

### Introduction

- Presents the most up-to-date paleontological knowledge on dinosaurs
  - Computer generated

Takes you through the lives of prehistoric creatures

- Follows many different species
  - T-Rex
  - Pterosaur
  - Scaphitids
  - Mosasaur
  - Tuarangisaurus











### **Hoffman's Mosasaur**

- Ocean's deadliest predator
  - 50 feet long
  - 10 tons
- Marine lizard not a dinosaur
  - Dense bones
  - Breath air

- Symbiotic relationship with pycnodont fish
  - Mosasaur is cleaned by the fish
  - Fish get to eat dead skin

- Diet
  - Giant Sea Turtles
  - Smaller Mosasaurs
  - Baby T-Rexes



### Tuarangisaurus

- Marine reptile
  - o 30 feet long
  - 1 offspring every 2 years
- Travel in groups
  - Travel hundreds of miles

- Gastroliths
  - Swallow round pebbles
  - Helps to digest food



### **Connection to Class**

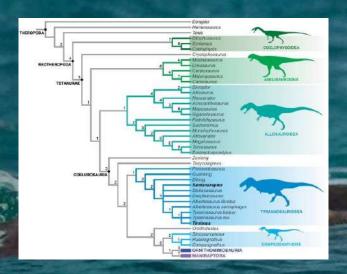
- Dispersal & Immigration
  - Dispersion
  - Migration
  - Mechanisms of Dispersal



- Island Biogeography
  - Niches
  - Equilibrium
  - Differential Dispersal



## Tyrannosauroids from the Southern Hemisphere: Implications for biogeography, evolution, and taxonomy





- Little known about biogeographical origin of T-Rex
- 3 phylogenetic datasets used
  - All major clades
  - Non-Maniraptoriformes Tetanurae
  - Tyrannosauroidea

 T-Rex may have been more widespread than we had thought

# Gastroliths Associated with Plesiosaur Remains in the Sharon Springs Member of the Pierre Shale

- 47 gastroliths found in plesiosaur fossil
  - Larger than most findings
- Common occurrence
  - Seen in animals today as well

- Various reasons
  - Digestion assistance
  - Ballasts
  - For minerals
  - Accidentally



### Conclusion

 Prehistoric life utilized many similar aspects of biogeography as modern day organisms

Biogeographic evidence for dinosaurs is rare.

 We know so much more about prehistoric life on this planet, however, there's still a lot more to learn.



### References

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