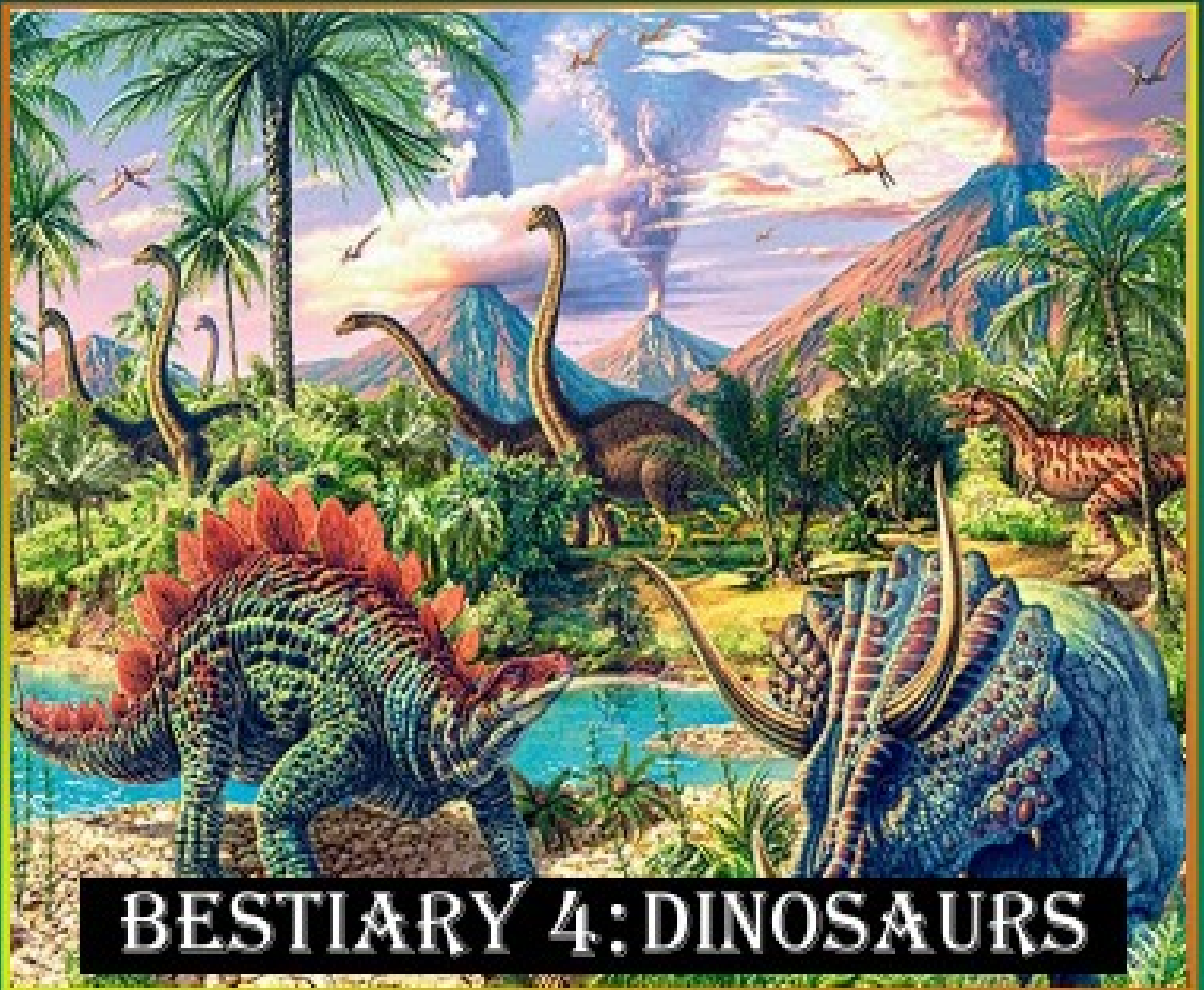


# Beyond Heroes

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Companion Rules BH43



**BESTIARY 4: DINOSAURS**

The Role Playing Game for all Genres

# The Beyond Heroes Roleplaying Game Book XXXXIII: Bestiary 4 Dinosaurs

Writing and Design: Marco Ferraro

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## Contents

Foreword	4
Dinosaur Timeline	4
Allosaurus	5
Anklyosaurus	7
Aptosaurus	9
Archelon	11
Brachiosaurus	13
Ceratosaurus	15
Compsognathus	17
Deinonychus	18
Dimetrodon	19
Dimorphodon	21
Dinichthys	23
Diplodocus	24
Euparkeria	26
Gallimimus	28
Gorgosaurus	30
Ichthyosaur	32
Iguanodon	34
Lambeosaurus	36
Megalodon	37
Monoclonius	39
Mosasaurus	41
Nothosaurus	43
Plateosaurus	45
Plesiosaur	47
Pterandon	49
Quetzalcoatlus	51
Rhamphorhynchus	53
Stegosaurus	55
Struthiomimus	57
Tanystropheus	59
Triceratops	61
Tyrannosaurus	63
Velociraptor	65

## Foreword

The Beyond Heroes Role Playing Game is based on a heavily revised derivative version of the rules system from Advanced Dungeons and Dragons 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. It also makes extensive use of the optional point buying system as presented in the AD&D Player's Option Skills and Powers book. My primary goal was to make this system usable in any setting, from fantasy to pulp to superhero to science fiction.

