Bones, teeth, tracks, skin marks, eggs & nests

Discoveries

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Discovery | Date/ founder | Place | Details | 1. Accuracy 2. Images 3. Details |
| Dinosaur bone (now lost) | 1677  Robert Plot | Oxfordshire | Regarded as part of the femur of a Megalosaurus (CD 10)  Dug out of a quarry in "the Parish of Cornwell" in Oxfordshire on the land of (and donated by) Sir Thomas Pennyston | <http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/oxford/hi/people_and_places/history/newsid_8484000/8484720.stm>  <http://www.sciencephoto.com/media/150692/view> |
| Several fossil teeth (thought then to be fish) (lost) | 1699  Edward Lhuyd | Stonesfield Caswell | Resemble Megalosaurus. Surely a cetiosaur (earliest record of a sauropod) | <http://news.bbc.co.uk/local/oxford/hi/people_and_places/history/newsid_8484000/8484720.stm> |
| Dinosaur limb bone | 1728  John Woodward | Stonesfield, England | Perhaps Megalosaurus (earliest discovered dinosaur bone still known to survive in a collection) (CD 11)  If complete, the bone would have closely resembled a limb bone of a carnosaur, perhaps Megalosaurus. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=pX_l24sDARwC&pg=PA11&lpg=PA11&dq=dinosaur+limb+bone+from+stonesfield&source=bl&ots=W5q0bsoPte&sig=DIzCLT-79v7aP_QA82xq3vODyi0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=DbzPU97-DLLKsQSIhYHYCg&ved=0CC8Q6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=dinosaur%20limb%20bone%20from%20stonesfield&f=false>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=7t9M5TsmjOUC&pg=PA807&lpg=PA807&dq=Dinosaur+limb+bone+discovered+by+John+Woodward+in+1728&source=bl&ots=0GBqUe71F3&sig=9yH0BBlMzFxpnt8RSIAKOXo4jDg&hl=en&sa=X&ei=FB3QU4O6Keny8AGCrYDIAw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Dinosaur%20limb%20bone%20discovered%20by%20John%20Woodward%20in%201728&f=false> |
| Large thighbone (thought to be lost/maybe found) | 1787  Dr. Caspar Wistar  Timothy Matlack | Woodbury Creek, Goucester County NJ | Earliest documented dinosaur bone discovered in North America | <http://books.google.com/books?id=pX_l24sDARwC&pg=PA13&lpg=PA13&dq=Dr.+Caspar+Wistar+and+Timothy+Matlack+discovery&source=bl&ots=W5q-gtlXui&sig=Pme_5hbgHIf8GCwspyiTQxJ_vis&hl=en&sa=X&ei=cjnIU_rzGcjksASqyoHYDw&ved=0CCAQ6AEwAQ#v=onepage&q=Dr.%20Caspar%20Wistar%20and%20Timothy%20Matlack%20discovery&f=false> |
| Five footprints in sandstone, Dinosaur tracks | About 1802  Found: Pliny Moody Acquired and named: Edward Hitchcock | South Hadley, MA. Connecticut Valley | In 1802, Pliny Moody unearthed a stone slab that had strange markings that was declared to be tracks of Noah's raven. In the 1830's Edward Hitchcock of Amherst College, declared them to be the tracks of ancient birds, not the tracks of Noah’s raven. In 1841, the name dinosuria was suggested. After much time scientists revisited the ancient “bird tracks” and declared them to be the tracks of dinosaurs. | Pliny Moody Track Way - First Dinosaur Tracks  <http://www.nashdinosaurtracks.com/nash-dinosaur-story.php> |
| Large rib bone in a cliff (Has disappeared) | 1806  William Clark (Lewis & Clark) | Yellowstone River below Rompey’s Tower near Billings MT Hell Creek Formation | Found in cliff on the south bank of the Yellowstone River about 6 miles below Pompey’s Tower close to Billings, Montana. Clark notes it being 3 feet in length but the end appears to have been broken off at about 3 inches in circumference. | http://books.google.com/books?id=pX\_l24sDARwC&pg=PA13&lpg=PA13&dq=large+rib+bone+of+dinosaur+1806&source=bl&ots=W5q0bsmWtd&sig=LIGAWJZbtS7Vl37OHzZOHUGSFB0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=97bPU4KGNYXgsATXiIDADw&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=large%20rib%20bone%20of%20dinosaur%201806&f=false |
| Bones (Megalosaurus ) | Discovered 1676 by Robert Plot  Named by Rev William Buckland in 1815 | Oxfordshire | 1st first scientific description of a dinosaur (still only fragmentary remains)  Megalosaurus was discovered way back in  Rev. | <http://www.prehistoric-wildlife.com/species/m/megalosaurus.html> |
