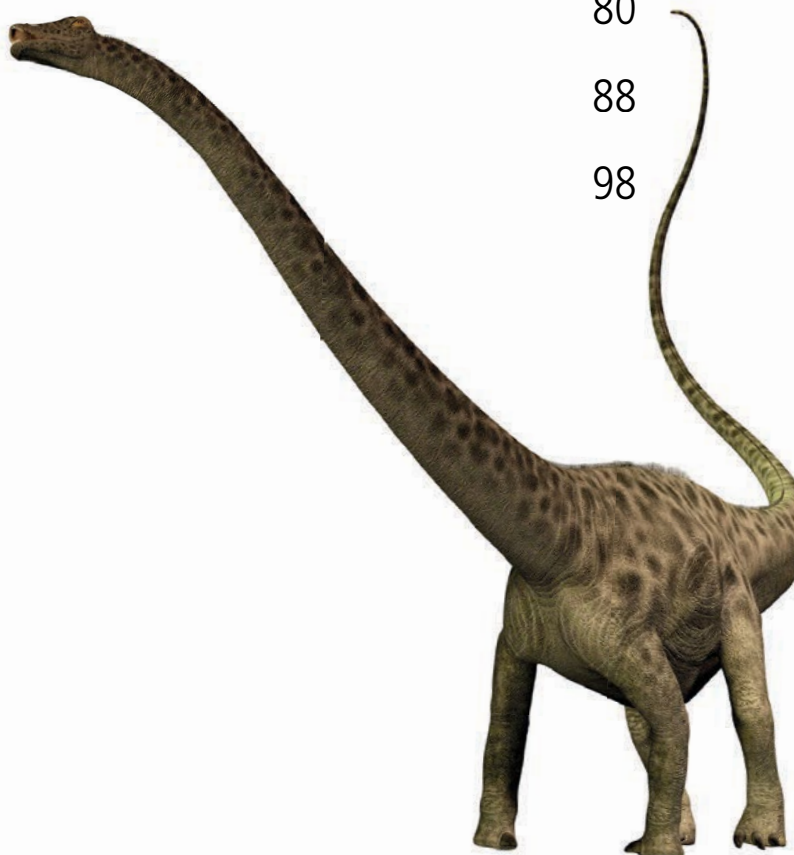


Incredible Dinosaurs

Celedonio García-Pozuelo Ramos

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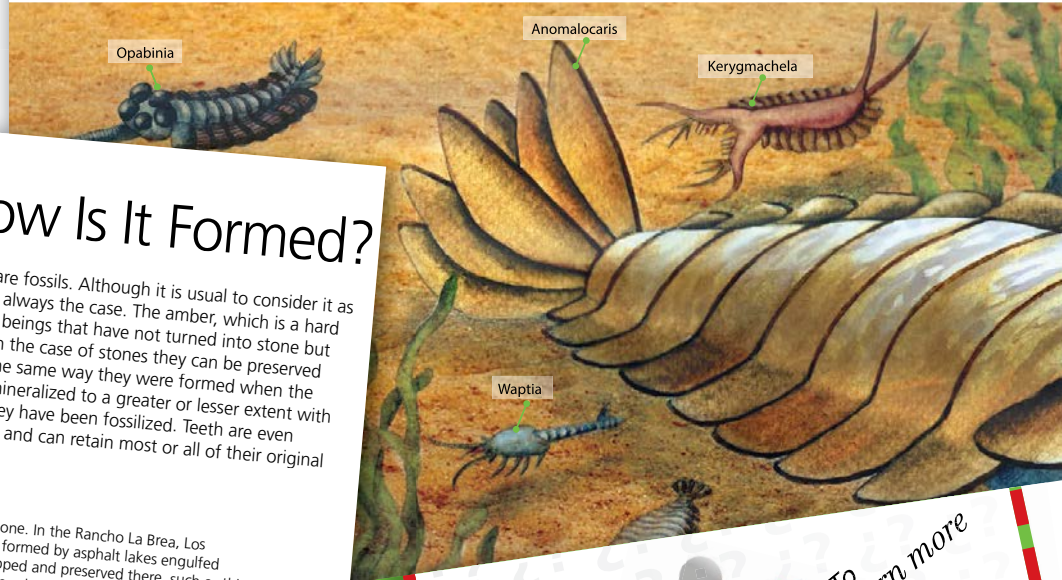


Discover the wonderful secrets hidden behind fossils. How are they formed? Are all of them formed of stone? What kind of living beings can be fossilized? Here you will get to know the geological periods that our planet has experienced.

Fossils: Frozen

It was unbelievable – the lowest layers that contain fossils of the oldest living creatures turned out to show surprisingly complex, diverse, and amazing beings. The theory of evolution states the progressive transformation of very simple beings

into other more evolved beings, but the reality has been the opposite. Deposits of fossils such as the Burgess Shale (Canada), the Sirius Passet (Greenland), and the Chengjiang (China), are preserved types of "Burgess Shale." This aquatic is



What Is a Fossil and How Is It Formed?



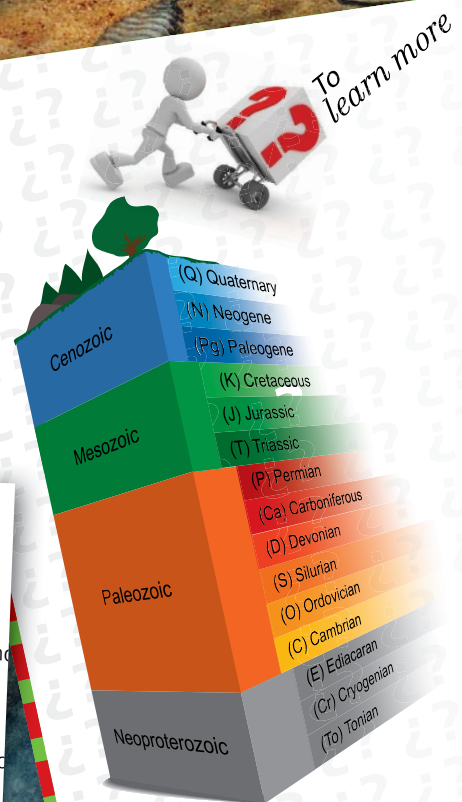
Any remains or traces of prehistoric life are fossils. Although it is usual to consider it as a petrified living being, that is not always the case. The amber, which is a hard fossilized resin, can hold living beings that have not turned into stone but are usually well-preserved. In the case of stones they can be preserved with their own minerals, the same way they were formed when the animal was alive, or get mineralized to a greater or lesser extent with the sediment in which they have been fossilized. Teeth are even more resistant to change and can retain most or all of their original mineralization.

Not all fossils are made out of stone. In the Rancho La Brea, Los Angeles (United States), the trap formed by asphalt lakes engulfed thousands of animals that got trapped and preserved there, such as this short-faced bear *Arctodus simus* whose bones have the typical bitumen color of the fossils from this deposit.

Although there are many fossils, they require very specific circumstances for their formation. Rapid burial is necessary to avoid the damage caused by temperature, rainfall, erosion, decomposition changes, or the action of scavengers who may destroy the corpse completely. Therefore, it is difficult to believe that a fossil has been formed after being covered by sediment in a period of thousands of years. It must be a quick process, surely catastrophic.

