

## Dino discoveries

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When news breaks of the discovery of a new species of dinosaur, you would be forgiven for thinking that the scientists who set out in search of the fossils are the ones who made the find. The reality tells a different story, as Cavan Scott explains.

The BBC series Planet Dinosaur used state-of-the-art computer graphics to bring to life the most impressive of those dinosaurs whose remains have been discovered in the past decade. One of these is *Gigantoraptor erlianensis*. Discovered in 2005, it stands more than three metres high at the hip and is the biggest bird-like dinosaur ever unearthed. Yet its discoverer, Xu Xing of Beijing's Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Paleoanthropology, was not even looking for it at the time. He was recording a documentary in the Gobi Desert, Inner Mongolia.

'The production team were filming me and a geologist digging out what we thought were sauropod bones,' says Xu. 'when I realised the fossils were something else entirely.' *Gigantoraptor*, as it later became known, turned out to be an oviraptorid, a theropod with a bird-like beak. Its size was staggering. The largest oviraptorid previously discovered had been comparable in size to an emu: the majority were about as big as a turkey. Here was a creature that was probably about eight metres long, if the bone analysis was anything to go by.

Sometimes it is sheer opportunism that plays a part in the discovery of a new species. In 1999, the National Geographic Society announced that the missing link between dinosaurs and modern birds had finally been found. Named

Archaeoraptor lianoningensis. the fossil in question appeared to have the head and body of a bird, with the hind legs and tail of a 124-million-year-old dromaeosaur - a family of small theropods that include the bird-like Velociraptor made famous by Jurassic Park films.

There was a good reason why the fossil looked half-bird, half-dinosaur. CT scans almost immediately proved the specimen was bogus and had been created by an industrious Chinese farmer who had glued two separate fossils together to create a profitable hoax.

But while the palaeontologists behind the announcement were wiping egg off their faces, others, including Xu were taking note. The head and body of the fake composite belonged to Yanornis martini, a primitive fish-eating bird from around 120 million years ago. The dromaeosaur tail and hind legs, however, were covered in what looked like fine proto feathers. That fossil turned out to be something special. In 2000. Xu named it Microraptor and revealed that it had probably lived in the treetops. Although it couldn't fly. its curved claws provided the first real evidence that dinosaurs could have climbed trees. Three years later. Xu and his team discovered a closely related Microraptor species which changed everything. 'Microraptor had two salient features.' Xu explains, long feathers were attached not just to its forearms but to its legs and claws. Then we noticed that these long feathers had asymmetrical vanes, a feature often associated with flight capability. This meant that we might have found a flying dinosaur.'

Some extraordinary fossils have remained hidden in a collection and almost forgotten. For the majority of the 20th century, the palaeontology community had ignored the frozen tundra of north Alaska. There was no way, scientists believed that cold-blooded dinosaurs could survive in such bleak, frigid conditions. But according to Alaskan dinosaur expert Tony Fiorillo, they eventually realised they were missing a trick.

The first discovery of dinosaurs in Alaska was actually made by a geologist called Robert Liscomb in 1961,' says Fiorillo. 'Unfortunately, Robert was killed in a rockslide the following year, so his discoveries languished in a warehouse for the next two decades.' In the mid-1980s, managers at the warehouse stumbled upon the box containing Liscomb's fossils during a spring clean. The bones were sent to the United States Geological Survey, where they were identified as belonging to Edmontosaurus, a duck-billed hadrosaur. Today, palaeontologists roam this frozen treasure trove searching for remains locked away in the permafrost.

The rewards are worth the effort. While studying teeth belonging to the relatively intelligent Troodon theropod, Fiorillo discovered the teeth of the Alaskan Troodon were double the size of those of its southern counterpart. 'Even though the morphology of individual teeth resembled that of Troodon, the size was significantly larger than the Troodon found in warmer climates. Fiorillo says that the reason lies in the Troodon's large eyes, which allowed it to hunt at dawn and at dusk - times when other dinosaurs would have struggled to see. In the polar conditions of Cretaceous Alaska, where the Sun would all but disappear for months on end, this proved a useful talent. Troodon adapted for life in the

extraordinary light regimes of the polar world. With this advantage, it took over as Alaska's dominant theropod.' explains Fiorillo.

Finding itself at the top of the food chain, the dinosaur evolved to giant proportions.

It is true that some of the most staggering of recent developments have come from palaeontologists being in the right place at the right time, but this is no reflection on their knowledge or expertise. After all, not everyone knows when they've stumbled upon something remarkable. When Argentine sheep farmer Guillermo Heredia uncovered what he believed was a petrified tree trunk on his Patagonian farm in 1988, he had no way of realising that he'd found a 1.5-metre-long tibia of the largest sauropod ever known to walk the Earth. Argentinosaurus was 24 metres long and weighed 75 tonnes. The titanosaur was brought to the attention of the scientific community in 1993 by Rodolfo Coria and Jose Bonaparte of the National Museum of Natural Sciences in Buenos Aires. Coria points out that most breakthroughs are not made by scientists, but by ordinary folk. 'But the real scientific discovery is not the finding; it's what we learn from that finding.' While any one of us can unearth a fossil, it takes dedicated scientists to see beyond the rock.