Dinosaurs are found on alternate planes of existence, or even on lost continents. They come in many sizes and shapes. Most dinosaurs have a skin which is pebbly in texture; some closely related species of reptile have fur, and some may have feathers. In numerous campaign settings of the Dungeons & Dragons fantasy role-playing game, dinosaurs, based upon the actual-life extinct reptiles of prehistoric ages, are present.

## Dinosaur Timeline

250,000,000 BC - Mesozoic era. The Age of Reptiles, comprising the Triassic, Jurassic, and Cretaceous periods.

205,000,000 BC - Triassic period. First dinosaurs, turtles and crocodiles.

200,000,000 BC - The (now) India, Australia, Antarctica, and the southern parts of South America and Africa lie from 10 to 30 degrees from the South Pole, covered by ice. Dinosaurs arise as the dominant species on Earth. Mammals exist as a lower-order animal.

160,000,000 BC - South America, Africa and India separate.

138,000,000 BC - Cretaceous period begins. Snakes and lizards appear.

135,000,000 BC - Jurassic period. Largest Dinosaurs. Birds appear on Earth. Gondwana begins to break, separating South America, Africa and India in the North, from Antarctica and Australia in the South.

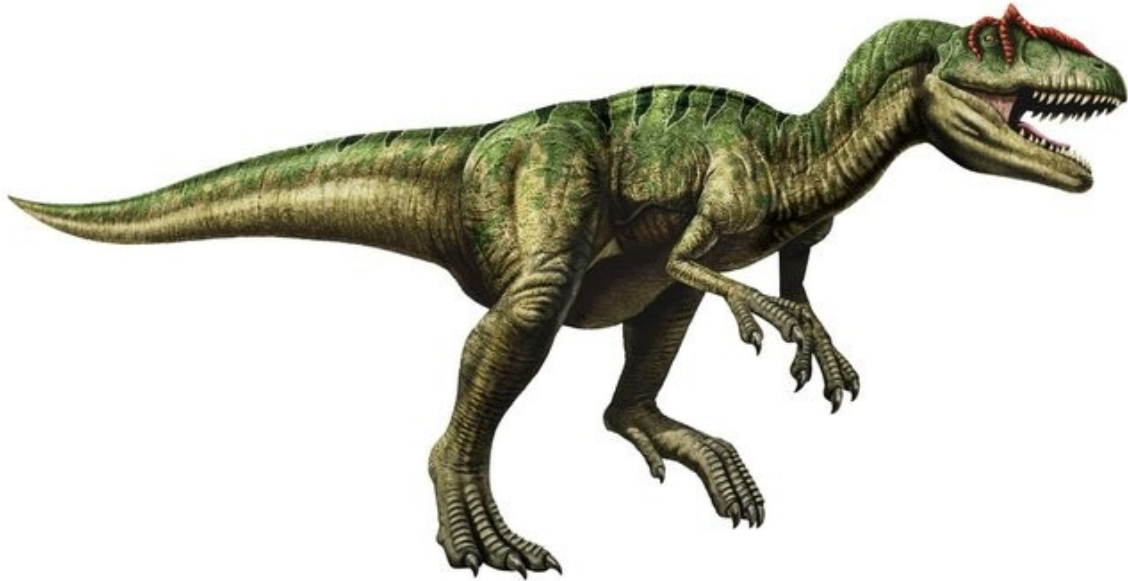
120,000,000 BC - First mammals appear on Earth.

100,000,000 BC - Africa separates from Europe/Valusia and Asia. Reptiles dominate the Earth.

70,000,000 BC - First Primates appear. Horned and armoured Dinosaurs.

65,000,000 BC - The moon forms in orbit out of the remaining debris not used by the earth. Around the same time a large meteor hits the earth killing most living creatures, including the dinosaurs.

# Allosaurus



Allosaurus (/ˌæləˈsɔːrəs/) is a genus of large carnosaurian theropod dinosaur that lived during the Late Jurassic epoch (Kimmeridgian to late Tithonian). The name "Allosaurus" means "different lizard" alluding to its unique (at the time of its discovery) concave vertebrae. It is derived from the Greek ἄλλος (allos) ("different, other") and σαῦρος (sauros) ("lizard / generic reptile").

**First Appeared:** 155,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** One of the most vicious of predators, this monster can run across hard ground at great speed. Allosaurus was a large bipedal predator. Its skull was light, robust and equipped with dozens of sharp, serrated teeth.

**Height:** 10.5 mtr lgth x 3 mtr hgt

**Weight:** 1.7 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 32kph, **HPs:** 8D8, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 8

**Abilities:** Teeth 6D4, claws on each hand do D4.

**Feeding Habits:** Omnivore

**Lifespan:** 28 years

## Ankylosaurus



Ankylosaurus is a genus of armored dinosaur. Its fossils have been found in geological formations dating to the very end of the Cretaceous Period, about 68–66 million years ago, in western North America, making it among the last of the non-avian dinosaurs.

