In the other foot of the type two of the distal tarsals are preserved, viz., Nos. 3 and 4, but No. 2 is missing. The two preserved are much distorted and appear as represented in Figure 44 with their antero-posterior diameter reduced and with a decided displacement in the case of No. 3 inward.

In a hind limb, presumably of Gorgosaurus, obtained from the Belly River formation on Red Deer river in 1915, the three of the distal elements of the tarsus are preserved.

The distal tarsals in Gorgosaurus appear to have been soft bones and it is probable that cartilage entered largely into the formation of the ankle joint.

Metatarsus. The metatarsus of Gorgosaurus is composed of five bones of which all are present and in place in both feet in the type. Metatarsals II, III, and IV (Figures 44 and 45) are the principal, fully functional ones, are conspicuously elongated, and fit closely against each other throughout their length except for a short distance distally where II and IV bend away from No. III leaving its distal end free, the separation being best seen in a posterior view. Metatarsal I is greatly reduced and is represented distally only by a very short bone which is attached to the inner side of the posterior face of No. II at the latter's midlength. Metatarsal V is vestigial and consists of a slender, short bone representing the proximal end only of this element. Reference to the composition of the metatarsus of Gorgosaurus was included in the writer's original description of the genus and species published in 1914.

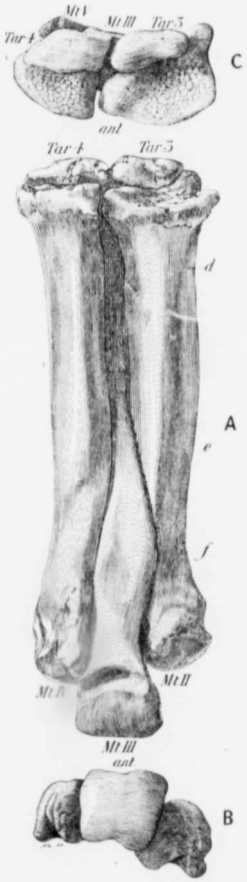

Figure 44. Metatarsals II, III, and IV of the right foot of the type of Gorgosaurus; $\frac{1}{6}$ natural size. A, anterior view; B, lower aspect; C, upper aspect; *ant*, anterior; *d*, *e*, *f*, position of transverse sections given in Figure 45; *Mt*, metatarsal; *Tar*, tarsal.