



**DINOSAURS IN THEIR TIME**<sup>SM</sup>  
Carnegie Museum of Natural History

What separates the really great dinosaur exhibits from all the rest? Real dinosaur skeletons.

Of the 19 free-standing dinosaur skeletons roaming the halls of Dinosaurs in Their Time, 15 are the real deal (except for occasional filler bones, made from casts or sculpted pieces, here and there)—putting Carnegie Museum of Natural History in a very exclusive category.

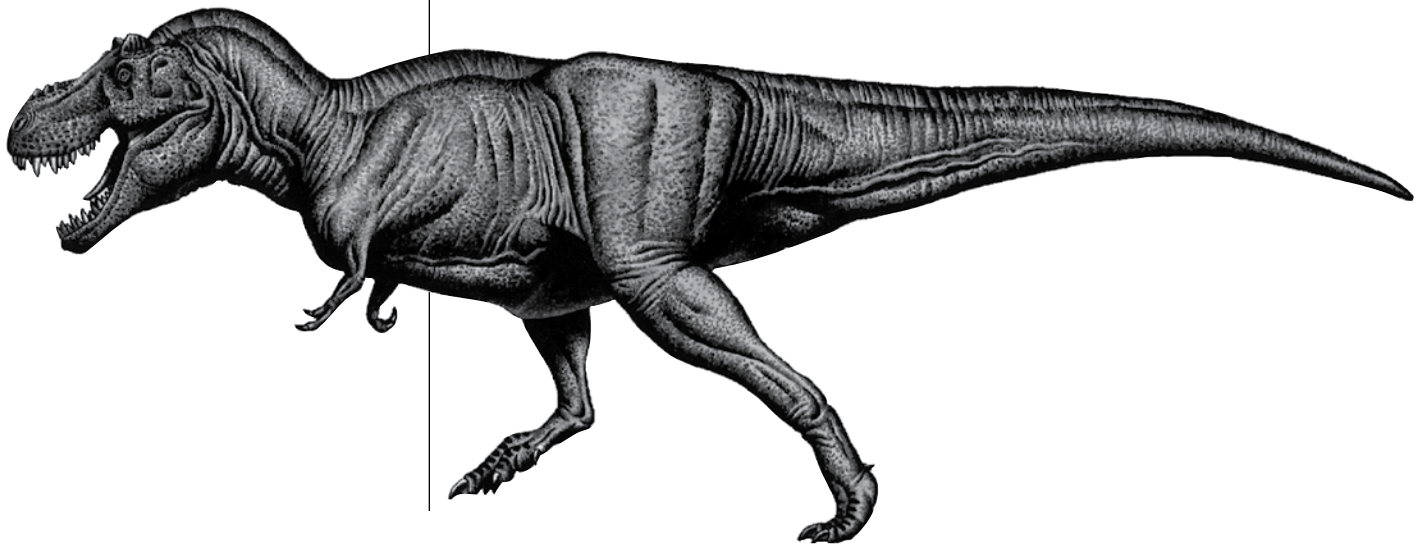
## Tyrannosaurus

Is it the teeth? Is it the size? It's easy to see why a large-and-in-charge dinosaur like *Tyrannosaurus* gets so much attention!

With a name that means “tyrant lizard king,” *Tyrannosaurus* more than lived up to the name. An adult was longer than a Port Authority bus, as heavy as a Duquesne Incline car, and taller than three Mario Lemieuxs—making it one of the largest predators known to have walked on land. It is estimated to have weighed 7½ tons. But, no one knows how long *Tyrannosaurus*' powerful tail was, because no complete tail has ever been found.

*Tyrannosaurus*' skull was more than five feet long and full of deadly teeth. The edges were saw-like, or serrated, like a steak knife for cutting meat. The only living creatures with similar teeth are sharks and Komodo dragons. *Tyrannosaurus* had one big mouth—the amount of food that it could take in a single bite would feed a family of four humans for an entire month!

Living 65–70 million years ago during the Late Cretaceous, *Tyrannosaurus* was a latecomer to the dinosaur scene, arriving only a few million years before all dinosaurs became extinct. It likely made meals out of dinosaurs that lived during the same time, like the herbivores *Triceratops* and *Edmontosaurus*. *Tyrannosaurus* also sometimes got into fights with others of its own kind—one *Tyrannosaurus* skeleton, for example, was found with injured vertebrae; another had broken ribs and a punctured jaw.



## About CMNH's *Tyrannosaurus*

Shortly after the first skeleton of *Tyrannosaurus* was collected in Hell Creek in eastern Montana by the famous dinosaur hunter Barnum Brown in 1902, its skull and skeleton were reconstructed for exhibit at the American Museum of Natural History in New York. The skeleton was sold to CMNH in 1941, arriving safely in Pittsburgh in 15 wooden cases and four paper cartons—for a grand shipping total of \$108. CMNH's specimen is especially important because it was the specimen on which the original description of the species was based in 1905. It is distinguished by the classification of "holotype," which means it is the specimen to which all other members of its species are compared. The *Tyrannosaurus* skeleton was first mounted and put on display at CMNH in 1942.