### Questions 1-6

Do the following statements agree with the information in Reading Passage 324?

In boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet, write -

**TRUE**            if the statement agrees with the information

**FALSE**           if the statement contradicts the information

**NOT GIVEN** if there is no information on this

1. Xu Xing went to the Gobi Desert to check fossil evidence of the existence of Gigantoraptor erlianensis.

2. The announcement made by the National Geographic Society in 1999 was based on false evidence.

3. Like Gigantoraptor, Yanomis martini was first discovered in China.

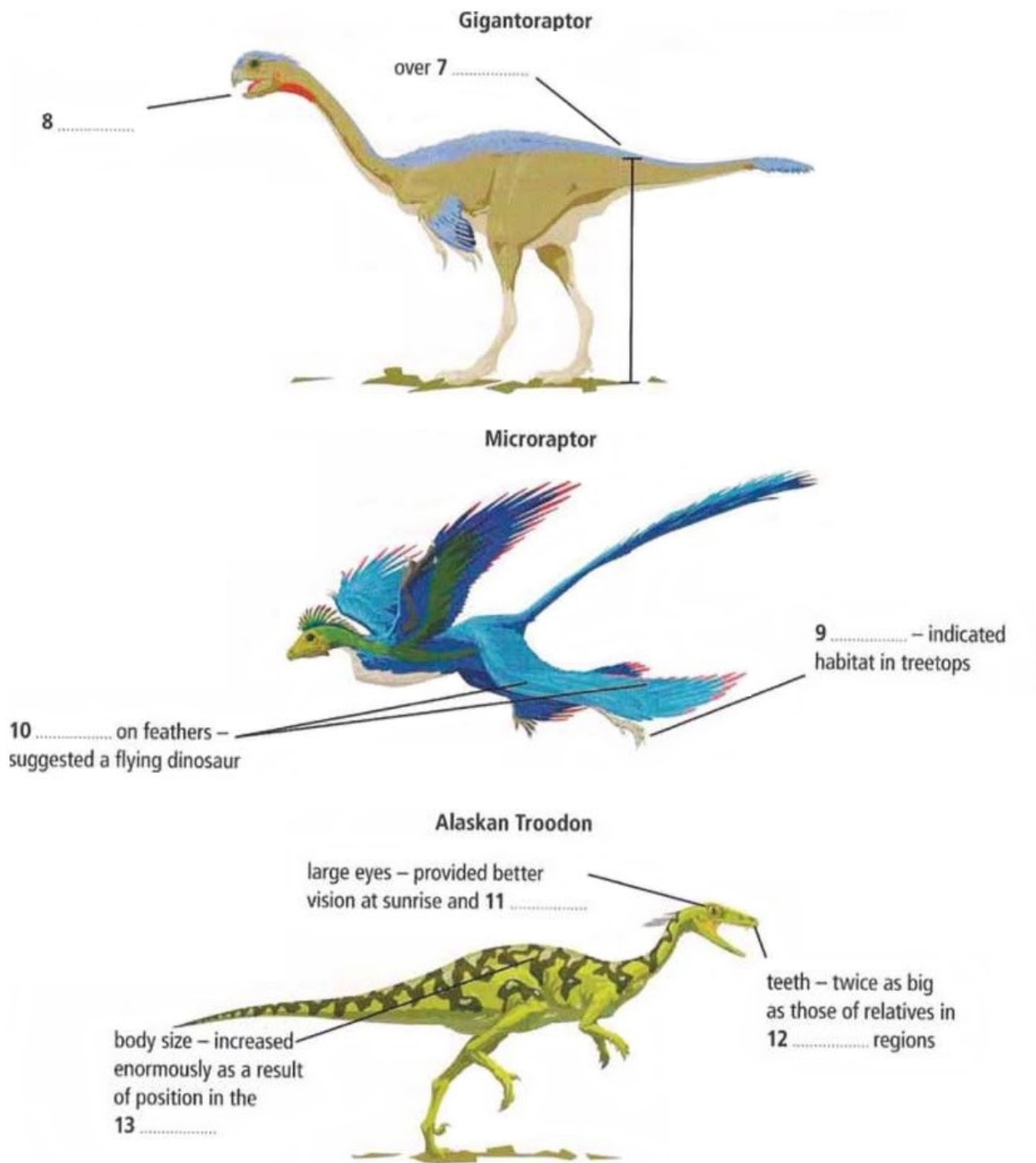
4. The bones originally discovered by Robert Liscomb changed the attitude of palaeontologists towards north Alaska.

5. According to Fiorillo, the name Troodon means 'wounding tooth'.

6. Guillermo Heredia had suspected that his find was a dinosaur fossil.

Questions 7-13

Complete the labels on the diagrams below.



<b>ANSWER</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. FALSE</li><li>2. TRUE</li><li>3. NOT GIVEN</li><li>4. TRUE</li><li>5. NOT GIVEN</li><li>6. FALSE</li><li>7. three metres</li><li>8. bird-like beak</li><li>9. curved claws</li><li>10. asymmetrical vanes</li><li>11. dusk</li><li>12. warmer</li><li>13. food chain</li></ol>