**First Appeared:** 68,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** It had a wide, low skull, with two horns pointing backward from the back of the head, and two horns below these that pointed backward and down. Unlike other ankylosaurs, its nostrils faced sideways rather than towards the front. The front part of the jaws was covered in a beak, with rows of small, leaf-shaped teeth farther behind it. It was covered in armor plates, or osteoderms, with bony half-rings covering the neck, and had a large club on the end of its tail. Bones in the skull and other parts of the body were fused, increasing their strength, and this feature is the source of the genus name.

It has an armoured body with club like tail, and spiky horns decorating its entire body. Ankylosaur was one of the most protected dinosaurs of its time. To protect itself, its back was covered in bony plates that were impenetrable, even its eyelids had bones in them. And if that wasn't enough, it had a giant club at the end of its tail which was used like a medieval mace and swung an 45 degrees in either direction, it was made of soft-tissue, marrow, blood and fat. By swinging the club, it had enough force to break the leg bones of and immobilize most carnivores like Tyrannosaurus.

**Height:** 8 mtr length x 1.2 mtr height

**Weight:** 8 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 300  
+5D20, **AC:** 0, **Thac0:** 11

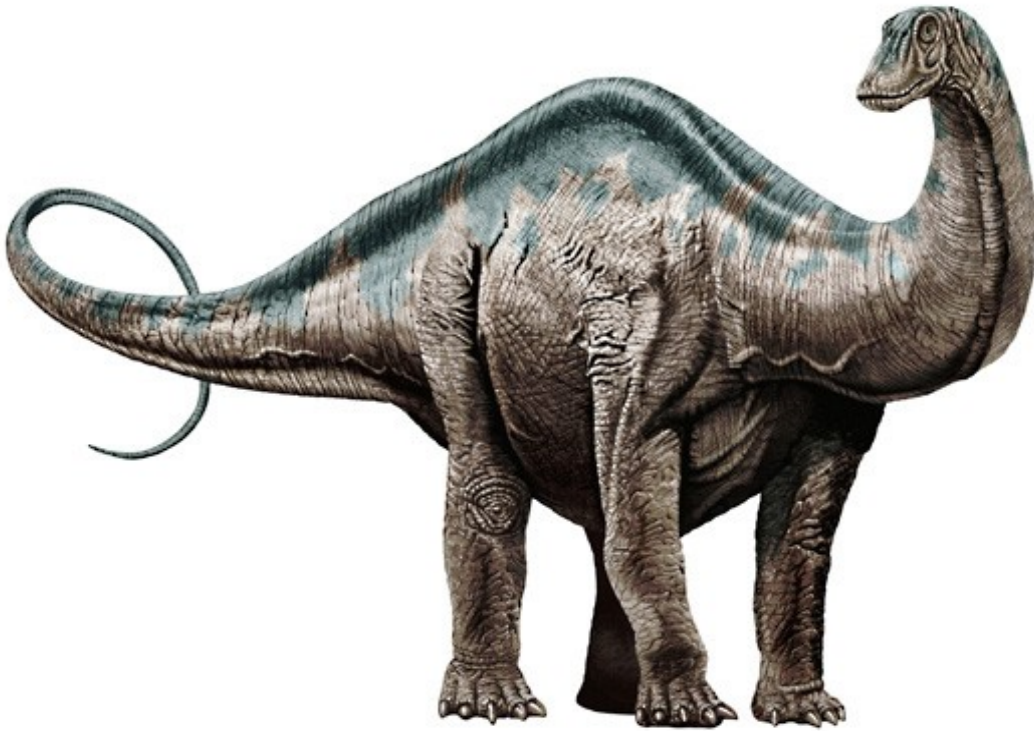
**Abilities:** The tail does D20 x2, horns do D4 each.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years



# Apatosaurus



Formerly known as Brontosaurus, it was originally believed to be sluggish, slow, and not very bright. Now it is believed they travelled long distances in packs like elephants, keeping the younger ones in the centre of the herd for protection. When attacked they may have raised up on hind legs, slashing with their tail and using their massive forelimbs as weapons. Apatosaurus (/əˌpætəˈsɔːrəs/; meaning "deceptive lizard") is a genus of herbivorous sauropod dinosaur that lived in North America during the Late Jurassic period.

**First Appeared:** 68,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Long necked, long tailed body with a long low skull. Their hind limbs are longer and more powerful than their fore limbs. The cervical vertebrae of Apatosaurus are less elongated and more heavily constructed than those of Diplodocus, a diplodocid like Apatosaurus, and the bones of the leg are much stockier despite being longer, implying that Apatosaurus was a more robust animal. The tail was held above the ground during normal locomotion. Apatosaurus had a single claw on each forelimb and three on each hindlimb. The Apatosaurus skull, long thought to be similar to Camarasaurus, is much more similar to that of Diplodocus. Apatosaurus was a generalized browser that likely held its head elevated. To lighten its vertebrae, Apatosaurus had air sacs that made the bones internally full of holes. Like that of other diplodocids, its tail may have been used as a whip to create loud noises, or, as more recently suggested, as a sensory organ.

**Height:** 26 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 20 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 150 +5D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 5

**Abilities:** The tail does D20 and it can tilt itself up on its long back legs, then come crashing down onto its enemy to inflict 5D10 points of damage.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years

# Archelon



Archelon is an extinct marine turtle from the Late Cretaceous, and is the largest turtle ever to have been documented. It inhabited the northern Western Interior Seaway, a mild to cool area dominated by plesiosaurs, hesperornithiform seabirds, and mosasaurs. It may have gone extinct due to the shrinking of the seaway, increased egg and hatchling predation, and cooling climate.

