

The side teeth in both jaws are large, laterally compressed with an anterior and a posterior serrated keel; they taper to a rather obtuse point and curve slightly backward, the curvature being most accentuated in the distal half of the crown (Figures 10 and 11). Those of the upper jaw reach a greater size than those below. In these teeth both the anterior and posterior faces are flattened in an increasing degree from a short distance from the tip to the base of the crown, the anterior keel

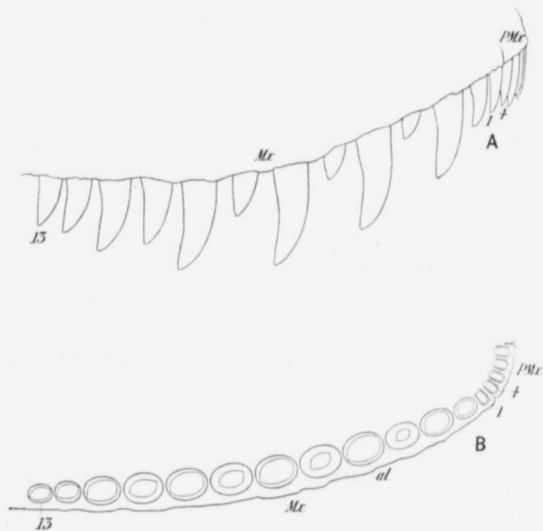


Figure 10. Right premaxillary and maxillary teeth of the type of *Gorgosaurus*; $\frac{1}{2}$ natural size. A, outer aspect. B, transverse sections. *al*, alveolus; *Mx*, maxilla; *PMx*, premaxilla; 4, fourth premaxillary tooth; 1, first maxillary tooth, 13, thirteenth and last maxillary tooth.

passing gradually inward and defining the inner boundary of the anterior face, the posterior keel marking the outer limit of the posterior face. The anterior keel ends at about one-third of the crown's length from the base, but the posterior one is continued to the base. The anterior flattening of the crown beyond the cessation of the front keel is conspicuously more broadly transverse than in the corresponding part of the tooth posteriorly where the flatness generally retains a slight obliquity