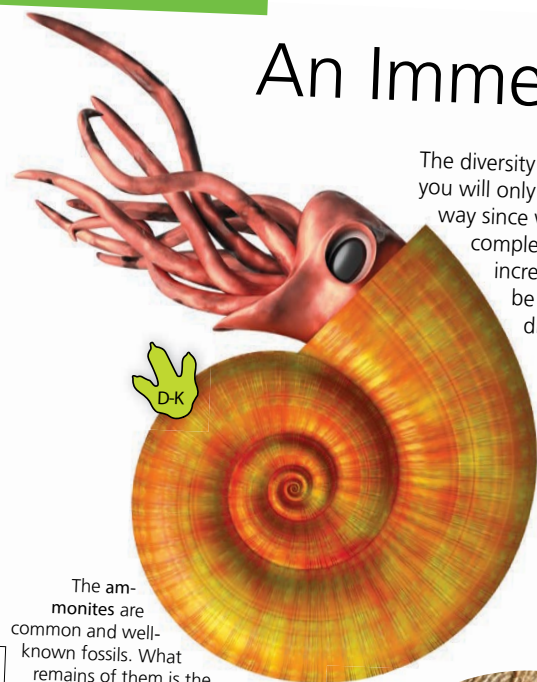


appreciate their pictures). They are surely are



An Immense Lost World

The diversity of living creatures that have been fossilized is huge and you will only find a representation of them. It cannot be any other way since we are going into a whole lost world... although not completely. And what has been left from it is amazing. As incredible as it may seem, they have found what appears to be fossilized embryos, metallic fossils, armored fish, and dinosaurs, coming out of a dream, or a nightmare...



The ammonites are common and well-known fossils. What remains of them is the shell, generally coiled.

Geologic column

The scale or geologic column is the result of the successive deposits of strata. It is also a scale of time since the lower layers are the oldest, unless there has been an earthquake that might have altered its position. If there are no changes of position, the Jurassic strata was formed before the Cretaceous and after the Triassic. That is why everybody can understand the theory of evolution and consequently the slow deposition of soil particles (sedimentation), the formation of strata would take millions of years. Nevertheless, if we take the geologic column as the consequence of one or more global disasters there are some who consider millions of years were not needed for its formation is not any place in the world that is known to have strata in order. The geologic columns shown in the one of our picture, are idealizations.

The ammonites were cephalopods

Meet the reptiles that have become extinct. Some of them were amazing!

Incredible Dinosaurs



2

Reptiles

They are cold animals if not exposed to sunlight. Their skin feels weird when we touch it because of its coldness and also because it has scales that look and feel similar to plastic when they are flat. The scales are formed in the skin and

To learn more



Sabretooth! Although it was a reptile, it had canines that seemed to be daggers. The **gorgonopsid** *Inostrancosuchus* must have been a mighty carnivore measuring up to three and a half meters long living in Siberia (Russia) with another really strange reptile, the *Scutosaurus*, which could have been one of its prey.

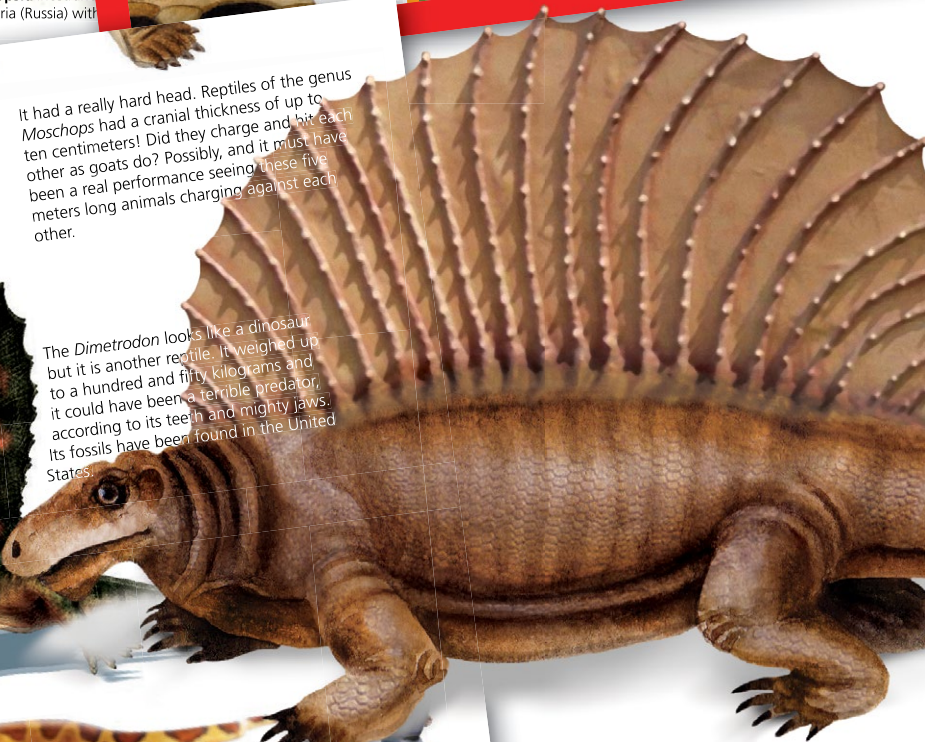


Urgh! A modern crocodile

It had a really hard head. Reptiles of the genus *Moschops* had a cranial thickness of up to ten centimeters! Did they charge and hit each other as goats do? Possibly, and it must have been a real performance seeing these five meters long animals charging against each other.

The *Dimetrodon* looks like a dinosaur but it is another reptile. It weighed up to a hundred and fifty kilograms and it could have been a terrible predator, according to its teeth and mighty jaws. Its fossils have been found in the United States.

Reptiles from the Past



Flying reptiles! This will be new to you for sure! Do not miss this section!

Incredible Dinosaurs

Aquatic and Flying

In the British lake, Loch Ness, some claim to have seen a giant creature, usually identified as a plesiosaur. However, if it really existed, it would not be only one, right? There would be frequent sightings.

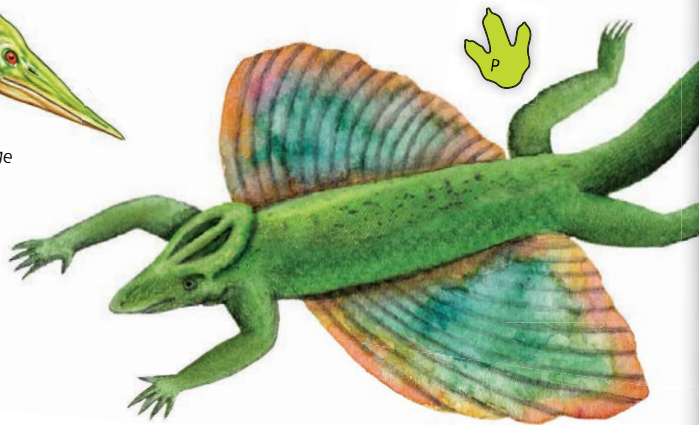
Reptiles in the Water

As you have seen, enormous reptiles inhabited the seas of the past. Some of them such as the ichthyosaurs and plesiosaurs, it is believed, never touched land and gave birth to their young in the water. The fact that fetuses in plesiosaurs of development were sometimes fossilized in the abdomen of these aquatic reptiles seems to indicate that they did not lay eggs. Also in some cases, the young is shown in the fossil as if this happened in the water. The giant turtles that also inhabited those seas and were found to have had to come ashore to spawn just as the modern ones do. But there were more reptiles in those seas. Many of them were huge and amazing monsters.

Pterodactyls

These are the only prehistoric flying reptiles of all time. Their wings were formed by an extension of their skin between the trunk of the animal, the legs, arms, and an elongated finger of each hand. The design of their wings was more like the design of a bat's wing, which are mammals, more so than the wings of birds. And when they were on the land, how did they walk? Their fossilized footprints seem to indicate they were quadruped. The pterodactyls were not the only reptiles that filled the skies. There were some gliding reptiles that must have looked similar to some reptiles of the present. The theory of evolution states that there are countless intermediate species, changing from one into another. But the truth is, these intermediate steps have not been found, and when it is said that they exist, they are not clearly. Pterodactyls, for example, appear the same as modern reptiles on a geological scale, without earlier species in evolution. This happens with turtles and bats...

