

report on *Dryptosaurus* (*Albertosaurus*) from the higher horizon of the Edmonton¹.

Internally the surface for the articulation of the prearticular is seen for a considerable distance along the lower border in advance of the surface for the articular. It is rugose and narrow as figured.

On the inner side of the prolonged, front termination of the superior border is a depressed surface, much longer than high, and horizontally striated in the direction of its length (*dn*, Figure 9B), for the articulation of the dentary. A short, forwardly directed, laterally compressed process developed on the outer side below the narrow upper termination of the bone overlaps a small portion of the posterior border of the dentary providing an interlocking of the two elements and further strengthening a sutural union which was already a strong one.

Externally a very clearly defined rugose area passing forward and downward from beneath the posterior opening marks the extent of the overlap of the angular behind (*an*, Figure 9A). Anteriorly this element by a sharp inward and then upward bend enters into the formation of the lower border and inner surface of the mandible.

A foramen leads forward through the bone to the outer surface from the anterior end of the inner concavity under the overhanging superior border. Other foramina of smaller size lead into the interior of the bone. These occur in the cotylus, in the surface for the articulation of the articular, and near the hinder margin of the posterior opening in the curve of the excavation encircling it behind.

Measurements of Separate Surangular, Cat. No. 2193.

	Mm.
Maximum length (525 mm. + estimated length of fragment missing from anterior end).....	560
Maximum height.....	196
Thickness 18 and 45 mm. in advance of the anterior margin of the posterior opening.....	4
Vertical thickness of inturned superior border near its inner edge slightly behind the midlength of the bone.....	21
Horizontal thickness of superior border at posterior end of articular surface for dentary.....	27
Vertical thickness between superior surface and upper back margin of posterior opening.....	36
Vertical diameter of posterior opening.....	55

Teeth. In *Gorgosaurus* there are four teeth in the premaxilla, thirteen in the maxilla, and fourteen in the dentary, a number exceeding by one (or two) that of *Tyrannosaurus*, of a higher horizon in the Cretaceous, which has four premaxillary, twelve maxillary, and from thirteen to fourteen dentary teeth.

One of the principal distinctive characters of the dentition of *Gorgosaurus* is the similarity of the first maxillary tooth in size and shape to those of the premaxilla.

¹ Geol. Surv., Can., Cont. Can. Pal., vol. III, pt. III.