THE ALBERTOSAURUS MYSTERY pdf

1: The Albertosaurus Mystery

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Description[edit] Albertosaurus with a human for scale Albertosaurus was smaller than some other tyrannosaurids, such as Tarbosaurus and Tyrannosaurus. Typically for a theropod, Albertosaurus was bipedal and balanced the heavy head and torso with a long tail. However, tyrannosaurid forelimbs were extremely small for their body size and retained only two digits. The hind limbs were long and ended in a four-toed foot on which the first digit, called the hallux , was short and did not reach the ground. The third digit was longer than the rest. The scales are pebbly and gradually become larger and somewhat hexagonal in shape. These scales are small, diamond-shaped and arranged in rows. Its long jaws contained, both sides combined, 58 or more banana-shaped teeth; larger tyrannosaurids possessed fewer teeth, Gorgosaurus at least Unlike most theropods, Albertosaurus and other tyrannosaurids were heterodont , with teeth of different forms depending on their position in the mouth. The premaxillary teeth at the tip of the upper jaw, four per side, were much smaller than the rest, more closely packed, and D-shaped in cross section. The bite force of Albertosaurus was less formidable, however, with the maximum force, by the hind teeth, reaching 3, Newtons. Guitar makers use incisions ending in voids to, as Abler describes, "impart alternating regions of flexibility and rigidity" to wood they work. Almost three-quarters of all Albertosaurus remains have been discovered alongside the river, in outcrops like the ones on either side of this picture. The type specimen is a partial skull, collected in the summer of from an outcrop of the Horseshoe Canyon Formation alongside the Red Deer River , in Alberta. This specimen, found on June 9, , was recovered by an expedition of the Geological Survey of Canada , led by the famous geologist Joseph Burr Tyrrell. Due to a lack of specialised equipment the almost complete skull could only be partially secured. Cope refused to recognize the new name created by his archrival Marsh. However, Lawrence Lambe used the name Dryptosaurus incrassatus instead of Laelaps incrassatus when he described the remains in detail in and , [17] [18] a combination first coined by Oliver Perry Hay in The Horseshoe Canyon skulls also differed markedly from the remains of D. By the early twenty-first century, some concerns had arisen that, due to the damaged state of the holotype, Albertosaurus might be a nomen dubium , a "dubious name" that could only be used for the type specimen itself because other fossils could not reliably be assigned to it. However, in , Thomas Carr established that the holotype, the paratype and comparable later finds all shared a single common unique trait or autapomorphy: Among the bones deposited in the American Museum of Natural History collections in New York City are seven sets of right metatarsals , along with two isolated toe bones that did not match any of the metatarsals in size. This indicated the presence of at least nine individuals in the quarry. Currie of the Royal Tyrrell Museum of Palaeontology rediscovered the bonebed in and resumed fieldwork at the site, which is now located inside Dry Island Buffalo Jump Provincial Park. None of these individuals are known from complete skeletons, and most are represented by remains in both museums. A total of 1, Albertosaurus bones had been secured, the largest concentration of large theropod fossils known from the Cretaceous. Between and , no Albertosaurus fossils were found at all; but, since the seventies, there has been a steady increase in the known material. Apart from the Dry Island bonebed, six more skulls and skeletons have since been discovered in Alberta and are housed in various Canadian museums: However, due to vandalism and accidents, no undamaged and complete skulls could be secured among these finds. Sternberg recovered another tyrannosaurid skeleton from the slightly older Dinosaur Park Formation in Alberta. Lawrence Lambe named this dinosaur Gorgosaurus libratus in Finding, largely due to a lack of good Albertosaurus skull material, no significant differences to separate the two taxa, Dale Russell declared the name Gorgosaurus a junior synonym of Albertosaurus, which had been named first, and G. A species distinction was maintained because of the age difference. This addition extended the temporal range of the genus Albertosaurus backwards by several million years and its geographic range southwards by hundreds of kilometres. Currie , benefiting from much more extensive finds and a general increase in anatomical knowledge of theropods, compared several tyrannosaurid skulls and came to the

conclusion that the two species are more distinct than previously thought. The decision to use one or two genera is rather arbitrary, as the two species are sister taxa , more closely related to each other than to any other species. Recognizing this, Currie nevertheless recommended that Albertosaurus and Gorgosaurus be retained as separate genera, as he concluded that they were no more similar than Daspletosaurus and Tyrannosaurus, which are almost always separated. In addition, several albertosaurine specimens have been recovered from Alaska and New Mexico , and Currie suggested that the Albertosaurus-Gorgosaurus situation may be clarified once these are described fully. All of these are today seen as younger synonyms of other species or as nomina dubia, and are not assigned to Albertosaurus. In , Anatoly Nikolaevich Riabinin named Albertosaurus pericolosus based on a tooth from China, that probably belonged to Tarbosaurus. In , Gregory S. In , Gorgosaurus novojilovi Maleev was renamed by Bryn Mader and Robert Bradley as Albertosaurus novojilovi; [31] today this is seen as a synonym of Tarbosaurus. On two occasions, species based on valid Albertosaurus material were reassigned to a different genus: Its closest relative is the slightly older Gorgosaurus libratus sometimes called Albertosaurus libratus; see below. Compared with these robust tyrannosaurines, albertosaurines had slender builds, with proportionately smaller skulls and longer bones of the lower leg tibia and feet metatarsals and phalanges.

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4: The Albertosaurus Mystery - Mrs. Laubham's Third Grade

Albertosaurus was smaller than T. rex, but it was strong. T. rex was about 40 feet long, and Albertosaurus was about 30 feet long. Albertosaurus was part of the Tyrannosaurid family, along with the T. rex.

5: The Albertosaurus Mystery by T. V. Padma | Scholastic

The author's point of view is his or her opinion about a subject. The things an author says and the way he or she says them can help readers determine the author's point of view.

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7: 3rd Grade / The Albertosaurus Mystery

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8: www.enganchecubano.com :: The Albertosaurus Mystery

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Albertosaurus was a _____ predator that was considered "the sports car" of the carnivorous dinosaurs.

9: Albertosaurus - Wikipedia

The Albertosaurus Mystery 8. Why do you think the author included the details about Philip in the first paragraph on page 62? 9. Write the details down about how Philip feels from question 8, then talk with your partner about how Philip feels and why the author wants you to know this.

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