Setting: Any ocean

**First Appeared:** 66,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Ocean

**Physical Traits:** This large marine turtle is not truly a dinosaur, but a reptile. Its shell is like that of a leatherback turtle – thick and rubbery rather than being formed of solid plates. With its powerful front flippers, the archelon is a fast swimmer; it seldom ventures on to dry land. Unlike most modern turtles, Archelon did not have a solid shell, but instead had a skeletal framework supporting a leathery or bony carapace. Other distinguishing features include a pointed tail, a narrow skull, a relatively narrow, high-vaulted shell, and a pronounced overbite.

**Height:** 4.6 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 3.5 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** D6 walk/5D6 swim, **HPs:** 35 +D20, **AC:** 3, **Thac0:** 13

**Abilities:** Teeth D20.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 40 years

# Brachiosaurus



Brachiosaurus (/ˌbrækiəˈsɔːrəs/) is a genus of sauropod dinosaur that lived in North America during the Late Jurassic. It has a disproportionately long neck, small skull, and large overall size, all of which are typical for sauropods. Atypically, Brachiosaurus has longer forelimbs than hindlimbs, which results in a steeply inclined trunk, and a proportionally shorter tail.

**First Appeared:** 154,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** It has longer fore limbs than hind limbs, much like a modern giraffe. It uses its incredibly long neck to feed on the tops of trees. Its nostrils are located on a high bump on its head above the eyes.

**Height:** 26 mtr length x 16 mtr height

**Weight:** 45 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

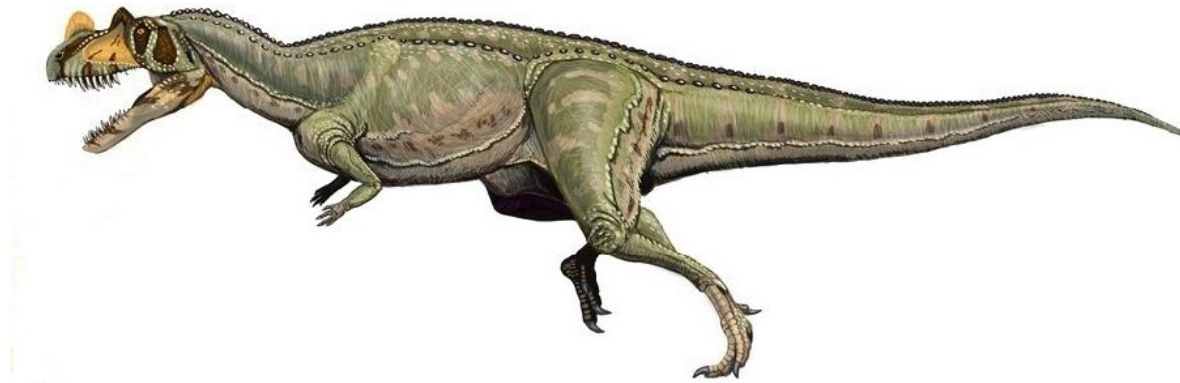
**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 12D6, **HPs:** 300 +5D20, **AC:** 4, **Thac0:** 9

**Abilities:** Its tail does D20.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 20 years

# Ceratosaurus



Ceratosaurus /,serətu'sɔ:rəs/ (from Greek κέρας/κέρατος, keras/keratos meaning "horn" and σαῦρος sauros meaning "lizard") was a carnivorous theropod dinosaur in the Late Jurassic period (Kimmeridgian to Tithonian).

**First Appeared:** 66,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** The ceratosaurus, or “horn lizard”, is a carnosaur, related to the allosaurus and tyrannosaurus rex, but smaller. Both heavy and fast, the ceratosaurus can move on all fours or on its hind legs. This carnivore is unusual in that it has a horn on its nose, but it does not use the horn for attacking – in fact, only males have this horn. The back of this creature also distinguishes it from other carnosaur, for a thin line of bony plates runs from the top of the ceratosaurus’s head down to the end of its tail, making the dinosaur’s back look like a giant saw blade. Also unlike the larger carnosaur, the ceratosaurus hunts in packs, and is thus able to bring down creatures much larger than itself.

**Height:** 7 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 3.5 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 4D6, **HPs:** 20 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 13

**Abilities:** Teeth D20

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years



# Compsognathus



Compsognathus is a genus of small, bipedal, carnivorous theropod dinosaur. They lived about 150 million years ago, during the Tithonian age of the late Jurassic period, in what is now Europe.

**First Appeared:** 150,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** These tiny hunters were bipedal, with a very long tail, and a long, flexible neck.

