

on the inner side of the keel. The outer and inner faces likewise become increasingly flat as the base is approached. For a short distance from the tip the teeth are lenticular in cross section with a keel at each end of the lens. Beyond this the cross section, due to the flattening of the faces, becomes increasingly more subovate until at the base a subquad-rangular outline is reached, the anterior transverse diameter being greater than the posterior one.

The keels are serrated throughout their full extent, there being eleven or twelve serrations in a space of 5 mm. in the larger sized teeth and nine or ten in the smaller ones. The serrations are transversely

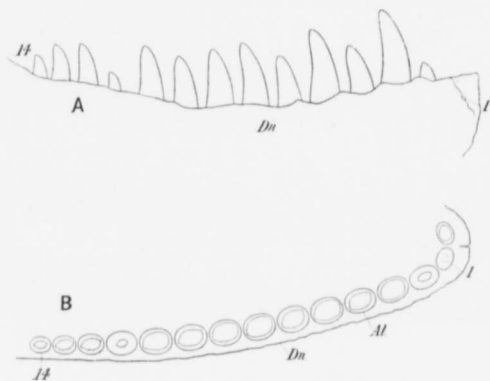


Figure 11. Right mandibular teeth of the type of *Gorgosaurus*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A, outer aspect; B, transverse sections; *al*, alveolus; *Dn* dentary; 1, first mandibular tooth; 14, fourteenth and last mandibular tooth.

compressed, and remarkably regular in alignment, with a scarcely perceptible decrease in size near the tip and toward the base of the tooth.

The majority of the maxillary teeth are identical in general form with those of the mandible.

In a number of separate teeth, from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river, indistinguishable from those of *Gorgosaurus*, the middle of one of the lateral faces is considerably worn for some distance from the tip on which the wear has only been sufficient to efface the minute serrations of the keel. As the upper teeth closed outside those of the mandible any wear, not on the point, would result from the contact of the inner surface of the upper teeth with the outer surface of the lower ones. This lateral wear of the crown is the only means by which an