; *h*, head; *t*, tubercle.

In the type all the right ribs are preserved and articulate with their respective vertebrae or are only slightly displaced. They have, however, been bent backward on each other, but with little distortion of their natural curve (Figure 7). The majority of them have suffered somewhat from pressure and some of them, as indicated in the accompanying table of measurements, are imperfect at the lower end. The second, third, and fourth are complete in all respects. The first and fifth are thought to be complete but their lower ends are hidden by the matrix beneath the abdominal ribs. The tenth and eleventh appear to be fully preserved.