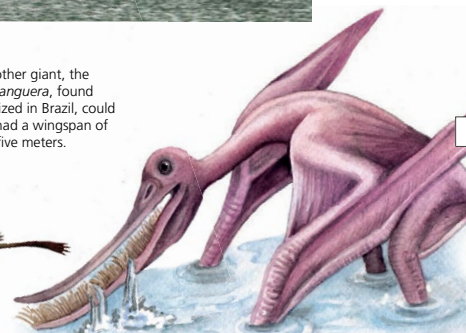
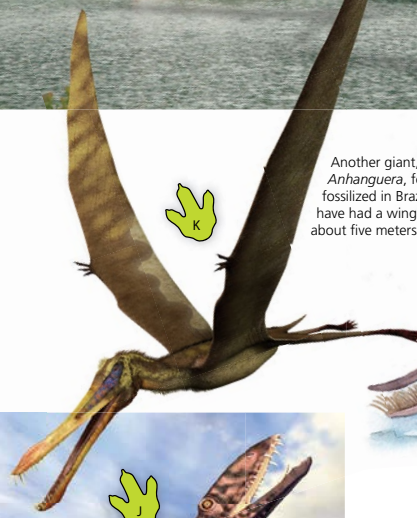
Although some ichthyosaurs have the well-known most of them did. Many extraordinary similarities, although these are not reptiles. The Stenopodion illustration, reached but there were ichthyosaurs that exceeded twenty meters.



The *Draco volans* is an excellent glider that lives in the Southwestern Asia, including the Philippines, and has a length of just over eight inches.



Another giant, the *Anhangueira*, found fossilized in Brazil, could have had a wingspan of about five meters.



This was the huge *Quetzalcoatlus*. It was called after an Aztec god and it was found in North America. Its wingspan could have reached eleven meters. They became extinct, but can you imagine what it would have been like to find them like this when taking off with a seaplane?



This one was really weird. The *Pterodaustro* had a wingspan of about a meter and a half. It had a kind of baleen in its

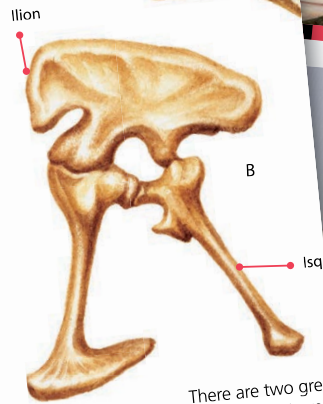
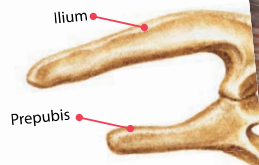
Dinosaurs lived in this world long time ago. Today there are evidences of their presence in various locations. In this book you will discover how they lived and why they are no longer with us.

Dinosaurs

Terrible Lizard!

That is what the word dinosaur means: terrible lizard. The father of this term was a scientist who was against the theory of evolution by natural selection proposed by Darwin, but instead had creationist ideas. His name was Richard Owen. He was one of the founders of the theory known as Comparative Anatomy, and in 1842, he came up with that magic name of those fossilized lizards. However, the first dinosaur to be named, before these reptiles received theirs, was the *Megalosaurus*, in 1827. But how can we tell apart dinosaurs from the other groups of reptiles? From the time of Owen, paleontologists do not agree on all the details, but they do recognize that these reptiles have something in common: a hollow in the hip, formed by the bones that join with the femur, the first upper bone of the hind leg.

In order to name a species, or a group of them, its anatomy and physiology is generally defined but in the case of fossils, the anatomy is not always clear, but their bones is enough. So it is with dinosaurs, for example, although the tyrannosaurs seem "almost the same" except for the head.



There are two great and in order to look at their hips are the ornithischians.

Look closely at the position of the legs of a dinosaur like this *Tarbosaurus* (the Asian "version" of the tyrannosaurus), and at the ones of a crocodile. There is an important difference. In dinosaurs, the legs extend vertically from their trunk, as columns. The shape of the femur and the insertion into the hip seem to show so. But in the case of other reptiles, the legs are not extended vertically from their trunk; instead, they start from the hips and shoulders sideways.

- ### Fact
- Up to two thousand species of dinosaurs. However, according to some sources, many of these species may end up not being variations.
 - Not all dinosaurs were giants. The *Leaelaspis* was a meter long from head to tail. However, the *Spinosaurus* corresponded to the tail. The body corresponded to that of a turkey.



Another prominent feature of this dinosaur is its impressive claw.

As in the case of other animals, some dinosaurs were carnivores, so their claws and teeth facilitated this type of nutrition.

5 Carnivorous Theropods

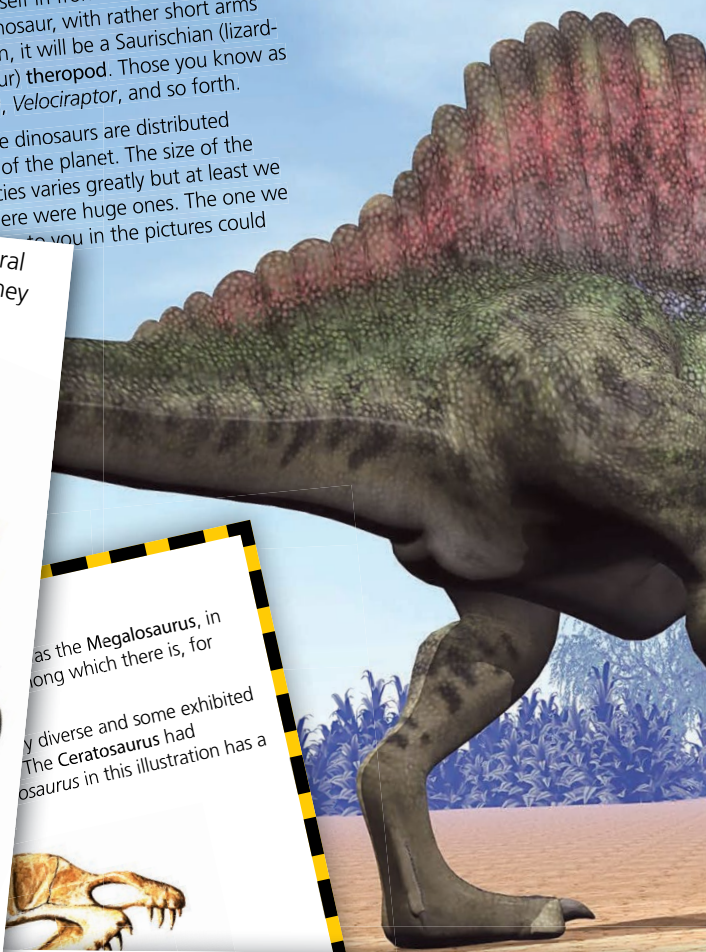
If you find yourself in front of the skeleton of a bipedal dinosaur, with rather short arms and sharp teeth, it will be a Saurischian (lizard-hipped dinosaur) theropod. Those you know as *Tyrannosaurus*, *Velociraptor*, and so forth.

Fossils of these dinosaurs are distributed in most parts of the planet. The size of the different species varies greatly but at least we know that there were huge ones. The one we know that there were huge ones. The one we know that there were huge ones.

They have been differentiated in several different species, it is quite possible they are all variants of a single animal.