| Tooth (Iguanadon) (gigantic, herbivorous reptile) | 1822 (pub 1825) Gideon Mantell & wife (page 6) | Sussex | First (many complete ones since)  Mary Mantell unearthed the teeth as she pulled at loose fragments of rock in Sussex. Gideon Mantell, an amateur palaeontologist, noticed they were similar to modern iguana teeth, but many times larger. Gideon had the imagination to suggest they belonged to a colossal ancient plant-eating lizard, which he named Iguanodon. | Two of the first Iguanodon teeth ever found  <http://www.nhm.ac.uk/nature-online/collections-at-the-museum/museum-treasures/iguanodon-teeth/> |
| Hylaeosaurus | 1833 Gideon Mantell | Tilgate Forest, England | Further remains from Europe have been attributed to the genus, | Photo  <http://www.prehistoric-wildlife.com/species/h/hylaeosaurus.html>  <http://dino.lindahall.org/man1833_l.shtml> |
| Macrodontophion | 1834 A. Zbarzevski | Russia (Nikolayvevskaya Oblast, Ukraine) | A tooth. Probably from a Carnosaur. | http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/f/f8/Macrodontophion.jpg/250px-Macrodontophion.jpg  <http://books.google.com/books?id=Hk5ecvEv0GcC&pg=PA19&lpg=PA19&dq=Macrodontophion+1834&source=bl&ots=hCh6jIDLvE&sig=wUum3QYZ7uNhRf3nSCl8h9P2IK0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=HxnNU5OPM_XMsQSRioKQCg&ved=0CCkQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Macrodontophion%201834&f=false>  <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Macrodontophion> |
| Thecodontosaurus & Palaeosaurus | Thecodontosaurus  1834 Henry Riley & Samuel Stutchbury | Conglomerate Formation, Clifton, Bristol England | Thecodontosaurus: In limestone quarries of Durdham Down, Quarry Steps, Magnesian Conglomerate Formation, Clifton, Bristol, England. The holotype (BCM 1836) is a lower jaw. | <http://www.dinochecker.com/dinosaurs/THECODONTOSAURUS> |
| Plateosaurus | *Discovered*: 1834 Johann Friedrich Engelhardt  *Named*: 1837 Christian Erich Hermann von Meyer | Nuremberg, Germany | Found in 1834 in Nuremberg, Germany  Described and named in 1837 by Meyer  The first fossils of Plateosaurus were discovered in a Trossingen Formation clay pit about 2 km South of Heroldsberg, Feuerletten, NE Nuremberg, Bavaria, Germany by Johann Friedrich Philipp Engelhardt in the summer of 1834. Described and named in 1837 by Meyer. | <i>Plateosaurus engelhardti</i> von Meyer 1837 (GPIT 1 in the Institute for Geosciences Tübingen), photographed by H. Mallison in 2009  <http://www.prehistoric-wildlife.com/species/p/plateosaurus.html>  <http://www.palaeocritti.com/by-group/dinosauria/sauropoda/plateosaurus>  <http://www.dinochecker.com/dinosaurs/PLATEOSAURUS>  <http://www.palaeo-electronica.org/blog/?p=35> |
| Cladeidon & Cetiosaurus | 1841 Richard Owen | England | An early form, Cladeidon, from Triassic rocks, and a gigantic swamp dweller, Cetiosaurus, from the Jurassic Oxford clays.  Cetiosaurus described on the basis of several features, including the absence of epiphyses (growth plates) on caudal vertebrae. He differentiated Cetiosaurus from other extinct saurian on the basis of its large size and characteristics of its vertebrae.  ‘k | <http://books.google.com/books?id=oOztIITBo_gC&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=Cladeidon+1841+discovery&source=bl&ots=-hyF45Uruy&sig=CWSyOSihDtUf0x_IuAfm8JlepiY&hl=en&sa=X&ei=-dDPU9uyF5HNsQTo8YGIDA&ved=0CE0Q6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=Cladeidon%201841%20discovery&f=false>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=X5j2lqAZqwIC&pg=PA15&lpg=PA15&dq=Cetiosaurus+1841&source=bl&ots=FD-aWqKiUd&sig=dgxnWkkj1CnvpfgxpZScLzuhg54&hl=en&sa=X&ei=WtrPU4GyMpLJsQTXk4LICw&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAjgK#v=onepage&q=Cetiosaurus%201841&f=false> |
| Dinosaur’s Identified | 1842 named dinosaurs (almost Pachypodes, see CD 48)  Richard Owen |  | who coined the term dinosauria (from the Greek "deinos" meaning terrible, and "sauros" meaning lizard), recognizing them as a suborder of large, extinct reptiles in 1842. | <http://www.dinosaurisle.com/paleontologists.aspx> |
