

ALLOSAURUS #19

Allosaurus was a large bipedal predator. Its skull was large and equipped with dozens of large, sharp teeth. It averaged 28 ft. in length, though fragmentary remains suggest it could have reached over 39 ft. Relative to the large and powerful hind limbs, its three-fingered forelimbs were small, and the body was balanced by a long and heavily muscled tail.

NAME	ALLOSAURUS
KIND	Hadosaurid
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Late Jurassic
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	28 feet (8.5 meters)
WEIGHT	2.3 tons

APATOSAURUS ADULT #7

Scientists have estimated that Apatosaurus weighed five times as much as the average adult elephant. Imagine how the earth may have shook when they walked by! Since they had long necks and peg-like teeth, they were able to browse both tree tops and in low-growing vegetation. In order to fuel its gigantic body, it ate great quantities of plants each day. They probably swallowed "stomach stones" (gastroliths) to aid in grinding up the amount of vegetation they consumed daily.

NAME	APATOSAURUS ADULT
KIND	Saurischia (reptile hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Jurassic
WHERE	Western North America
LENGTH	69 feet (21 meters)
WEIGHT	30-40 tons

APATOSAURUS BABY #23

Scientists have estimated that Apatosaurus, when full-grown, weighed five times as much as the average adult elephant. Imagine how the earth may have shook when they walked by! Since they had long necks and peg-like teeth, they were able to browse both tree tops and in low-growing vegetation. In order to fuel its gigantic body, it ate great quantities of plants each day. They probably swallowed "stomach stones" (gastroliths) to aid in grinding up the huge amount of vegetation they consumed daily.

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WHERE	Western North America
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WEIGHT	30-40 tons

BRACHIOSAURUS #6

Brachiosaurus was notably abundant in the late Jurassic period. Brachiosaurus is the tallest dinosaur known from complete skeletons. It had very long front legs, and if it stretched its neck upward when standing, it could have looked over a four story building. Brachiosaurus had its nostrils on top of its head, which was thought to mean that it could breathe under water. However, this may not be likely, because the water pressure would have stopped it from breathing.

NAME	BRACHIOSAURUS
KIND	Saurischia (reptile hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous
WHERE	North America, Europe, Africa
LENGTH	74 feet(22.5 meters)
WEIGHT	80 tons

CORYTHOSAURUS #17

Like other hadrosaurs, Corythosaurus had a toothless beak, the back of the jaws contained a dental battery composed of hundreds of small, interlocking teeth. These were used to crush and grind plant matter and were continually replaced as they wore away.

NAME	CORYTHOSAURUS
KIND	Hadrosaurid
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	33 feet (10 meters)
WEIGHT	4 tons

DEINOSUCHUS BABY #22

Although Deinosuchus was far larger than any modern crocodile or alligator, its overall appearance was fairly similar to its smaller relatives. It had large, robust teeth built for crushing, and its back was covered with thick hemispherical osteoderms.

NAME	DEINOSUCHUS
KIND	Reptilia
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	36 feet (11 meters)
WEIGHT	2.5 -5 tons

DEINOSUCHUS #20

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NAME	DEINOSUCHUS
KIND	Reptilia
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	36 feet (11 meters)
WEIGHT	2.5 -5 tons

Dilophosaurus

Two rather unique features distinguish Dilophosaurus: two large parallel crests running on top of its head, and a very mobile snout that was not firmly attached to the upper skull.

Dilophosaurus was slenderly built with sharp but very thin teeth. This suggests that perhaps it hunted smaller, more agile prey rather than the larger reptiles with which it coexisted.

NAME	DILOPHOSAURUS
KIND	Saurischia ("reptile hips")
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Early Jurassic(200-185 million yrs ago)
WHERE	North America(Arizona)
LENGTH	18 feet(6 meters)
WEIGHT	approximately 1000 pounds(450kg)

DIPLODOCUS #15

Diplodocus was the longest member of a group of dinosaurs called sauropods. It had a long flexible neck, a relatively short body, and a long, whip-like tail. Its long head, small for an animal so large, held a relatively small brain. Weak, pencil-like teeth, used for plucking soft leaves or snipping off water plants, were only in the front jaws.