**Height:** 75 cms length x 29 centimetres height

**Weight:** 2 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

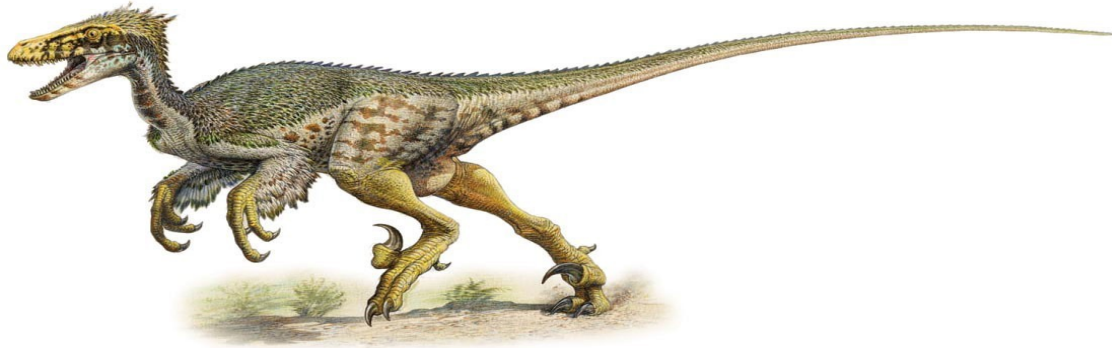
**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 30kph, **HPs:** 30 +D20, **AC:** 9, **Thac0:** 2

**Abilities:** Claws do D6

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 10 years

# Deinonychus



Deinonychus is a genus of dromaeosaurid theropod dinosaur which lived during the early Cretaceous Period, from the mid-Aptian to early Albian stages.

**First Appeared:** 115,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Large brained, light weight hunter designed for speed and agility. It ran upright and hunted both alone and in packs. It had strong forelimbs ending with grasping hands tipped with curved claws. Its muscular hind limbs ended with a nasty 5" long scythe like claw on each foot. Its tail was stiffened with bony rods to use as a counterweight for balance.

**Height:** 3.4 mtr length x 3.3 mtr height

**Weight:** 30 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 200kph, **HPs:** 20 +D20, **AC:** 4, **Thac0:** 17

**Abilities:** Teeth do 3D10, claws do 5D10

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years

## Dimetrodon



Dimetrodon meaning "two measures of teeth," is an extinct genus of non-mammalian synapsid that lived during the Cisuralian (Early Permian). The most prominent feature of Dimetrodon is the large neural spine sail on its back formed by elongated spines extending from the vertebrae. It walked on four legs and had a tall, curved skull with large teeth of different sizes set along the jaws. Dimetrodon is often mistaken for a dinosaur or as a contemporary of dinosaurs in popular culture, but it became extinct some 40 million years before the first appearance of dinosaurs. Reptile-like in appearance and physiology, Dimetrodon is nevertheless more closely related to mammals than to modern reptiles, though it is not a direct ancestor of mammals.

**First Appeared:** 295,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** The sail-backed dimetrodon is a fierce predator and an example of the mammal-like reptiles. Its large fin works like a solar heater, allowing the dimetrodon to heat up to active temperature hours before its prey. Its ability to swim is questionable but likely.

**Height:** 4 mtr length x 3.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 550 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 20 +D20, **AC:** 4, **Thac0:** 15

**Abilities:** The dimetrodon's alligator-like jaws give it a powerful bite (3D4+3 points of damage), more than making up for its lack of a claw attacks.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 29 years

# Dimorphodon



Dimorphodon is a genus of medium-sized pterosaur and the name means "two-form tooth", referring to the fact that it had two distinct types of teeth in its jaws – which is comparatively rare among reptiles. It was from the early Jurassic Period.

**First Appeared:** 176,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** The dimorphodon is a robust pterosaur with a distinctively large skull—yet numerous hollows in the skull keep the creature’s weight rather low and allow it greater agility. The dimorphodon’s jaws contain two separate rows of differently shaped teeth: several larger fangs near the front (which are used to grip prey and inject poison) and a much larger number of smaller, sharp teeth along the rest of the jaw (used to cut through flesh). This unusual combination of different teeth is why in some areas the dimorphodon is known as the “fangbird” or the “vampire lizard,” although they don’t actually drink blood.

**Height:** 1 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 45 lbs

**Mobility:** Wings, legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** D6 walk/30kph flight, **HPs:** 10 +D10, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 17

**Abilities:** Teeth D20

**Feeding Habits:** Dimorphodons normally feed on fish, small reptiles, and birds, but when particularly hungry, flocks of these creatures have been known to gang up on larger prey, swooping in to bite and then retreating to watch from nearby cliff ledges or tree branches while the victim slowly succumbs to the poison. Once the creature is rendered helpless, the flock descends to eat its victim alive.

**Lifespan:** 35 years

# Dinichthys



Dinichthys is an extinct monospecific genus of giant, marine arthrodire placoderm from the Late Devonian (Famennian stage).

**First Appeared:** 360,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Ocean

**Physical Traits:** The name – “terrible fish” – reveals that this fearsome creature is not actually a dinosaur but a huge, primitive fish.

**Height:** 9 mtr length

**Weight:** 4.8 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 9D6 swim, **HPs:** 40 +2D20, **AC:** 7, **Thac0:** 11

**Abilities:** Its great mouth can swallow man-sized prey and its teeth do D20.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 20 years

# Diplodocus



One of the longest dinosaurs, it lived in what is now mid-western North America, at the end of the Jurassic period.

**First Appeared:** 154,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** One of the longest dinosaurs, Diplodocus had a unique body construction, with two rows of bones on the underside of its tail to provide extra support and greater mobility. Diplodocus had five-toed broad feet, with the "thumb" toes sporting a claw that was unusually large, compared with other sauropods.