| Hadrosaurus foulkii | 1858  William Parker Foulke. Named by Joseph Leidy | From a marl pit on the Haddonfield farm of John Estaugh Hopkins in New Jersey | Named his first dinosaur. The Hadrosaurus was the first almost intact dinosaur bone remains ever discovered in the world found in 1858. | http://hadrosaurus.com/hdro_vertebrae.jpghttp://hadrosaurus.com/hdro_leidy.jpg   |  |  | | --- | --- | | The set of bones dug from the Maple Avenue site in 1858 allowed scientists to document the study the exact details of dinosaur anatomy | An 1858 photography of Dr. Joseph Leidy and one of the giant Hadrosaurus bones excavated from a marl pit near Maple Avenue in Haddonfield |   <http://hadrosaurus.com/1858.shtml>  <http://southjerseyexplorer.com/2012/07/23/the-hadrosaurus-foulkii-leidy-site-haddonfield-south-jersey/> |
| Titanosaurus (changed to Atlantosaurus because Cope pointed out the first had already been used) | 1877  Arthur Lakes (who sold it to Marsh who named it) | Morrison, Colorado | First from Morrison Formation  Encountered a huge vertebra 33 inches around. (This specimen (YPM 1835) was named Titanosaurus montanus and later Atlantosaurus montanus by Marsh.) | http://1.bp.blogspot.com/_sBuV32GXCRY/TPbJRJ4Q2SI/AAAAAAAAADI/k-NwRfVf6kM/s640/Morrison+Photo_1890-1900_DPL_X-11143+interpreted.jpghttp://morrisonmuseum.blogspot.com/2010/12/arthur-lakes-dinosaurs-from-morrison.html  <http://archive.today/rwz2A#selection-359.444-367.11> |
| Camarasaurus | 1877 Oramel W. Lucas found/ Edward Drinker Cope named | 9 miles north of Canon City, CO | The Camarasaurus was first discovered in 1877 by Oramel W. Lucas, and later named by Edward Drinker Cope. However, these discoveries were of only a few fragments.  A few scattered vertebrae where situated in Colorado by Oramel W. Lucas. | <http://www.gardenparkdinos.com/?p=62>  <http://www.scienceviews.com/dinosaurs/camarasaurus.html>  <http://www.rareresource.com/camarasaurus.htm> |
| Diplodocus Brontosaurus  Stegosaurus | 1877  Marsh  William Harlow Reed  William Edward Carlin  Williston | Como Bluff, Wyoming | Diplodocus has been on display in more places in the world than any other sauropod.  Marsh received a letter “harlow and Edwards” of Laramie, reporting discovery of largefossil bones in Wyoming Territory | <http://animals.howstuffworks.com/dinosaurs/diplodocus.htm>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=egJz31v8ArAC&printsec=frontcover&source=gbs_ge_summary_r&cad=0#v=onepage&q&f=false> |
| Allosaurus | 1879  F.F. Hubbell for E.D. Cope  Identified in 1903 | Como Bluff, Wyoming | Almost complete skeleton (up to now 37 have been found; only 13 were more than 25% complete; of those, only three complete skulls have been found)  Allosaurus skeleton was discovered in the Como Bluff area of Wyoming, in 1879. The fossils were packed up and sent to the American Museum of Natural History in New York City, where it remained in storage until 1903. In 1903 the remains were unpacked and the identity of the dinosaur became known. | Former denizens of Como Bluff: The American Museum of Natural History&#039;s iconic Allosaurus displayed in its fantastic pose over the remains of an Apatosaurus. Both specimens were collected at Como Bluff, the Allosaurus in 1879 by F. F. Hubbell (for E. D. Cope) and the Apatosaurus in 1897 by an AMNH field crew.  <http://www.dinosaurfacts.org/allosaurus>  <http://www.sciencebuzz.org/blog/discovery-como-bluff-wyomings-rich-and-historic-dinosaur> |