NAME	DIPLODOCUS
KIND	Saurischia (reptile hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Jurassic
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	78-90 feet (24-27 meters)
WEIGHT	15 tons

ELASMOSAURUS

Elasmosaurus was the longest known plesiosaur. It was a marine reptile, swimming in the shallow Mesozoic seas. More than half of its total length was neck - 26 feet out of a total 46 feet. The neck probably served to move the head towards the prey with a very rapid darting movement. The head was relatively small, and the jaws had sharply-pointed teeth for catching fish.

NAME	ELASMOSAURUS
KIND	Plesiosauria
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	45 feet (14 meters)
WEIGHT	5100 pounds (2295kg)

EUOPLOCEPHALUS

The Ankylosaurs were armored reptiles with varying amounts of bony plates in their skin. They might be called the tanks of the dinosaur world. Most of the back of Euoplocephalus was armored with heavy nodules of bone set into the leathery skin. There were pointed spines at the back of the head, over the shoulders, and down the middle of the back and tail.

NAME	EUOPLOCEPHALUS
KIND	Ornithischia (bird hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Cretaceous
WHERE	Western North America & Eastern Asia
LENGTH	20 feet (6 meters)
WEIGHT	approximately 4000 pounds(1814kg)

IGUANODON #11

Iguanodon was the second dinosaur ever discovered, found in Southern England in 1822. Large accumulations of skeletons have been discovered in Belgium and elsewhere, possibly indicating that they lived in herds. Iguanodon had a long snout ending in a broad toothless horny beak, which was used for cropping leaves. The large thumb spike may have been used to rake branches of trees down to its mouth, or as a defensive weapon.

NAME	IGUANODON
KIND	Ornithischia (bird hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Jurassic to Early Cretaceous
WHERE	North America, Asia, Europe, Africa
LENGTH	30 feet (69meters)
WEIGHT	5 tons

MAIASAURA & NEST #12

A kind of duck-billed dinosaur, or hadrosaur, found in western Montana, Maiasaura is called a "good mother lizard" for good reason. Skeletons of adult Maiasaura have been found near nests containing eggs and young. Newly hatched Maiasaur were only 14 inches (35.5cm) long and weighed about 15 pounds (.7kg) Maiasaura ate plants and probably chewed its food, which most reptiles do not do.

NAME	MAIASAURA & NEST
KIND	Ornithischia ("Bird hips")
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America (Montana)
LENGTH	29 feet (9 meters)
WEIGHT	approximately 4000 pounds (1814kg)

MOSASAURUS #25

Terrors of the sea, these giant aquatic lizards were related to such living reptiles as the famous Komodo Dragon of the East Indies. Although not as fish-like as Ichthyosaurs, they were well-suited for the sea. Limbs were modified into steering paddles, leg bones shortened, toes elongated and spread. The tail was compressed from side to side to aid in swimming. Mosasaurus was a flesh-eater, feeding on a variety of aquatic life, including fish, ammonites, and crustaceans.

NAME	MOSASAURUS
KIND	Squamata
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	Northern Europe and North America
LENGTH	25 feet (8 meters)
WEIGHT	approximately 4000 pounds (1814kg)

PACHYCEPHALOSAURUS #13

Pachycephalosaur was both the biggest member of the bonehead family and the last member to exist before all its plant-eating relatives and carnivorous cousins became extinct at the very end of the Cretaceous Period. There is very little skeletal information about Pachycephalosaur, so any body restorations are based largely on guesswork. The enormous dome on top of the head was made of solid bone, some 10 inches (25cm) thick. Like a great crash helmet, its thick skull could have absorbed a tremendous impact as rival males butted each other, head on.

NAME	PACHYCEPHALOSAURUS
KIND	Ornithischia
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America, China, England, Madagascar
LENGTH	20 feet (6 meters)
WEIGHT	1-2 tons

PARASAUROLOPHUS #16

The most noticeable feature of the Parasaurolaphus was the cranial crest, which protruded from the rear of the head and was made up of the premaxilla and nasal bones. The *P. walkeri* type specimen has a notch in the neural spines near where the crest would hit the back, but this may be a pathology peculiar to this individual.

