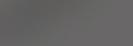


Quarry Discoveries

NOTICE ANYTHING UNUSUAL ABOUT THIS COLLECTION OF ANIMALS?

CARNIVORES



HERBIVORES



More than 75% of the animals found here are carnivorous. Scientists estimate that only five to ten percent of modern animals are predators. That is about the ratio found at other fossil quarries. Something unusual happened here.

Allosaurus (46)

Allosaurus is one of the best known dinosaurs and the most common predatory dinosaur of the late Jurassic. One of its distinguishing characteristics is the presence of a small bony crest just above and forward of each massive eye. Many of the specimens from the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry are from juvenile and adolescent allosaurs.

Ceratosaurus (1)

Also possessing small horns above the eyes, *Ceratosaurus* is best known by the presence of a horn on its nose. It is unlikely that this horn was used as a weapon, but was more likely used for species recognition or mating display.

Torvosaurus (1)

Remains of *Torvosaurus* have been found in Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming. It was a powerfully built flesh eater with huge teeth and savage claws.

Stokesosaurus (2)

Stokesosaurus clevelandi was named in honor of W. Lee Stokes and the quarry where it was first discovered. This uncommon carnivorous dinosaur had a shorter snout, but longer legs, than *Allosaurus*.

Marshosaurus (2)

Found in Utah and Colorado, *Marshosaurus* was named for 19th century paleontologist Othneil Charles Marsh. Smaller than *Allosaurus* and known only from incomplete fossil material, this animal is distinguished from other dinosaurs by its hip bones.

Crocodilia (1)

Although related, crocodylians are not dinosaurs. This group of "living fossils" evolved in the late Triassic and remains largely unchanged today.

Glyptops (2)

Another "living fossil," turtles have changed little in the past 200 million years. Only one genus of turtle, *Glyptops*, has been discovered at the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry.

Barosaurus (1)

Barosaurus is a rare dinosaur with a neck that was over 30 feet long. Its neck was even longer than its cousin, *Diplodocus*. However, its tail was relatively short and its limbs were stocky.

Camarasaurus (3)

Camarasaurus is one of the most common and best studied of the long-necked dinosaurs. Its head was large and box-like and its neck was shorter and thicker than other similar-sized long-necked dinosaurs.

Stegosaurus (4)

Stegosaurus is one of only a few plated dinosaurs that are found in western North America. Triangular plates were arranged along its back, and its tail was armed with four long spikes. The large plates may have helped the animal to regulate body temperature and may have made it look larger to potential predators.

Camptosaurus (5)

Found in Utah, Wyoming, Colorado, and England, *Camptosaurus* had five fingers and a snout that ended in a horny beak. While it may have grazed on four legs, the short forelimbs suggest that it walked on only its hindlimbs.