**Height:** 53 mtr length x 40 mtr height

**Weight:** 12 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 180 +D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 13



**Abilities:** Though it usually ignores small things, it can step on anything in its way, or even rear up and come down on threatening creatures; this trampling causes 3D10 damage. The diplodocus can also whip with its tail for 2D8 damage.

**Feeding Habits:** This sauropod lives primarily on water plants, so is often found in or near lakes and marshes. It can also be found on fern prairies and in open forests.

**Lifespan:** 30 years

## Euparkeria



Euparkeria is an extinct genus of archosauriform from the Middle Triassic of South Africa. It was a small reptile that lived between 245-230 million years ago, and was close to the ancestry of Archosauria, the group that includes dinosaurs, pterosaurs, birds and crocodilians.

**First Appeared:** 245,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** A small dinosaur, probably ancestor to the larger carnosaurs, such as tyrannosaurus rex and allosaurus, the carnivorous euparkeria is about the size of a small dog. The euparkeria is found in groups of 2D4, which attack 1-2 figures of small size or a single man-sized if the odds seem to be with the pack. If sufficiently hungry a pack will stalk and attack even a large group of prey, especially if one of the intended victim is wounded. While the euparkeria normally walks on all fours, if threatened it is able to stand up on its hind legs and run a short distance.

**Height:** 1 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 10 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

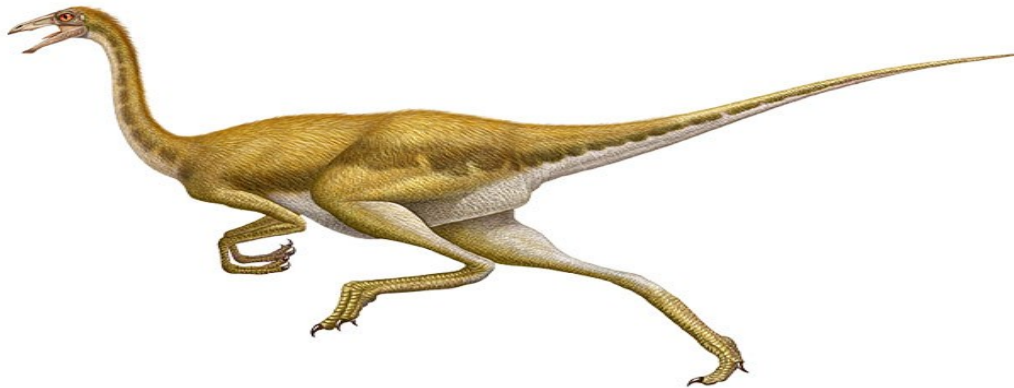
**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 9D6 run, **HPs:** 5 +D6, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 19

**Abilities:** The claws on each hand do D4.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 10 years

# Gallimimus



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Gallimimus is a genus of theropod dinosaur that lived in what is now Mongolia during the Late Cretaceous period, about seventy million years ago.

**First Appeared:** 70,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** It had feathers. The head was small and light with large eyes that faced to the sides. The snout was long compared to other ornithomimids, although it was broader and more rounded at the tip than in other species. Gallimimus was toothless with a keratinous (horny) beak, and had a delicate lower jaw. Many of the vertebrae had openings that indicate they were pneumatic (air-filled). The neck was proportionally long in relation to the trunk. The hands were proportionally the shortest of any ornithomimosaur and each had three digits with curved claws. The forelimbs were weak while the hindlimbs were proportionally long.

**Height:** 6 mtr length x 1.9 mtr height

**Weight:** 970 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

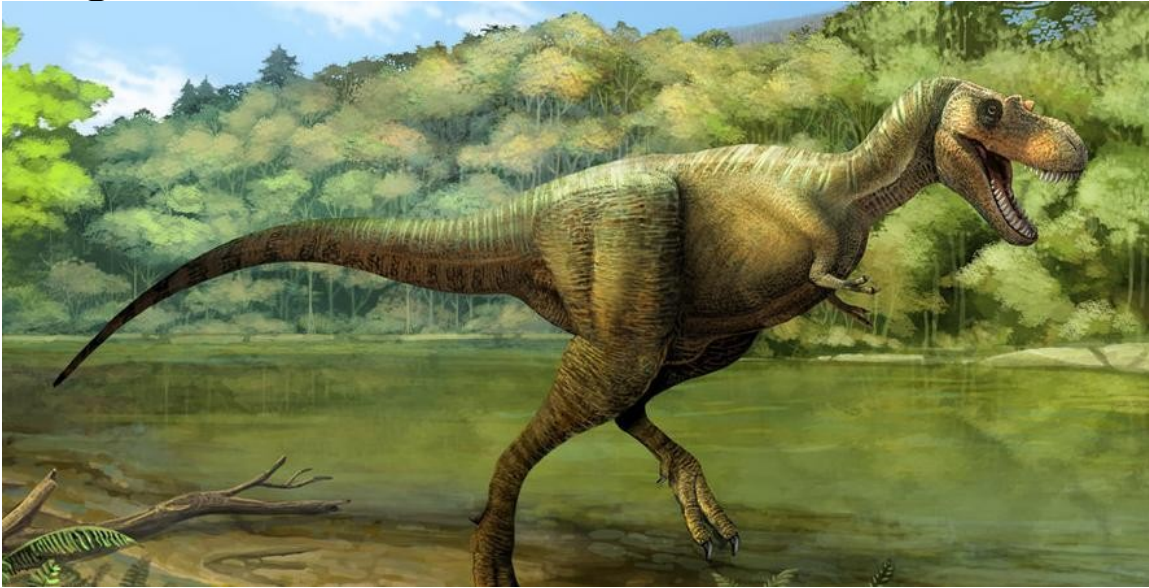
**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 240kph, **HPs:** 10 +D20, **AC:** 9, **Thac0:** 6

