

T. rex

Tyrannosaurus rex

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 68–66 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 12–13 m (39–43 ft)
Weight: 8.4–9.2 tonnes (9.3–10 tons)
Found in: Western North America

With large forward-facing eyes set in a broad skull, Tyrannosaurus rex may have had a binocular field of view estimated at about 55 degrees — wider than a modern hawk's — giving it excellent depth perception.

Cretaceous Predators, card 1 of 12



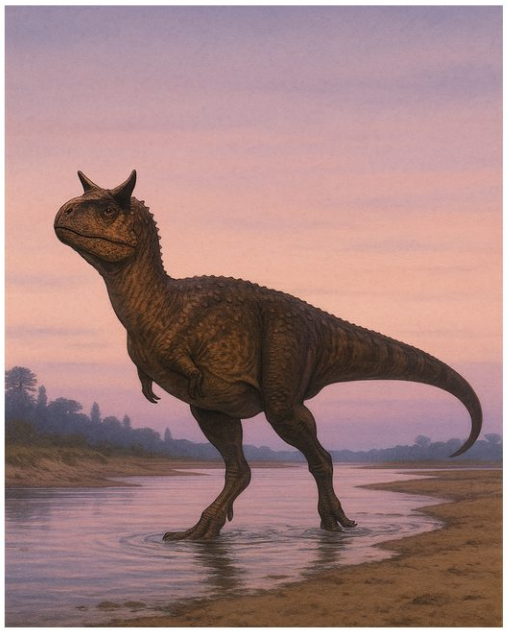
Giganotosaurus

Giganotosaurus carolinii

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 99.6–97 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 12–13 m (39–43 ft)
Weight: 6.5–8.2 tonnes (7.2–9 tons)
Found in: South America

Giganotosaurus was one of the largest meat-eating dinosaurs ever found — reaching up to about 13 meters, slightly longer than Tyrannosaurus rex, though more lightly built.

Cretaceous Predators, card 2 of 12



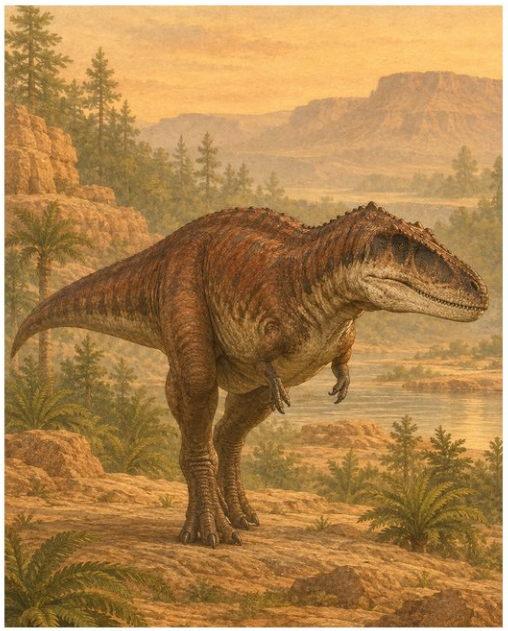
Carnotaurus

Carnotaurus sastrei

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 72–70 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 7.5–8 m (25–26 ft)
Weight: 1.3–2.1 tonnes (1.4–2.3 tons)
Found in: South America

For its size, Carnotaurus carried the largest tail-driven leg muscles of any meat-eating dinosaur yet studied — an engine estimated at roughly 15 percent of its body weight that may have made it one of the fastest of the big predatory dinosaurs.

Cretaceous Predators, card 3 of 12



Carcharodontosaurus

Carcharodontosaurus saharicus

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 99–94 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 12–12.5 m (39–41 ft)
Weight: 5–7 tonnes (5.5–7.7 tons)
Found in: North Africa

Carcharodontosaurus — its name means 'shark-toothed lizard' — had an enormous skull, an estimated 1.6 meters long when complete, lined with long, serrated, blade-like teeth and ranking among the largest skulls of any known meat-eating dinosaur.

Cretaceous Predators, card 4 of 12



Baryonyx

Baryonyx walkeri

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 130–125 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 7.5–10 m (25–33 ft)
Weight: 1.2–2 tonnes (1.3–2.2 tons)
Found in: Western Europe

Baryonyx is named for its huge, curved thumb claw — about 30 centimetres long on the outer curve — set on a powerful, robust hand.

Cretaceous Predators, card 5 of 12



Tarbosaurus

Tarbosaurus bataar

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 70 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 10–12 m (33–39 ft)
Weight: 4.5–5 tonnes (5–5.5 tons)
Found in: Asia

Tarbosaurus was the Asian counterpart of Tyrannosaurus rex — a deep-skulled tyrannosaur up to about 10 metres long, with thick teeth whose crowns reached about 11 centimetres.

Cretaceous Predators, card 6 of 12



Majungasaurus

Majungasaurus crenatissimus

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 70–66 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 5.6–7 m (18–23 ft)
Weight: 750–1,100 kg (1,653–2,425 lb)
Found in: Madagascar

Majungasaurus is one of the very few dinosaurs known from direct fossil evidence to have sometimes eaten others of its own kind — its distinctive tooth marks turn up on the bones of other Majungasaurus.

Cretaceous Predators, card 7 of 12



Mapusaurus

Mapusaurus roseae

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 96–93 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 10.2–12.6 m (33–41 ft)
Weight: 6–8 tonnes (6.6–8.8 tons)
Found in: South America

Mapusaurus is known from a bonebed of at least seven individuals of different ages — one of the richest concentrations of a single giant meat-eater ever found, which has led scientists to cautiously suggest it may have gathered, or even hunted, in groups.

Cretaceous Predators, card 8 of 12



Suchomimus

Suchomimus tenerensis

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 125–112 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 9.5–11 m (31–36 ft)
Weight: 2.5–5.3 tonnes (2.8–5.8 tons)
Found in: North Africa

Suchomimus — its name means 'crocodile mimic' — had a long, narrow, crocodile-like snout lined with more than 100 small conical teeth, ideal for gripping slippery fish.

Cretaceous Predators, card 9 of 12



Utahraptor

Utahraptor ostrommaysorum

Lived: Early Cretaceous, 135–130 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 6–7 m (20–23 ft)
Weight: 250–500 kg (551–1,102 lb)
Found in: Western North America

Utahraptor was the largest known member of the raptor family (the dromaeosaurids), and each foot bore an enormous sickle-shaped claw about 22 centimetres long along its curve — perhaps 24 cm once its horny sheath is added.

Cretaceous Predators, card 10 of 12



Albertosaurus

Albertosaurus sarcophagus

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 71–70 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 8–10 m (26–33 ft)
Weight: 1.7–3 tonnes (1.9–3.3 tons)
Found in: Western North America

A single Alberta bonebed has yielded at least a dozen Albertosaurus — and up to 26 by some counts — ranging from two-year-olds to an aged adult of around 28, one of the richest concentrations of a single tyrannosaur ever found.

Cretaceous Predators, card 11 of 12



Daspletosaurus

Daspletosaurus torosus

Lived: Late Cretaceous, 77–75 million years ago
Diet: Carnivore
Length: 8.5–9 m (28–30 ft)
Weight: 2–3 tonnes (2.2–3.3 tons)
Found in: Western North America

Daspletosaurus carried a massive skull more than a metre long — deeper and more heavily built than those of the slender tyrannosaurs sharing its world — set with dozens of long, sturdy teeth.

Cretaceous Predators, card 12 of 12