

advance of the hip and as a support. The trunk was only slightly deeper than broad, and was broadly rounded above and flattened beneath where it was strengthened by the series of abdominal ribs extending its full length. The neck was moderately short and on the throat the skin was probably loose and baggy. No trace of the skin has been found so that its characters are unknown. The full length of Gorgosaurus was about 29 feet. In the forwardly inclined position assumed in walking the top of the head was nearly 11 feet above the ground, and the back above the hips a little under 9 feet.

The tail of Gorgosaurus was that of a land animal. It was almost circular in cross section throughout its length and not laterally compressed as in that of the trachodonts which was a swimming tail—an organ of propulsion. In Gorgosaurus the chevron bones were short with a fore and aft extension in those of the distal half of the tail where its contact with the ground was most constant. The tail functioned as a balance and its inflexibility was due principally to the interlocking of the lengthened zygapophysial processes.

Was this reptile agile, alert, and quick of movement? Was it capable of capturing its prey by a sudden rush from some place of concealment, or by overtaking it after a pursuit possibly of some length? Was its victim eaten when killed? Did it engage in spirited encounters with its own kind as depicted in Knight's well known restoration of *Dryptosaurus* in accordance with Cope's views subsequently modified? The writer believes that Gorgosaurus was sluggish and not a quick mover, and that it fed, not on the fresh flesh of animals necessarily of its own killing but rather on carcasses found or stumbled across during its hunger impelled wanderings.

In the flat, wooded country of the west in which Gorgosaurus lived during Belly River Cretaceous times it had as contemporaries large numbers of the plant eating trachodonts frequenting the rivers and lakes. On the land were other herbivores—several kinds of horned dinosaurs and two or three species of armoured dinosaurs. It is to be presumed that Gorgosaurus fed on these when chance offered. Living at the same time were other carnivorous dinosaurs mostly of smaller size and about which, with the exception of the slender *Ornithomimus*, little is known. Fish abounded, as well as amphibians, crocodiles, turtles, and small mammals, and these also may have enticed the appetite of Gorgosaurus.

The fact that Gorgosaurus was a land dweller may account to some extent for the scarceness of its remains as compared with those of the trachodonts and the other plant eaters as the rule probably held then with dinosaurs as now with mammals that flesh eaters are less numerous than the herbivores on which they subsist. It may also partly account for the absence in the rock of impressions of its skin. The amphibious