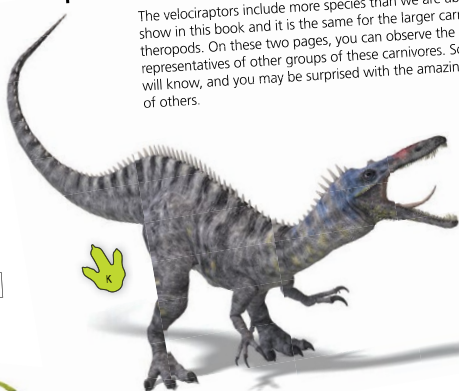


as the Megalosaurus, in along which there is, for y diverse and some exhibited The Ceratosaurus had osaurus in this illustration has a



A Great Variety of Species

The velociraptors include more species than we are able to show in this book and it is the same for the larger carnivorous theropods. On these two pages, you can observe the representatives of other groups of these carnivores. Some you will know, and you may be surprised with the amazing aspects of others.



The Spinosaurus, the Baryonyx (you will find more information on Chapter 4), and the Suchomimus in the illustration, all belong to the same family of theropod. It is possible that all of them shared a similar aquatic life style. Their anatomic characteristics seem to show just that. The fossils of the Suchomimus were found in Niger, in the Sahara that. The fossils of the Suchomimus were found in Niger, in the Sahara that. The fossils of the Suchomimus were found in Niger, in the Sahara that.

The Allosaurus is the best-known carnivorous theropod. Although not having the size of a Tyrannosaurus, it was about nine meters long and could weigh up to nine tons. Some remain that they may have larger sizes, up to 12 meters in length. It is believed that it was not really an Allosaurus but rather a similar dinosaur.

The Most Fearsome Teeth and Claws

They are usually portrayed as the evil character; the truth is their aspect must have been really disturbing. Among dinosaurs the size of the carnivorous theropods, from the genus *Velociraptor*, was in general modest. Despite this, their teeth and claws must have turned them into dangerous animals. The forelimbs and hind limbs had a second finger and toe, respectively, ending in a curved ungual phalanx excessively big... and obviously dangerous. Look out! The famous velociraptors of Jurassic Park were enlarged; their size corresponded more to that of the *Deinonychus*.

"Swift thief", that is what the name velociraptor means. All of their fossils, which there are many, have been found in Mongolia and China.



The skull has a big hole in the other side. This could make it lighter.



There were herbivorous dinosaurs that had the shape of some animals that are not extinguished yet. Thanks to their fossilized footprints, today we know much about them.

Herbivorous Theropods

Among all the dinosaurs, faster ones were herbivorous, like the *Velociraptor* or the *Spinosaurus*, although some were carnivorous. Their main defense consisted of fleeing at high speed. An exception among these fast dinosaurs was the *Therizinosaurus* with its huge claws, possibly to dig for food. But as what frequently happens with a fossil, interpretations should be taken with caution and not as an acceptable fact without sufficient evidence. At first, it will be able to see later, that the *Therizinosaurus*' huge claws were something different. It is a case of misinterpretation of this group of dinosaurs. A case was started by oviraptorids "egg thieves" because, first, it has not been demonstrated that they were such thieves. At least not what fossils show (you will find more information in chapter 8).

Imitators of Birds, Crests, and Claws

Both the Ornithomimidae and the Oviraptorids must have had a similar structure to that of the large non-flying birds such as the ostrich, rhea, or the cassowary. One of the ornithomimids has taken its name precisely referring to one of these birds: the ostrich (*Struthio camelus*), being

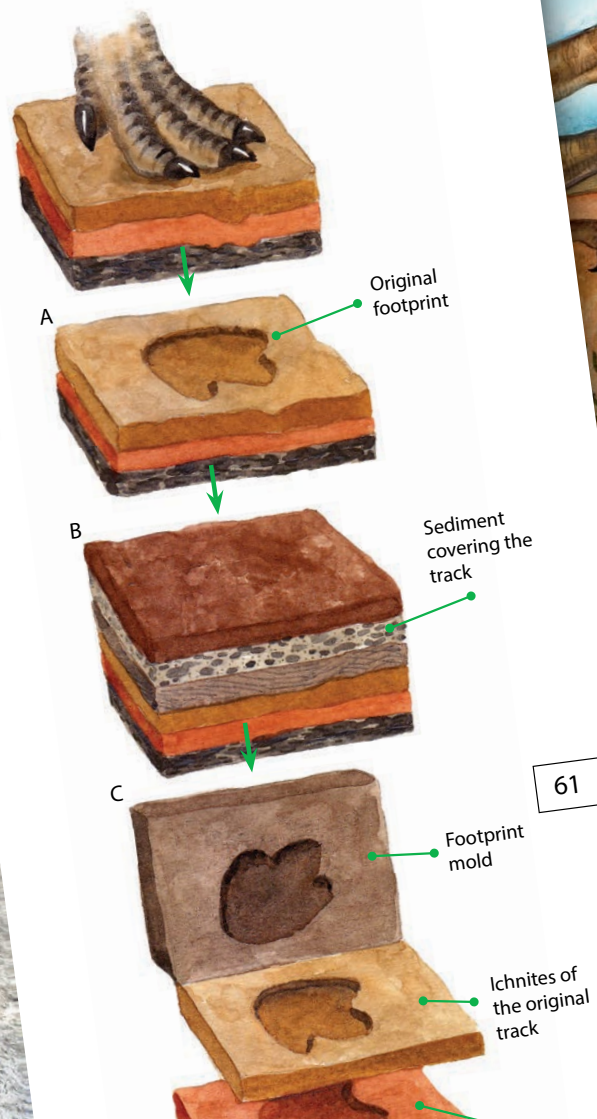


Theropod footprints of all kinds had rather long fingers and an angled back part. It is characteristic in these to see three fingers marked.



The Footprints of Theropods

The living things of the past have left their bones as direct fossils, but there have also been found some indirect fossils, including footprints and remains of biological activity. The traces of the feet left in the soft mud when the animals stepped in it are called ichnites.



Some dinosaurs were very big. In this section you will discover the enormous dimensions of these extraordinary creatures that inhabited our planet.

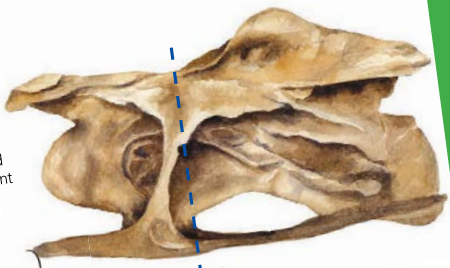


The Argentine Amargasaurus had some spines in the back of its neck that could hold a sail, as it appears in the illustration, but it may be simply a line of spines on its neck. This sauropod was about four meters long and weigh some eight tons.

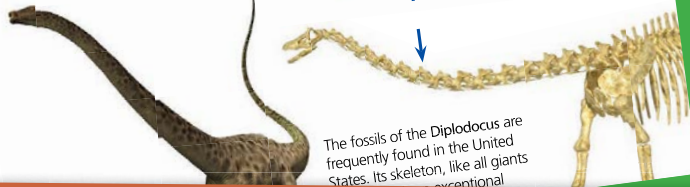


The surprising appearance of the Spinophosaurus reminds us of a mixture between the Diplodocus and stegosaurus. This African sauropod found in Niger, grew to be more than fourteen meters and had sharp spiked osteoderms at the end of its tail.

The vertebrae of sauropods are mainly hollowed as there are a few solid bones. That lightened the weight, keeping an excellent resistance.



The fossils of the Diplodocus are frequently found in the United States. Its skeleton, like all giants, is exceptional.



Only one vertebra of an Argentinosaurus, as its entire body, is gigantic.



Giants among Giants

"Look at Behemoth, which I made along with you and which feeds on grass like an ox. What strength what power in the muscles of its belly! Its tail sways like a cedar; the sinews of its thighs are close-knit of bronze, its limbs like rods of iron" (Job 40: 15-18, NIV).