| Brontosaurus | Reed (for Marsh) | Como Bluff | Almost complete skeleton (no skull; so was displayed with Camarasaurus skull found four miles away) finally corrected in 1975 after a paper was published on it.  William Reed from [Quarry 9](http://books.google.com/books?id=WgO3KyvMXUAC&pg=PA41&lpg=PA41&dq=Quarry+9+como+bluff&source=bl&ots=mF0olC19yb&sig=eYa0dYnPU2lDdio1oXG-I6ERdjk&hl=en&sa=X&ei=CBk4UbbXEcTA0QHFpIGIDg&ved=0CG8Q6AEwCA#v=onepage&q=Quarry%209%20como%20bluff&f=false) on the east end of Como. Reed also [discovered and removed the great Brontosaurus excelsus skeleton](http://www.sciencebuzz.org/blog/first-brontosaurus-bones-discovered) that stands today in Yale's Peabody Museum.  While all the bones from Marsh’s original Brontosaurus specimen came from Quarry 10 at Como Bluff, there was no skull among the lot. Rather than let the dinosaur go decapitated, however, Marsh identified two skull portions from a more diverse bonebed nearby, known as Quarry 13, as belonging to Brontosaurus. | <http://www.sciencebuzz.org/buzz_tags/como_bluff>  <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/science-nature/why-brontosaurus-still-matters-63478606/> |
| Apatosaurus (juvenile Brontosaurus)  Fossils are from a younger Apatosaurus | 1877 Reed & Carlin (for Marsh) | Como Bluff, Wyoming | Pelvis and vertebrae  American paleontologist Othniel C. Marsh named one of his fossil discoveries - an incomplete set of remains- Apatposaurus ajax in 1877. Two years later in 1879, he named a more complete specimen Brontosaurus excelsus. However, it was later learned that the bones that were used to reconstruct Brontosaurus were actually mostly from an Apatosaurus with the head of a Camarasaurus. | <http://www.livescience.com/25093-apatosaurus.html>  <http://history.answers.com/dinosaurs/facts-about-the-apatosaurus> |
| Brontosaurus  Fossils are from an adult Brontosaurus | 1879  O.C. Marsh (2 others of Marsh’s workers)  Bill Reed, Edward Ashley, Arthur Lakes | Como Bluff, Wyoming | Marsh published description of Brontosaurus; generation later Riggs said Apatosaurus was juvenile Brontosaurus.  The new dig site would soon be designated as Quarry 10, and the big bones those of a huge sauropod Marsh would later christen Brontosaurus excelsus | <http://www.sciencebuzz.org/blog/first-brontosaurus-bones-discovered>  <http://history.answers.com/dinosaurs/facts-about-the-apatosaurus> |
| Bernissart Iguanodon | 1878 (page 9)  Jules Creteur and his workmates | Bernissart, Belgium | In 1879, fourteen complete skeletons of iguandontids were recovered,  39 skeletons of the herbivorous dinosaur were discovered in a coal mine by Jules Creteur and his workmates. | Photo  <http://paleonerdish.wordpress.com/2014/05/12/the-bernissart-dinosaurs/>  <http://www.alamy.com/stock-photos/AJA1G8/Discovery-of-iguanodon-fossils-Bernissart-Belgium-1878-c1880-.html>  <http://www.lindahall.org/events_exhib/exhibit/exhibits/dino/dol1884.shtml> |
| Bison alticornis  Later renamed Triceratops horridus | 1887  Marsh | Denver Formation, Colorado  Later found a more complete one in Wyoming. | The first pieces of a ceratopsid to be discovered were a pair of large supraorbital horns found in 1887 in the Denver Formation of Colorado. Having never seen a horned dinosaur before, Marsh named this incomplete specimen Bison alticornis, thinking such large horns must have comes from an extinct bison. Soon complete ceratopsid skulls were found in Wyoming, and realizing his mistake, Marsh renamed his first specimen Triceratops alticornis. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=FOViD-lDPy0C&pg=PA324&lpg=PA324&dq=Bison+Alticornis+discovery&source=bl&ots=NaCJiejeWe&sig=yIpxn6F1fcbkQ41e7Y6X4glVyO8&hl=en&sa=X&ei=p9_PU6yTKabksASSu4HQDQ&ved=0CDsQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Bison%20Alticornis%20discovery&f=false> |
| Chasmosaurus- (horned dinosaur) impression of skin; | 1898  Lawrence Lambe | Red Deer River, Alberta Canada | The first Chasmosaurus fossil found was part of the neck frill.  The Canadian horned dinosaur Chasmosaurus, for which an impression of a patch of skin was preserved with a skeletal specimen. The skin, which comes from the pelvic region, might be best described as reptilian in nature.  Pelvic region; Chasmosaurus; large circular plates; smaller polugonal plates (290) | <http://animals.howstuffworks.com/dinosaurs/chasmosaurus.htm>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=NsBhg_H5FEwC&pg=PA31&lpg=PA31&dq=Chasmosaurus+horned+dinosaur+impression+of+skin&source=bl&ots=0xLc2OLOHL&sig=jMtECV23-2U880kGxbWnypHL9Ro&hl=en&sa=X&ei=P2PNU8bBEqPfsATS64CYBw&ved=0CDQQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=Chasmosaurus%20horned%20dinosaur%20impression%20of%20skin&f=false> |
