

The ungual phalanx of digit III of the right pes is abnormal in shape and appears to have been diseased; it is quite small and amorphous. The penultimate joint of the same digit has been similarly affected but to a much less extent. Both phalanges give every evidence of having been affected when the reptile was alive. Metatarsal IV of the left pes shows two roughened areas evidently the result of a diseased state of the bone (Figures 6 and 7). One of these about the midlength of the bone is protrudent, the other at the distal end is less conspicuous but more extensive.

REMARKS ON THE SUPPOSED APPEARANCE, HABITS, ETC.

One may pass from the osteology of *Gorgosaurus*, as revealed by the type described in the foregoing pages, to a consideration of the animal as it probably was in life. The questions naturally arise: what was this creature's appearance? On what did it feed? Was it active or otherwise in its movements? What was the nature of its surroundings? Answers to these questions must be based on conjecture to some extent but certain structural characteristics of the skeleton are prominent and lead to obvious conclusions. The teeth, for instance, are those of an animal that lived on flesh. The feet were intended for movement on land only. The peculiarly short fore limbs definitely point to the use of the long hind ones as the only means of progression. The structure of the tail and its size lead to the belief that it was rather rigid and of use principally as a support and balance. The presence of a cuirass of close set abdominal ribs indicates the habitual assumption of a prone attitude. And the horizontal expansion at the lower end of the large pubic bones was evidently developed to assist in supporting the weight of the body. From these, and other less conspicuous skeletal peculiarities, it is possible to form some idea of this dinosaur's distinctive features when alive.

Gorgosaurus was lightly built for its size and had long bird-like hind limbs on which the moderately slender, lizard-shaped body, tapering to the narrow head and into the long tail, was balanced when the creature stood or walked. The principal limb bones were hollow and empty spaces occurred in the thickest parts of the vertebrae and phalanges but not in the slender bones or parts that were flattened or attenuated. The animal walked on the strong hind limbs only, the fore ones being extremely short and relatively feeble. When seated or stretched on the ground the pubic bones received some of the weight of the body. The pointed teeth were conspicuous objects in the large mouth. The tail, forming nearly one-half of the creature's total length, was thick at the base, broadly oval in cross section, and tapered gradually to the tip. It was not very flexible and served mainly as a counterpoise to the weight in