Is a Behemoth, the biblical powerful animal, a hippo as some suppose? Although it is the most widely accepted interpretation, the description seems to fit much more that of a dinosaur, but one of the largest ones, the sauropods: their thick legs are pillars due to their thickness and height, and their tail like a cedar. We will never know what animal the Behemoth was, but we do know that the massive dinosaurs break all records. Such is the case of the Argentinosaurus, seen here in our illustration. It

is believed that among the sauropods, larger sauropods such as the Diplodocus and Brachiosaurus, must have lived in their enormous weight, but the evidence has been found seem to show that they may seem, they were terrestrial. Their weight is greater than any of the previous sauropods and it is thought it was



Only one vertebra of an Argentinosaurus, as its entire body, is gigantic.

A Huge Family

What is the largest of the dinosaurs? The size of these animals is still unknown, but it is believed that the larger ones were close to the size of the sauropods. They belong to the group of sauropods, and within these to the long-necked ones had that characteristic shape of their powerful legs, shaped like pillars and designed to withstand the weight of the animal. The sauropod neck was relatively small, and its tail was

2. The Camarasaurus have been found in the United States and its length reached eighteen meters. It could weigh about eighteen tons and we have an almost complete skeleton.



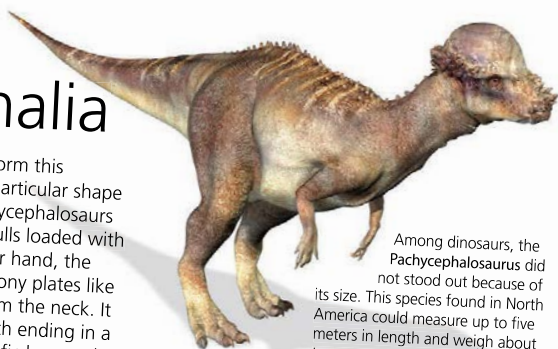
There were dinosaurs with a skin that was a real shield of protection from dangers. Furthermore, their horns were a lethal weapon against their enemies.

8 Helmets, Shields

What stands out the most in a dinosaur? Most responses often refer to the claws, teeth, or their size. However, their powerful antlers, their "helmets", the maces and their armor are also identifying signs of these magical animals. The dinosaurs that have these incredible fighting elements are well known, although the zoological groups in which they are grouped have really strange names: Thyreophorans and Marginocephalia. Now if the names we used were Triceratopsini or Stegosauridae, then certainly an image that is more familiar would appear in our minds.

Marginocephalia

The pachycephalosaurs and ceratopsians form this group whose singular name refers to the particular shape of their skulls (Marginocephalia). The pachycephalosaurs were famous for having heavily ossified skulls loaded with bony prominences and spikes. On the other hand, the ceratopsians' heads often had horns and bony plates like gorget, which protruded on their backs from the neck. It was common to all of them to have a mouth ending in a kind of peak similar to birds, with two specific bones: the rostral and pre-dental.



Among dinosaurs, the Pachycephalosaurus did not stand out because of its size. This species found in North America could measure up to five meters in length and weigh about two tons. What made it singular was the thickness at the top of its skull, reaching up to twenty centimeters, and because of its protuberances and spikes distributed around it!



Although it is usually depicted in battle head against head, nevertheless, the truth is that it is not clear as to whether they had this kind of behavior. In their skeleton there were elements that make us think they hit with their heads though. At the base of the skull, the joints of the vertebrae allow it to remain perpendicular to the spine when it was prone to impact, this way the hit was better absorbed by the anatomical system. At the same time, the dorsal vertebrae had an additional joint between them that strengthened their connection. Still, scientists believe that rather than hitting their head against another's head, they struck in different places, such as the sides of the other animal.

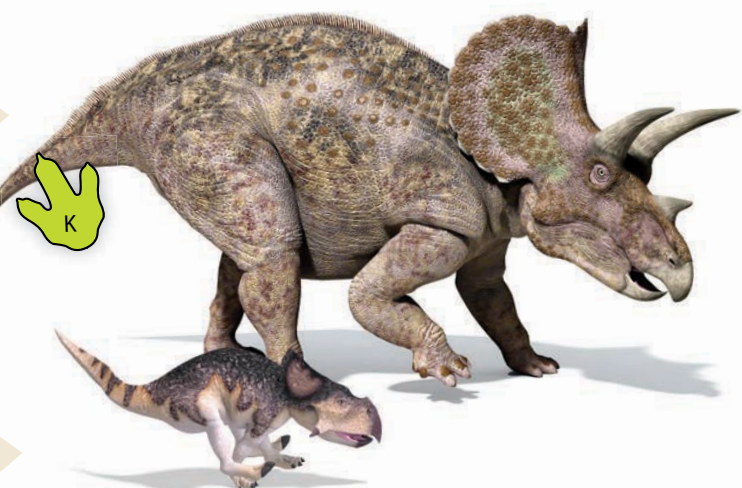


The development of the Pachycephalosaurus

What shows any difference among themselves are often attributed to a different species. This has happened with the remains that have resulted in several species of Pachycephalosaurus such as the Pachycephalosaurus, the Stygimoloch, and the Dracorex. However, the differences may not only be the ones of different species' development. You have already seen this when we talked about the Pachycephalosaurus (see more details in chapter 5), but it is not the only case, and the situation is similar with the pachycephalosaurs. In fact, now it is considered that the three species mentioned earlier are just a child (Dracorex), an adult (Stygimoloch) and an adult (Pachycephalosaurus) all belonging to the same species: the Pachycephalosaurus. It is possible that a huge number of dinosaurs are actually the product of a huge number of different species, and that the variability that they had is the result of a huge number of different species.



The skeleton of the ankylosauruses did not have a connection with the osteoderms, as it occurs with these bony prominences in other dinosaurs.



The Triceratops reminds us vividly of birds such as the macaw and parrot. They have been found in Russia, China, and Mongolia. They were small dinosaurs that did not reach two meters in length. Their front legs were shorter than their hind legs and it is possible they walked on the latter.



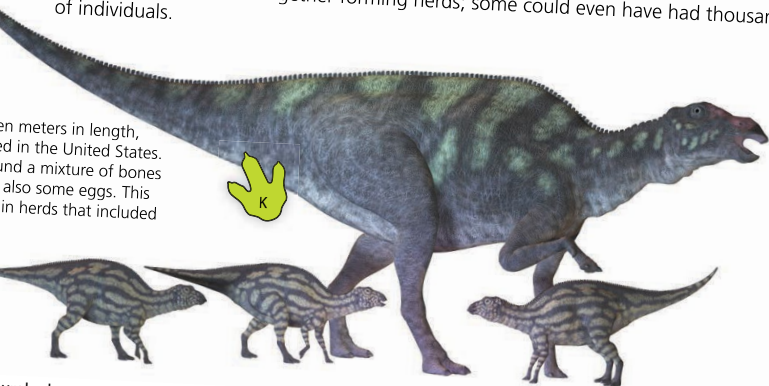
A huge mace hitting the leg of a threatening Tyrannosaurus is equivalent to the strength of the blow that could fracture a human leg. In a real scene with our protagonist, the Ankylosaurus, willing to defend itself from a formidable predator, the Ankylosaurus lived in North America, it grew to be six meters long and, though slow, its body was armored with a huge mace that could become a dangerous weapon.



There was a large variety of dinosaurs. Here you will discover the characteristics of hadrosaurs and iguanodontids.

Duck Beak

The duck beak dinosaurs, the **hadrosaurs**, are abundant in the Cretaceous strata of North America, but they have also been found in South America, Europe, Asia, and even in Antarctica! Many of them have prominent crests that developed from the muzzle. As fossils are often found together grouping many individuals, it is believed that many species lived together forming herds; some could even have had thousands of individuals.



ten meters in length, found in the United States. and a mixture of bones also some eggs. This in herds that included

urolophus
ghty
h reached
rs. Its fossils
America.