**Abilities:** Claws D4 each

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 20 years

# Gorgosaurus



Gorgosaurus is a genus of tyrannosaurid theropod dinosaur that lived in western North America during the Late Cretaceous Period (Campanian), between about 76.6 and 75.1 million years ago. Gorgosaurus lived in a lush floodplain environment along the edge of an inland sea. It was an apex predator, preying upon abundant ceratopsids and hadrosaurs.

**First Appeared:** 75,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Dozens of large, sharp teeth lined its jaws, while its two-fingered forelimbs were comparatively small. Gorgosaurus was most closely related to Albertosaurus, and more distantly related to the larger Tyrannosaurus. Gorgosaurus and Albertosaurus are extremely similar, distinguished mainly by subtle differences in the teeth and skull bones.

**Height:** 9 mtr length x 4.9 mtr height

**Weight:** 2.3 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 7D6, **HPs:** 85  
+D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 7

**Abilities:** Teeth D20

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 80 years



# Ichthyosaur



The Ichthyosaur is a particularly aggressive marine dinosaur. It dwells mostly in tropical seas, always seeking prey in the water when not sunning itself on rocks in between hunts. Ichthyosaurs were predatory marine reptiles that could grow to enormous sizes and ruled the seas during part of the dinosaur era. For a chunk of the millions of years when dinosaurs reigned over Earth's landmasses, ichthyosaurs claimed the title as maritime apex predators. These massive "sea monsters" appeared on Earth about 250 million years ago, just before the emergence of dinosaurs (around 230 million years ago), and ichthyosaurs died off about 90 million years ago, just before the nonavian dinosaurs went extinct, nearly 66 million years ago. Ichthyosaurs diversified into a variety of body plans, but you could summarize their evolution as early, eel-like forms transitioning into the dolphin-like appearance typical of most later ichthyosaur species,

**First Appeared:** 250,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Ocean

**Physical Traits:** When in a frenzy it can lash at its victim with huge fore flippers, but its usual attack is a darting bite, as its long neck moves its head at great speed.

**Height:** 15 mtr length x 5 mtr height

**Weight:** 2.7 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers



**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

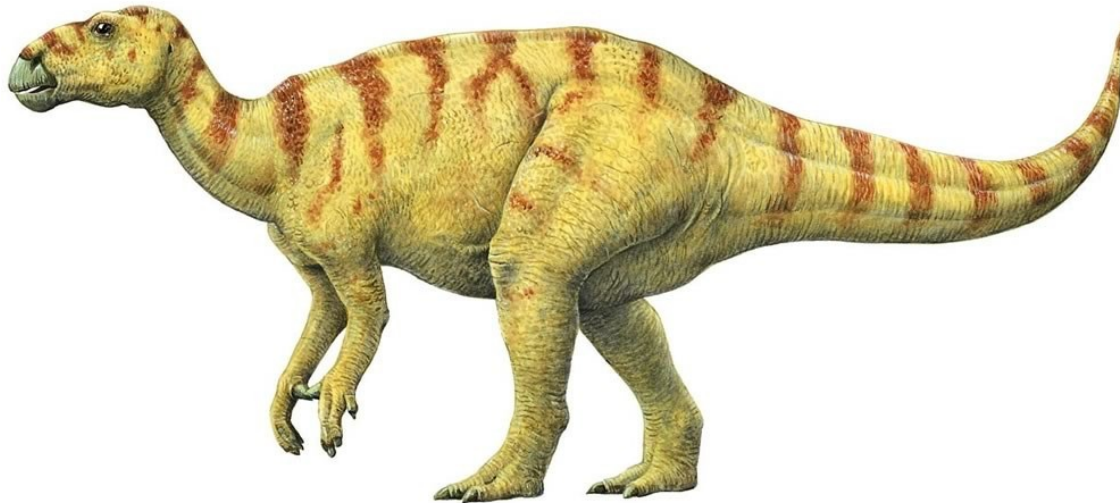
**INT:** 1, **WIS:** 1, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** 1, **MR:** 5D6 swim, **HPs:** 20 +D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 15

**Abilities:** Teeth 2D20.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 10 years

# Iguanodon



Iguanodon is a genus of iguanodontian dinosaur, dating from the late Jurassic Period to the early Cretaceous Period of Asia, Europe, and North America

**First Appeared:** 126,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** The iguanodon is a more primitive dinosaur that walks on all fours, but it can stretch up to reach vegetation that looks particularly appealing. The creature looks much like a small sauropod, but is more closely related to the hadrosaurs, such as the lambeosaurus and trachodon.