| Albertosaurus- skin impression |  |  | Scaly reptilian hide packed with many small bumps (295) |  |
| Gorgosaurus libratus- skin impression | Philip J. | 2001 | Small, hexagonal scales  Skin impressions from the holotype specimen of G. libratus. The skin of Gorgosaurus was smooth, lacking the scales found in many other dinosaurs, and similar to the secondarily featherless skin found in large modern birds. In the Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs, however, Kenneth Carpenter pointed out that traces of skin impressions from the tail of Gorgosaurus show small rounded or hexagonal scales | <http://www.prehistoric-wildlife.com/species/g/gorgosaurus.html>  <http://dinosaur-ultima.wikia.com/wiki/Gorgosaurus> |
| Duckbill- Dinosaur mummy- skin impression | 1908  Charles H. Sternberg | Southern Wyoming | 1st discovery of skin impression; thick and wrinkled, with bony knobs of various sizes embedded throughout; lacked scales; bumpy pebbled skin like elephant.  It is a large herbivorous dinosaur of the closing period of the Age of Reptiles and is known to paleontologists as Trachodon or more popularly as the ‘duck-billed dinosaur’ | <http://ageofdinosaurs.com/books/dinosaurs_matthew_william_diller_ch07.htm>    Skin impression from the tail of a Trachodon. The impressions appear to have been left by horny scutes or scales, not overlapping like the scales on the body of most modern reptiles, but more like the scutes on the head of a lizard. |
| Duckbill mummy  Brachylophosaurus | 2000 | Montana | Brachylophosaurus; soft-tissue remains preserved  His fossilized skeleton is covered in soft tissue—skin, scales, muscle, foot pads—and even his last meal is in his stomach.  Skin impressions have been found on the underside of the skull and all along the neck, ribcage, legs, and left arm. | http://news.nationalgeographic.com/news/2002/10/1010\_021010\_dinomummy.html |
| Duckbill mummy |  | Alberta, Canada | First interpretation was that front feet were webbed; later thought to be padded like camels or other ungulates. |  |
| Hadrosaur | 1858  Joseph Leidy | Haddonfield, NJ | Excavated part of a hadrosaur skeleton, the first dinosaur skeleton ever mounted for display.  Collected from a sand quarry.  It was the first duck-billed dinosaur found, and one of the first on the East Coast of the U.S. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=CMsgQQkmFqQC&pg=PA69&lpg=PA69&dq=Hadrosaur+1858+Joseph+Leidy&source=bl&ots=neN_0UF_pf&sig=earsfSnBAEwSfP1Z9dqTQ4wyn9I&hl=en&sa=X&ei=hq_OU_3bIcbgsATO3ILoDg&ved=0CDEQ6AEwAw#v=onepage&q=Hadrosaur%201858%20Joseph%20Leidy&f=false>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=7t9M5TsmjOUC&pg=PA809&lpg=PA809&dq=Hadrosaur+1858+Joseph+Leidy&source=bl&ots=0GBqTf6WAa&sig=V_z3FD5DMcvzK_AmPnVak_sOSvo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=trbOU_TiMa7KsQTQwYDADw&ved=0CEYQ6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=Hadrosaur%201858%20Joseph%20Leidy&f=false>  <http://ageofdinosaurs.com/dinosaurs/hadrosaurus.htm> |
| Allosaurus | 2001  Doug Phillip (president of vision Forum), Peter DeRosa, and team of 30 home schools | Skullcreek Basin, northwest Colorado | Nearly 70 percent of the Skullcreek allosaurus has already been found, lending credence to speculation that it may prove to be the best-preserved and most fully articulated, or connected, allosaurus yet to be excavated, the statement said. Found a complete section of vertebrae more than 12 feet in length, which was fully articulated. The dinosaur appears to be in much the same position as he was at the time of his death and burial, which must have been virtually instantaneous, and caused by a catastrophic event. Found lying in a bed of leaves and plant debris, but there is wood from trees mixed in among the bones. | http://www.wnd.com/2002/05/13972/ |
| Brontosaurus | Barnum Brown | Medicine Bow incline bone cabin quarry | The largest dinosaur every displayed (NY) |  |