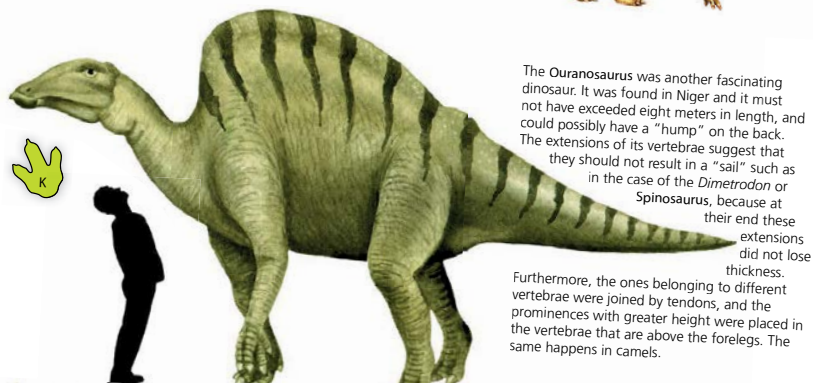


The *Corythosaurus* reach meters in length and were same as a big elephant today. As is common the hadrosaurs, behind the duckbill (toothless) had a b...

As you can see the appearance of this European *Iguanodon*, when alive, was not that of a giant iguana, although they were indeed giants measuring about ten meters in length.

Giant Iguanas

Another important group of the ornithopods are the **iguanodontids**. They are characterized by having a widened snout in the front part, corresponding to the nose. It is believed that this enlargement enhanced the olfactory capacity of these dinosaurs. Incidentally, when they discovered the first huge teeth of the *Iguanodon* it was thought they were from a giant iguana because of the similarity between the teeth of both reptiles (there are more details on page 43).

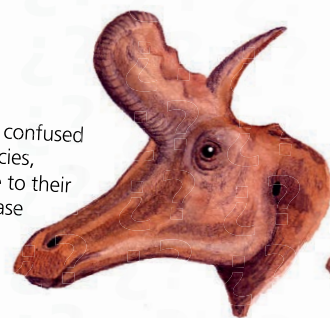


The *Ouranosaurus* was another fascinating dinosaur. It was found in Niger and it must not have exceeded eight meters in length, and could possibly have a "hump" on the back. The extensions of its vertebrae suggest that they should not result in a "sail" such as in the case of the *Dimetrodon* or *Spinosaurus*, because at their end these extensions did not lose thickness.

Furthermore, the ones belonging to different vertebrae were joined by tendons, and the prominences with greater height were placed in the vertebrae that are above the forelegs. The same happens in camels.

The crests of a hadrosaur

Hadrosaurs has sometimes confused the fossils from different species, they were just different due to their different ages, such is the case of illustration. This will not be considered the cases of see more details on pages dinosaur is not the same between 1,000 and 2,000 species. fossil belongs to a new species or dinosaur due to sex or age. In fact, experts suggest that the number what is generally thought. Not all ks, for example, transformations of at living things diversify into similar all understand is found in the case of ms of them that some scientists have nt, no longer different species, but for s. Still, they are dogs. The same could rified from some original forms that us, the variability found would be age of individuals, and the variation species or species from an original ilar animals.



Adult male
Lambeosaurus lambei



Juvenile
Corythosaurus



Juvenile

Ornithopods

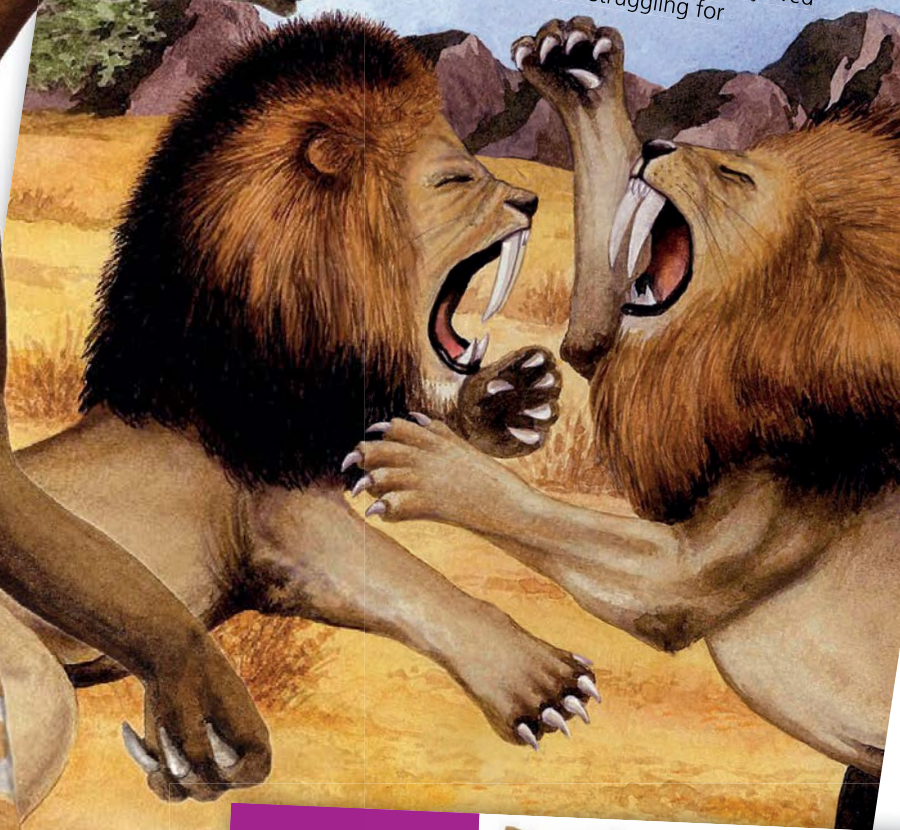
found ornithopods measuring to fifteen meters in length. Olorotitan of our illustration big one, being able to reach meters in length. It belongs to different species of various sizes. The *Hypsilophodon* was a measuring no more than seventy

This section will inform about the mammals that inhabited this land long time ago. The saber-toothed cats are among them.

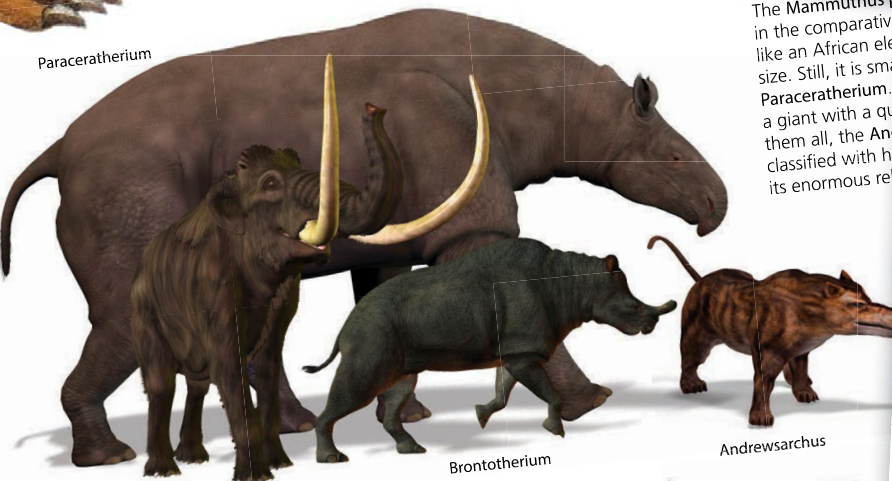
Prehistoric

is fascinating. Although, paleontology in this see that mammals, those covered in fur and that are no less exciting. ats in our illustration do

not awaken our imagination any less than the large reptiles found in Mesozoic strata. They belong to the genus *Smilodon*. They lived in America, and their fossils have been recovered from the Pleistocene strata. The largest one reached one meter twenty centimeters up to the shoulders. As current male felines, those prehistoric lions quite possibly lived out scenes like these ones struggling for

