(Figure 7) on metatarsal II for the attachment of metatarsal I is moderately rough, and on the external face of No. II proximally toward the front there is a roughened boss of considerable size, also a decided roughness occurs along the outer, angulated edge of the posterior face of No. IV near its midlength.

Metatarsal III is hollow near its distal end for a distance of about 120 mm., the space having a maximum diameter of 22 mm. In metatarsals II and IV a cavity, having about the same diameter as that of No. III, is continuous through the whole length of the shaft.

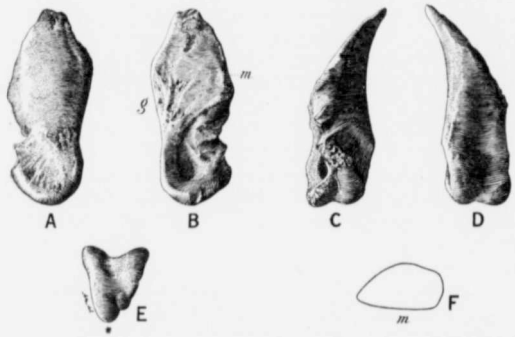

Figure 46. Metatarsal I of right foot of type of Gorgosaurus; ⅓ natural size. A, posterior aspect; B, anterior aspect; C, interior (dorsal) aspect; D, exterior (plantar) aspect; E, inferior aspect; F, outline of transverse section near midlength at *g*; *m*, surface of attachment to metatarsal II, * dorsal side.

Metatarsal I (Figure 46) is greatly reduced and is a very short but stout bone representing the distal end only of the element. In the type this vestigial bone is preserved wholly. It is in place in the right foot but has shifted slightly in the left. It is attached to the inner side of the posterior face of metatarsal II at the latter's midlength and is hidden when the metatarsus is viewed directly from the front. Its general direction is downward at an angle of about 40 degrees to the longitudinal axis of metatarsal II. In its posterior position, gained by rotation backward and outward from the inner side of No. II, its dorsal face is directed inward and the plantar face outward, the external face is turned to the front, and the internal one to the rear. In describing the bone in position, therefore, the external and internal faces will be referred to as the anterior and posterior ones respectively.