| Well preserved iguanodons | 1878  Louis Dollo | Coal mine near Bernissart, Belgium | Well preserved Bernissart Iguanodons  In 1878, dozens of iguanodon skeletons jumbled together in a rocky matrix, many fully articulated. Two different species were discovered, the smaller I. mantelli that was well known from the Weald, and a new, larger species, I. bernissartensis. One conclusion was inescapable--after decades of debate over whether Iguanodon was bipedal or quadrupedal, the Bernissart specimens confirmed that Iguanodon was bipedal, and Dollo had it restored with a very upright posture. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=Hk5ecvEv0GcC&pg=PA551&lpg=PA551&dq=iguanodons+1878+Louis+Dollo&source=bl&ots=hCh7aIGNtM&sig=QOFuUA1lvZKMpFT-7cqdaV_RQgo&hl=en&sa=X&ei=NKzOU5TrCcfksATD9YGwCQ&ved=0CEIQ6AEwBQ#v=onepage&q=iguanodons%201878%20Louis%20Dollo&f=false>  <http://www.lindahall.org/events_exhib/exhibit/exhibits/dino/dol1884.shtml> |
| Tyrannosaurus rex | 1902  Barnum Brown | Hell Creek, Montana | Very large carnivorous dinosaur  Over three years of digging, the beast emerged from the ground- a huge tail, tiny forearms, a bone-crunching jaw, and horrifying teeth. The skull itself weighed over 1,000 pounds. Scientists registered the bones with the number 973. Then they put the pieces together and officially named the huge beast Tyrannosaurus rex, the Tyrant King. It was what scientists call "the holotype" specimen of a new species, the first against which all others are compared.  T-Rex was incomplete but was not discovered as being incomplete for many years. | <http://www.npr.org/2011/09/14/140410442/bone-to-pick-first-t-rex-skeleton-complete-at-last> |
| Another T rex | Six years later (1918) Barnum Brown | Hell Creek, Montana (same location) | Even better condition than the first one; perfect skull; one given away during WWII | <https://www.awesomestories.com/asset/view/TYRANNOSAURUS-REX-Jurassic-Park> |
| One of the greatest deposits of dinosaurian remains in the world | Published 1908  Eberhard Fraas | Tendaguru Hill, present day Tanzania | Included Brachiosaurus brancai unveiled in 1937.  Fraas iniated digs at several points in order to obtain unweathered, articulated skeletal remains. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=pX_l24sDARwC&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=Eberhard+Fraas+1908+discovered+greatest+deposits+of+dinosaur+remains&source=bl&ots=W5q-jxmTue&sig=-M7L8vQSWdWLjAZDua2bbB-9YVA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=52vNU8yuF8rhsATfuYHQDA&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Eberhard%20Fraas%201908%20discovered%20greatest%20deposits%20of%20dinosaur%20remains&f=false> |
| Plateosaurus | 1911-1912 excavations led by Eberhard Fraas | Tossingen in Wurttemberg (Germany) | 12 skeletons (14, 2 nearly complete- not sure if same or different) CD 49 | <http://books.google.com/books?id=Hk5ecvEv0GcC&pg=PA49&lpg=PA49&dq=Plateosaurus+1911-1912&source=bl&ots=hCh6jKHNAJ&sig=pJsteqmSwujns4g1TuhjtvzO4CA&hl=en&sa=X&ei=3nfNU9CoIKPfsATS64CYBw&ved=0CDsQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Plateosaurus%201911-1912&f=false> |
| Protoceratops | 1922  Expedition led by  Roy Chapman Andrews | Mongolia | Protoceratops andrewsi was discovered in Mongolia in 1922 by an expedition from the American Museum of Natural History led by Roy Chapman Andrews.  In the Mongolian desert, he discovered fossil remains of the Protoceratops and fossilized eggs nearby. | <http://animals.howstuffworks.com/dinosaurs/protoceratops.htm>  <http://aziza786.hubpages.com/hub/The-Facts-on-the-Protoceratops-Dinosaur> |