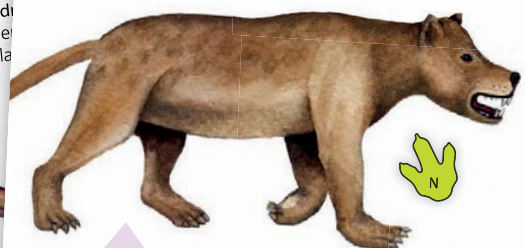
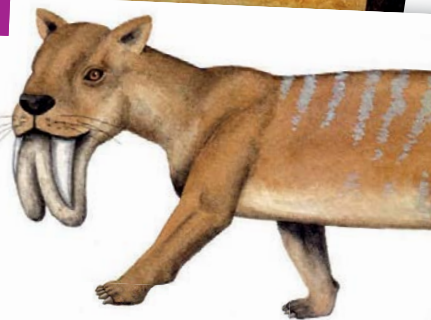


Paraceratherium



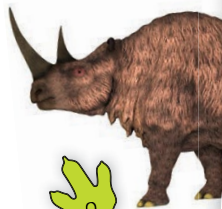
The Mammuthus primigenius in the comparative size like an African elephant. Still, it is small size. Paraceratherium. T a giant with a quir them all, the And classified with he its enormous rela

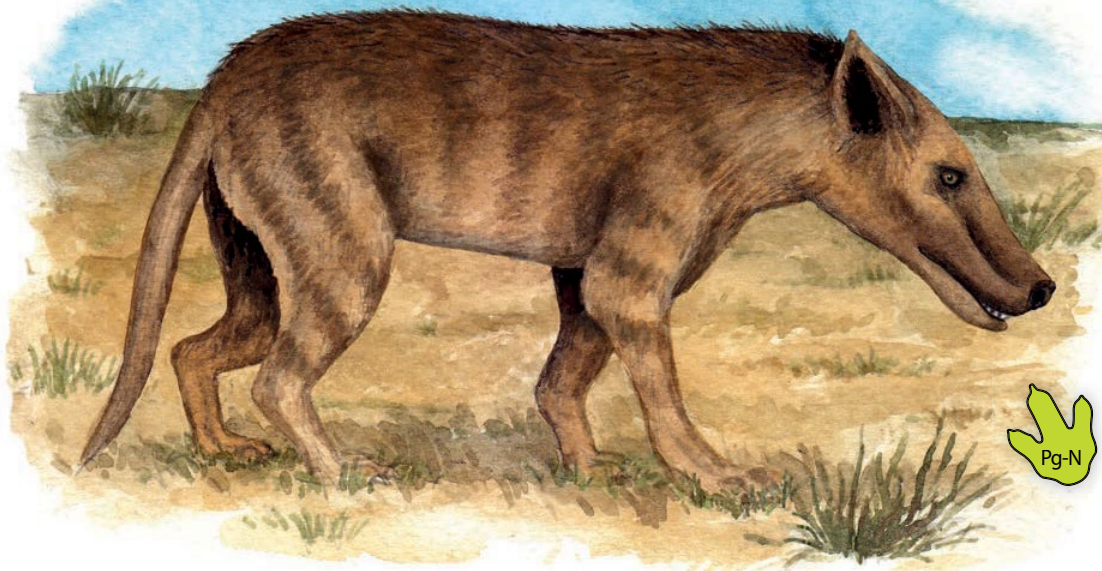
What had a saber-tooth, and a marsupial pouch like a Kangaroo? The South American *Thylacosmilus* shows that this happened. Its size was similar to the current jaguar, but they had relatively short legs and were plantigrade—supporting the whole sole of their feet on the ground.



The Amphicyonidae were a strange group of carnivores of the past. They are known as bear-dogs, because their anatomy resembles animals from both families of carnivores. The Amphicyon could reach an enormous size, with a shoulder height close to that of the *Smilodon*, and weight around six hundred kilograms. They lived in North America, Europe, Africa, and Asia.

A carnivore is an But there is an Carnivora (carnivore) anatomical chara still are, carnivore zoological order. The fact is that an of the carnivore o fascinating belong (Machairodontina) possessed twenty- of the *Smilodon*. E





Among mammals, they were mostly carnivores those belonging to the order Carnivora, and possibly members of the creodonts order too. Among these, the Hyaenodon which was a genus that had species that weighted only a few kilograms and others reaching a rhinoceros' size. Their fossils have been found in North America, Africa, Asia, and Europe.



and other Carnivores

saber-toothed. Other family of carnivores, the Nimravidae also possessed them and even outside carnivores (Carnivora), among marsupials like kangaroo or koala, there was a tooth-sable strikingly similar

ormous Paraceratherium could have shoulders with dinosaurs due to its anatomy suggests it could be grouped ther with the rhinos, but it does not ns. It could weigh the same as three s today, more than fifteen tons, and out five and a half meters in length oulder. Although the fossils are very ns of these animals have been found in different places of Asia.



Despite its bones seemed to belong to a kind of prehistoric llama, the Macrauchenia had nothing to do with the family of camels, to which the llama belongs. It lived from South America to the United States. It was larger than a horse and it must have had a short trunk.



Sloths are not aggressive but they have a very peculiar Natural Science Argentina Mega structure at its

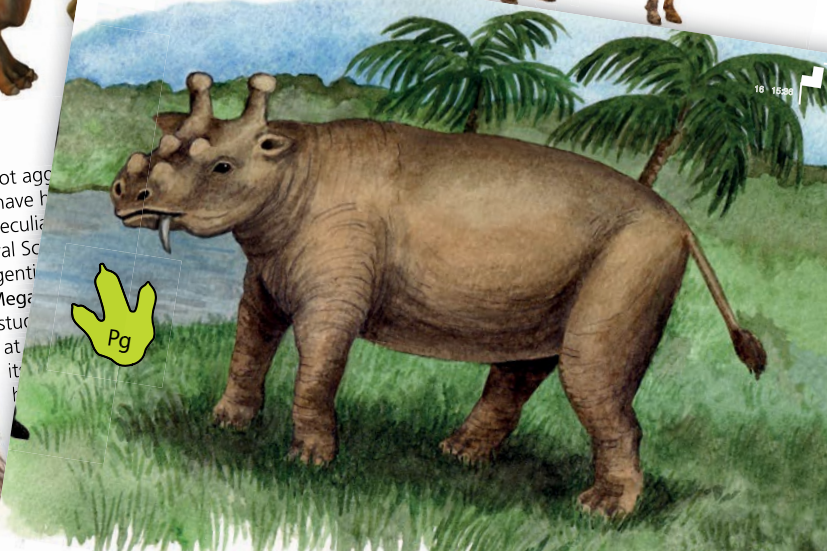


Horses, an example of evolution?

any book that explains evolution, including those that deal with it, use among its arguments the image of the evolution of horses and is often the scheme reproduced in the table below. In a progression from a horse of small size and appearances, but they can change of teeth, bones, different layers contain their from one to another, it is has been diversification orse as such is the, belonging to the, traced passing through pus and finally our scheme we forerunners of the evolution. There not clear, as it is s. This line that tion, is accepted by they only consider