NAME	PARASAUROLOPHUS
KIND	Hadosaurid
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	31 feet (9.5 meters)
WEIGHT	2.8 tons

PLATEOSAURUS #14

Plateosaurus lived near the beginning of the Age of Dinosaurs. It was quite versatile in its locomotion, walking on its hind legs and browsing in trees, and moving on all four legs when searching on the ground for food. Its front legs were shorter than the hind legs, and the fingers were slender with narrow claws. Plateosaurus is well known from numerous fossils. These usually occur as bone concentrations in Triassic deposits in Germany and France.

NAME	PLATEOSAURUS
KIND	Saurischia (reptile hips)
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Late Triassic
WHERE	Western Europe
LENGTH	20-26 feet (6-8 meters)
WEIGHT	1.3 tons (1180kg)

PTERANODON

Pteranodon was a huge reptile of the Cretaceous Period that evolved from Jurassic pterosaurs. The strange crest on its head was a bony stabilizer to help in its flight and direction like the rudder on an airplane. It had virtually no tail but a long toothless, beak-like mouth. Pterosaurs are found in Jurassic and Cretaceous deposits in Africa, Asia, Europe South and North America. They were reptiles that developed the ability to glide and soar. Their "wings" were membranes stretched between the ankle and a very long fourth finger of each forelimb.

NAME	PTERANODON
KIND	Pterosauria
FOOD	fish
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
WING SPAN	Up to 26 feet (8.5 meters)

SPINOSAURUS #27

The most spectacular member of the poorly known family Spinosauridae, Spinosaurus had an elaborate "sail" on its back. Broad skin-covered spines, over 6 feet (1.8 meters) long, projected upward from the backbone and would have been covered with skin. Two different purposes for these spines have been suggested. The sail may have been used as a heat exchanger, or it may have been a recognition feature for other Spinosaurus. The teeth of Spinosaurus were also different from those of other carnosaurs: they were straight rather than curved.

NAME	SPINOSAURUS
KIND	Saurischia (reptile hips)
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	Western Africa
LENGTH	39 feet (12 meters)
WEIGHT	2-3 tons

STEGOSAURUS #18

Probably as a defense against predators such as Allosaurus, Stegosaurus was protected by a series of sharp armor plates along its back, two sets of sharp spikes on its tail, and bony plates which grew in the skin along its sides. It certainly was one of the most bizarre of the Jurassic dinosaurs. Stegosaurus had a large nerve relay station in the hip region which was twenty times larger than its walnut sized brain. Such a nerve center was necessary to control its massive hind quarters and thick, tall musculature.

NAME	STEGOSAURUS
KIND	Ornithischia ("Bird hips")
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Middle Jurassic to early Cretaceous
WHERE	Western North America
LENGTH	20 -21 feet (7 meters)
WEIGHT	approximately 4000 pounds (1814kg)

TRICERATOPS #24

Bearing a large bony frill and three horns on its large four-legged body, and conjuring similarities with the modern rhinoceros, Triceratops is one of the most recognizable of all dinosaurs and the best known ceratopsid. It shared the landscape with and was preyed upon by the fearsome Tyrannosaurus.

NAME	TRICERATOPS
KIND	Ceratopsidae
FOOD	Herbivore (plant eater)
WHEN	Cretaceous
WHERE	North America
LENGTH	26-29 feet (7.9-9 meters)
WEIGHT	6-12 tons

TYRANNOSAURUS #9

This awesome meat-eater no doubt lived anywhere it chose to, probably in the plains. Other animals must have scattered when they saw Tyrannosaurus, with its mouth wide open showing its fearsome array of sabre-like teeth. The great weight of the creature's body and head was counter-balanced by its powerful tail. This indicated that it probably extended its tail and head horizontally as it walked with a rolling gait. A strange feature of this huge animal is its tiny, two-clawed forearms. These were too short to be useful for feeding or fighting.

NAME	TYRANNOSAURUS
KIND	Saurischia ("reptile hips")
FOOD	Carnivore (meat eater)
WHEN	Late Cretaceous
WHERE	Western North America, Argentina, India, China
LENGTH	46 feet (15 meters)
WEIGHT	7.5 tons