| 3 oblong fossil eggs | 1923  Expedition led by Roy Chapman Andrews | Gobi Desert, Mongolia | 25 more eggs, two were broken exposing skeletons of embryonic dinosaurs; section of sandstone in containing 13 eggs in 2 layers in concentric circles with ends pointing toward center of circle.  80 million-year-old oviraptorid specimen is from the first clutch of dinosaur eggs found during the 1923 expedition to the Gobi Desert of Mongolia led by Roy Chapman Andrews  Petrified dinosaur eggs and shell fragments found. Eggs found within nests full of vegetation with a circular arrangement of stones bordered the nests | <http://www.colgate.edu/facultysearch/FacultyDirectory/csoja/dinosaur-egg-research>  <http://books.google.com/books?id=qenUNgJceGYC&pg=PT25&lpg=PT25&dq=3+oblong+fossil+eggs+1923&source=bl&ots=E-gfyAqUfT&sig=bKFiQIh0hJS28B2hTLNeZDqGGzY&hl=en&sa=X&ei=bGjOU7nXHvHNsQSN2YLIBQ&ved=0CCwQ6AEwAg#v=onepage&q=3%20oblong%20fossil%20eggs%201923&f=false> |
| Velociraptor | 1923  Roy Chapman Andrews | Gobi Desert, Mongolia | The most amazing find in Mongolia may be the discovery of the skeletons of the small theropod Velociraptor with its right arm clamped firmly in the beak of the small ceratopsian Protoceratops | <http://animals.howstuffworks.com/dinosaurs/velociraptor.htm> |
| Dinosaurs of Patagonia | 1929  Huene (CD 49) | Argentina | Laid the foundation for all subsequent work on Cretaceous dinosaurs from Argentina. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=Hk5ecvEv0GcC&pg=PA49&lpg=PA49&dq=Dinosaurs+of+Patagonia+Huene&source=bl&ots=hCh7aGJSxH&sig=jvDhIlssLIc6juHHUrF3aVChZdE&hl=en&sa=X&ei=42vOU4xr896wBJ7LgtAJ&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Dinosaurs%20of%20Patagonia%20Huene&f=false> |
| Dinosaur graveyard | 1931 & 1934  Barnum Brown | Howe Ranch, Wyoming | Brown had led prospecting parties to the Lower Cretaceous beds of Montana, following the fossil-bearing rock southward to Greybull, Wyoming. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=ogqjAwAAQBAJ&pg=PA70&lpg=PA70&dq=Dinosaur+graveyard+Brown+1931+1934&source=bl&ots=ickRSPF0rs&sig=MgYszgEEWwgpLcBmhni2Vz0u3_0&hl=en&sa=X&ei=K27OU_OREYbKsQT1iYGoDw&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Dinosaur%20graveyard%20Brown%201931%201934&f=false> |
| Sue T-rex | Sue Hendrickson  1990 | Black Hills, South Dakota | Sue's skeleton was over 90 percent complete, and the bones were extremely well-preserved. Fossil hunter Susan Hendrickson discovers three huge bones jutting out of a cliff near Faith, [South Dakota](http://www.history.com/topics/south-dakota). They turn out to be part of the largest-ever Tyrannosaurus rex skeleton ever discovered. | This photo shows a top down view of a famous Tyrannosaurus rex specimen known as 'Sue' while on display at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History. Sue is one of the most complete Tyrannosaurus skeletons ever found.  <http://www.history.com/this-day-in-history/skeleton-of-tyrannosaurus-rex-discovered>  <http://www.sciencekids.co.nz/pictures/dinosaurs/tyrannosaurusrex/tyrannosaurusrexsue.html> |
| Tracks of carnivorous dinosaurs following herbivorous ones | Complete Dinosaur page 3 (Lockley 1991, 184) |  |  |  |
| Bits of dinosaur egg shell drilled with neat round holes | Roy Chapman Andrews (CD 4) | Gobi Desert, Mongolia | Apparently necklaces of primitive people |  |
| Dinosaur eggs | (CD 7) | Provence France |  |  |
| Dinosaur tracks | (CD 7) | Cabo Espichel Portugal | Visible in the cliffs (Mary to Portugal) | http://books.google.com/books?id=Hk5ecvEv0GcC&pg=PA7&lpg=PA7&dq=dinosaur+track+in+Cabo+Espichel,+Portugal&source=bl&ots=hCh7bFDSuJ&sig=XfVhnhYjtDT2iMlpcYGwcBcLH-o&hl=en&sa=X&ei=5rPPU8rOMMvlsASRrIDICg&ved=0CE0Q6AEwBw#v=onepage&q=dinosaur%20track%20in%20Cabo%20Espichel%2C%20Portugal&f=false |
| Track sites | The place with bird tracks  Big lizard tracks | Arizona | Know to Navajo |  |
| Skeletal remains, eggs, tracks | 1946-1959  Albert F. de Lapparent (Institut Catholique de Paris) | Iran, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Svalbard | Nine expeditions to many regions of the Sahara Desert, where Lapparent collected and studied dinosaurian skeletal remains, eggs, and tracks in Iran, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, and Svalbard. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=pX_l24sDARwC&pg=PA56&lpg=PA56&dq=Skeletal+remains,+eggs,+tracks+discovered+by+Albert+F.+de+lapparent&source=bl&ots=W5q0auuPxj&sig=DNC2-pogyZh7yWp4mvjKz9HnG18&hl=en&sa=X&ei=KZvOU5roHs7nsATSuICQCg&ved=0CB0Q6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=Skeletal%20remains%2C%20eggs%2C%20tracks%20discovered%20by%20Albert%20F.%20de%20lapparent&f=false> |