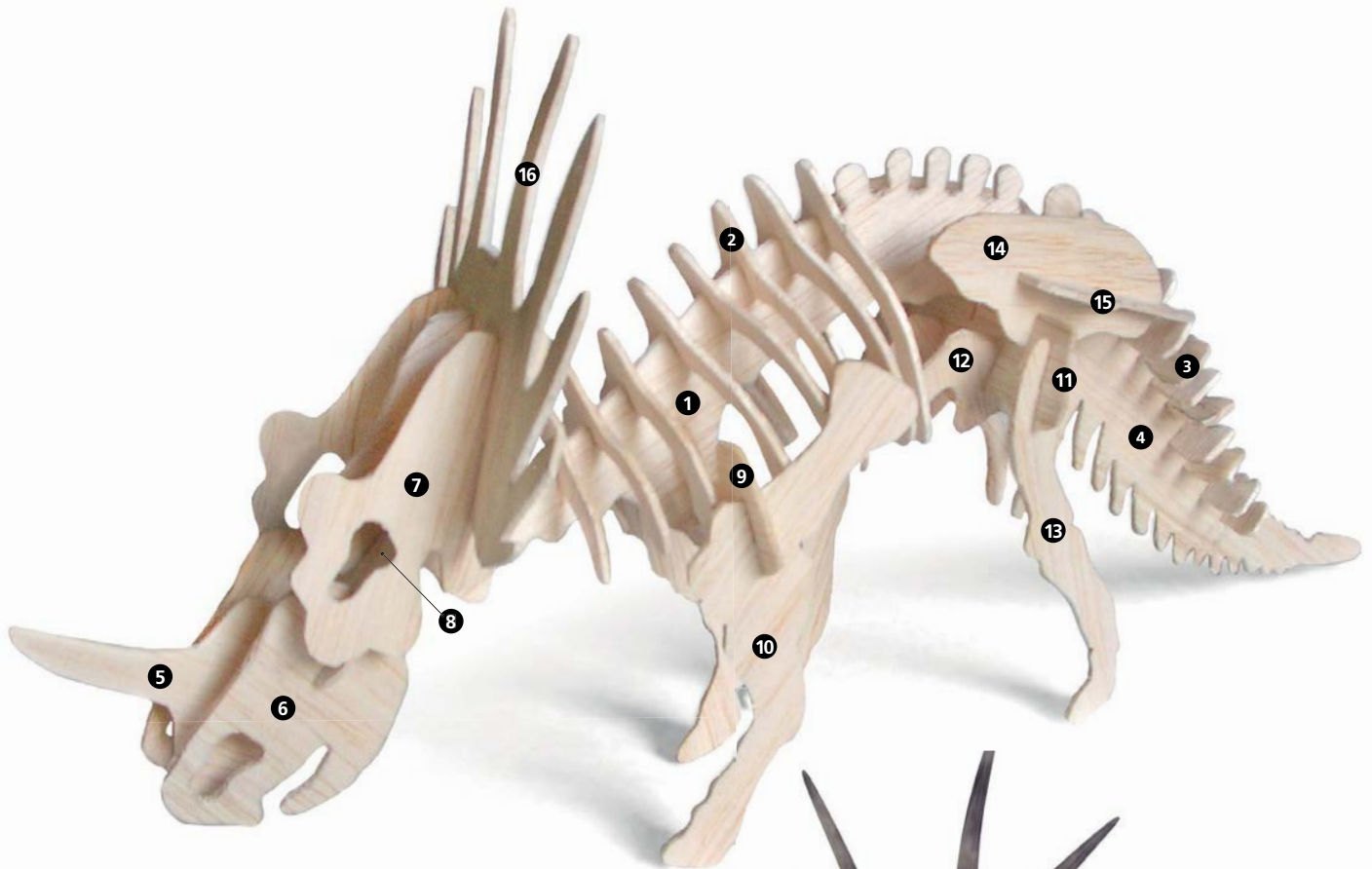
may change, but there is not convincing evidence that the changes lead the species to cross the fields of zoological classification groups related to gender or, what is more, family. So it is with horses. If we found buried skeletons of different dog breeds, in the order in which they were being selected by humans, an evolutionist scientist perhaps would say they have evolved, as with the horses. But a creationist scientist would only talk about variation from one species, the wolf (Canis lupus). In fact, all breeds of dogs are also recognized as Canis lupus. In fact, although scientists believe this variability is equivalent to that between different species of other mammals.

In short, the horse would be an example of variation, and not of evolution. Evolutionism considers that these really modest changes, accumulated, would result in the transformation into other organisms, but the horse is not an example of such drastic changes. Furthermore, the loss of an anatomical structure such as the fingers, results in a poor argument to show the appearance of a new organ, an anatomical element or a physiological function, which is really important the emergence of a novelty and not the disappearance of what already exists.



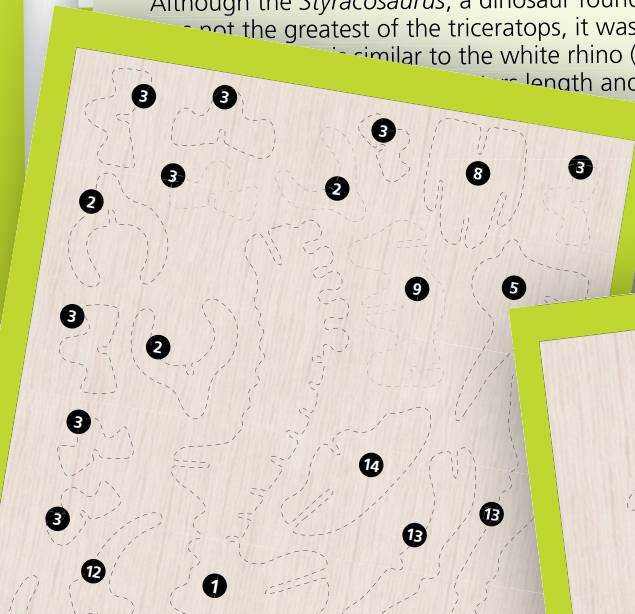
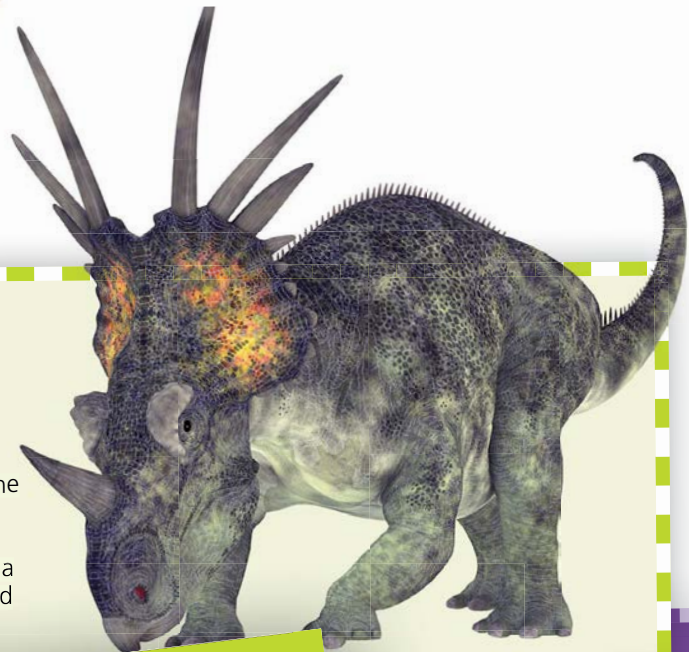
This book comes with a fantastic triceratops to assemble.
Do not forget to follow the instructions.

Triceratops to build



Data Sheet *Triceratops*

Although the *Styracosaurus*, a dinosaur found in North America, is not the greatest of the triceratops, it was one of the most similar to the white rhino (*Ceratotherium*). It was similar in length and weighs three tons. The frill was a half meters, but the most important feature was the frill, which displayed a message of danger.



- It is recommended to separate all the pieces and begin to assemble by the vertebral column.
- Put ribs (2) from smaller to larger, starting with the neck.
- Put vertebrae (1) from smaller to larger, starting with the end of the tail.

At the end of this book
you will find a practical
index that will facilitate
your search.

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