

gives digit I a forwardly rather than a backwardly directed position in the foot. The vestigial proximal end of metatarsal V is in place in each leg, recalling to mind a similarly reduced bone in *Ornithomimus altus*, Lambe, also from the Belly River formation of Alberta.

Each abdominal rib consists of two well ossified, flattened lengths, which overlap at their inner ends. Outwardly, each lateral half is slightly grooved on its front margin for the reception of a slender rod-like bone (supplementary), which lies closely against the rib and projects but slightly beyond its outer end.

The four premaxillary teeth are remarkably long and slender, with a keel on each side of a slightly convex inner or lingual surface. They are latterly compressed to a slight extent, evenly rounded in front, with their fore and aft diameter a little greater than their breadth. The first or anterior tooth of the maxilla is similar to the premaxillary teeth, in which respect *Gorgosaurus* differs from other known genera of Cretaceous carnivorous dinosaurs. The other maxillary teeth are long and powerful, of the Megalosauroid type, with two serrated keels, one along the front edge, the other behind. In the second maxillary tooth the anterior keel in descending passes slightly toward the inner side of the crown, and this is seen in a lessening degree in the next two or three succeeding teeth. A similar slight variation is seen also in the more anterior teeth of the dentary.

The chevron bones are intervertebral, but with a greater surface of attachment to the front vertebra of the two. The more anterior ones are bent slightly backward from their mid-length. This angulation in succeeding ones becomes more pronounced until the lower edge of the distal half is parallel to the longitudinal axis of the tail. By a gradually increased development and prolongation forward of the anterior angulation at the mid-length of the bone, a "meat-chopper" shape is attained and adhered to with a gradual diminution in size, more apparent in the depth of the bone than in the length of its "foot."

The long and slender anterior teeth (premaxillary and first maxillary) of *Gorgosaurus* are very different in shape from the robust supposed anterior teeth of *Deinodon horridus* of Leidy. In all the large Cretaceous carnivorous dinosaurs, the majority of the teeth, apart from the more anterior ones, are remarkably similar in the different genera and do not afford data for generic distinctions.