|  | 1964  1965\*1973  1992 | Gadoufaoua, Niger | 25 tons  Best known: fin-backed Iguanodontian Ornithopod  Ouranosaurus |  |
| Ouransaurus Nigeriensis | 1990s  Paul Sereno | Ingal, Gaoufawa and Marandet | Located halfway along the cliffs of Tiguidit. | <http://books.google.com/books?id=v8i3EL298YoC&pg=PA157&lpg=PA157&dq=Paul+Sereno+discovery+of+Nigeriensis&source=bl&ots=uhKB9Wr2DI&sig=L3CBG9Aoz8wQTMg2-POtPadXUqk&hl=en&sa=X&ei=QZ7OU9GSHsHisASDiYFg&ved=0CDIQ6AEwBA#v=onepage&q=Paul%20Sereno%20discovery%20of%20Nigeriensis&f=false> |
| Crocodyliform tooth embedded in the thigh bone of a young dinosaur | Extracted in 2002 and stored at the Natural History Museum of Utah. Clint Boyd (South Dakota School of Mines) examined the box of fossils in 2007 while working on his dissertation. | Four locations in Southern Utah | A large number of mostly tiny bits of dinosaur bones were recovered in groups at four  locations within the Utah park, which paleontologists and geologists know as the Upper Cretaceous (Campanian) Kaiparowits Formation – leading paleontologists to believe that crocodyliforms had fed on baby  dinosaurs 1-2 meters in total length.  Boyd laid the pieces of the dinosaur out on a table looking for a skull. He found something with a tooth in it, but it was not the head of a baby dinosaur, it was a tooth from their predator, the crocodyliform. | <http://www.sdsmt.edu/Campus-Services/University-Relations-and-Media/Publications/Docs/Legacy-News-March-2013/>  <http://rapidcityjournal.com/news/new-dinosaur-discovered-by-school-of-mines-professor/article_57c1b44a-ce20-50c3-8fbb-ea10a8ffaef4.html> |
| Oviraptors | Published in January of Acta Palaeontologica  Polonica; Scott Persons | Mongolia | Studying fossils, Persons realized Oviraptors would have had long, nimble tails with attachments for powerful muscles to swish them back and forth. He also found the tails ended in pieces of solid bone called pygostyles, features found in only one other kind of animal -modern birds.  Fossil impressions reveal that oviraptorids also came equipped with a fan of feathers at the end of their tails, attached to a hunk of fused vertebrae not unlike those found in the tails of modern-day birds. | <http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2013/01/04/oviraptor-dinosaur-could-really-shake-a-tail-feather_n_2406735.html>  <http://www.livescience.com/16869-dinosaurs-flirted-tail-feathers.html> |
| Colors (notebook section 13 article) |  |  | Russet and orange yellow/white stripes |  |
| Species with grooved fangs (species related to velociraptor) |  |  | Almost certainly delivered venom |  |
| Scipionyx | 1981  Giovanni Todesco | Cretaceous limestone in Todesco near Pietraroja Italy | Fossilized impression of many of its internal organs and muscles  Discovered in 1981 by amateur paleontologist Giovanni Todesco near Pietraroja, Italy. Fossils were preserved in the Pietraroja limestone formation, known for unusually well-preserved fossils. Fossil thought to have been a bird and kept in basement for 11 years. In 1992 identified as the first dinosaur found in Italy. | http://www.redorbit.com/media/uploads/2004/10/45_849996430ef181d696a32a126679fabe.jpg  <http://www.redorbit.com/education/reference_library/animal_kingdom/dinosauria/2584044/scipionyx/> |

Class: Reptilia

Subclass Archosauria (no category of dinosaurs; lumped together with archosaurs, which are then divided into Saurischia and Ornithischia)

Order: Ornithischia

Family: Certaopsidae

Sub-family: Chasmosaurinae

Genus: Triceratops

Species: Horridus

Fossil hunters and paleontologists

* Marsh
* Cope
* Henry Fairfield Osborn (The father of American certebrate paleontology)
* Charles Sternberg and sons George, Charles, and Levi
* Bakker
* Horner
* Barnum Brown dug up more dinosaur bones than anyone else who ever lived (36)