

and manner of the inner overlap, and the position of the longitudinal middle line of the cuirass throughout its length, assuming that the cuirass was bilaterally symmetrical. With the above data it has been

possible, therefore, to reconstruct the entire cuirass of Gorgosaurus as given in Figure 27.

The greatest breadth of the cuirass is slightly in advance of its midlength and the anterior end is broader than the posterior one. As already stated it is probable that there were at least nineteen composite ribs (main piece + lateral one) in each half of the series including in this number the co-ossified half lengths. They increase in length from the first to the fifth. The next two, the sixth and seventh, are about as long as the fifth. Behind the seventh there is a gradual decrease in length to the nineteenth, which appears to have been of about the same length as, or perhaps slightly shorter than the first. In passing backward in the series, however, there is a progressive increase in the backward curve of the ribs, resulting in a considerably diminished breadth in the posterior end of the cuirass as compared with the anterior end.

The central overlap of the ribs decreases in passing backward in the series concomitant with a lessening in their breadth (antero-posterior). In the more anterior ribs the overlap of any two of them is about one-fifth of their combined transverse curve, and this decreases to about one-ninth in the posterior ribs.

In the interlocking of the inner ends of the ribs, the anterior border of each rib reaches beneath the posterior border of the one immediately preceding it from the other side, and each rib is attached by its upper face anteriorly to the lower face posteriorly of the rib in front, rugose surfaces marking the areas of attachment. The upper anterior surface of attachment is situated near the ribs termination; it is thus on the opposite side of the longitudinal midline to which the rib belongs and



Figure 28. Abdominal ribs of *Sphenodon (Hatteria) punctatum* Gray. (After Gagenaur). *Co*, coracoid; *Ep*, episternum; *Is*, ischium; *m*, *l*, median and lateral pieces of ventral ribs; *P*, pubis; *St*, sternum.

cons
term
fore,
the
the l

irreg
minc

obvi
of se
gesti
brou
wher
force

curv
grad
passi
flatte
poste
flat
rib a
its an
effect

recep
latte
rathe
series
appli

numl
supp
of th
verse
Creta
two l