

aceous carnivorous dinosaurs. The other maxillary teeth are long and powerful of the Megalosauroid type, with two serrated keels, one along the front edge, the other behind. In the second maxillary tooth the anterior keel in descending passes slightly toward the inner side of the crown, and this is seen in a lessening degree in the next two or three succeeding teeth. A similar slight variation is seen also in the more anterior teeth of the dentary.

"The chevron bones are intervertebral, but with a greater surface of attachment to the front vertebra of the two. The more anterior ones are bent slightly backward from their midlength. This angulation in succeeding ones becomes more pronounced until the lower edge of the distal half is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tail. By a gradually increased development and prolongation forward of the anterior angulation at the mid-length of the bone, a 'meat-chopper' shape is attained and adhered to with a gradual diminution in size, more apparent in the depth of the bone than in the length of its 'foot.'

"The long and slender anterior teeth (premaxillary and first maxillary) of *Gorgosaurus* are very different in shape from the robust supposed anterior teeth of *Deinodon horridus* of Leidy. In all the large Cretaceous carnivorous dinosaurs, the majority of the teeth, apart from the more anterior ones, are remarkably similar in the different genera and do not afford data for generic distinctions.

"Another large form of carnivorous dinosaur, having supporting alveolar plates on the inner sides of the jaws, occurs in the Belly River formation of Alberta and is represented in the collection of 1913."

ORIGINAL DESCRIPTION OF THE FORE LIMB.

The description of the fore limb, which appeared prior to the above, was as follows:

"The first impression received of the fore limb is its extremely small size.

"The arm has been pressed upward so that the humerus lies beside the back border of the blade of the scapula with its front face directed forward and its inner surface outward, its head remaining within the glenoid cavity.

"The fore-arm is flexed downward and the manus is closed with the claw-bones uppermost. The ulna and radius lie together, and the digits, of which there are two, are in place. From the regular succession of the phalanges of the digits to each other it is presumed that none of them is missing. The digits are regarded as Nos. II and III, and there is a vestigial metacarpal IV, consisting of a short, slender bone, slightly curved and tapering to its distal end.