**Height:** 11 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 4.5 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

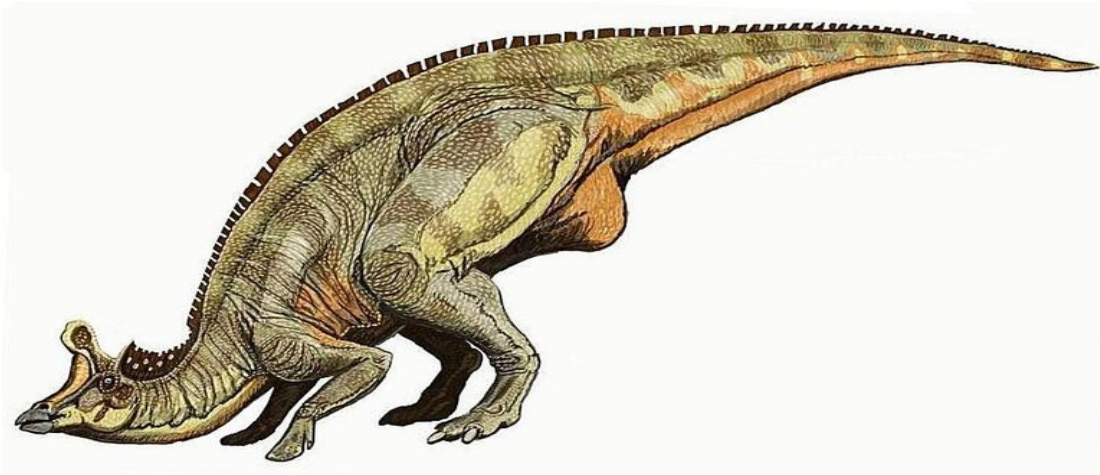
**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 20 +D20, **AC:** 4, **Thac0:** 15

**Abilities:** Typically traveling in herds, the iguanodon runs from carnivores, but if cornered it can employ its thumb spikes 3D4 +3 each, and lashing tail D20 to defend itself.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years

# Lambeosaurus



Lambeosaurus is a genus of hadrosaurid dinosaur that lived about 75 million years ago, in the Late Cretaceous period (Campanian stage) of North America. This bipedal/quadrupedal, herbivorous dinosaur is known for its distinctive hollow cranial crest.

**First Appeared:** 75,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** This is a very common “duck-billed” dinosaur, bipedal, with a flat snout, and crests on its head. It has excellent senses, used to detect predators.

**Height:** 7.7 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 3 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 30 +D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 9

**Abilities:** Its only defense is its lashing tail D20.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years

# Megalodon



The megalodon, which went extinct millions of years ago, was the largest shark ever to prowl the oceans and one of the largest fish on record. The scientific name, *Otodus megalodon*, means "giant tooth," and for good reason: Its massive teeth are almost three times larger than the teeth of a modern great white shark. It lived approximately 23 to 3.6 million years ago (Mya), from the Early Miocene to the Pliocene epochs.

**First Appeared:** 23,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Their teeth were thick and robust, built for grabbing prey and breaking bone and used its strong jaws to break through the chest cavity and puncture the heart and lungs of its prey.

**Height:** 20 mtr length x 9.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 48 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** D6 walk/5D6 swim, **HPs:** 35 +D20, **AC:** 3, **Thac0:** 13

**Abilities:** Teeth D20

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 48 years

# Monoclonius



Monoclonius (meaning "single sprout") is a dubious genus of herbivorous ceratopsian dinosaur found in the Late Cretaceous layers of the Judith River Formation in Montana, United States, and the uppermost rock layers of the Dinosaur Park Formation in Alberta, Canada dated to between 75 and 74.6 million years ago.

**First Appeared:** 75,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** This dinosaur, also known by the name centrosaurus, somewhat resembles a single-horned rhinoceros. Its head and neck are protected by a bony shield (AC 3), while its skin is very thick – although not plated like that of the ankylosaurus. The monoclonius is herbivorous, and can eat almost any plant because of its strong jaws and teeth. The head of the monoclonius is attached to the neck much like a human arm is attached to the shoulder, so the creature can swing its head in almost any direction at a moment's notice.

**Height:** 5 mtr length x 1.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 2 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6, **HPs:** 5 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 19

**Abilities:** The main attack of this dinosaur is with its horn, but herds can trample smaller creatures in a stampede, with each monoclonus inflicting 2D8 points of damage.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years



# Mosasaurus



Mosasaurus (from Latin Mosa meaning the 'Meuse', and Greek σαύρος sauros meaning 'lizard') comprise a group of extinct, large marine reptiles from the Late Cretaceous. They belong to the order Squamata, which includes lizards and snakes. Mosasaurus went extinct 65.5 million years ago in the same mass extinction event that wiped out the dinosaurs.

**First Appeared:** 145,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Ocean

**Physical Traits:** The mosasaurus is a marine lizard, with species such as platecarpus and plotosaurus. This reptile breathes air like a crocodile. It travels very slowly on land, but its flippers move it with ease and grace through the water. The mosasaurus preys on all forms of marine animals – its powerful jaws can crack shell or bone easily (4D8). Much of the length of the mosasaurus is due to the larger number of its vertebrae, numbering over 100 in some species.

**Height:** 17 mtr length x 6 mtr height

**Weight:** 5 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** 1, **WIS:** 1, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** 1, **MR:** D6 walk/15D6 swim,  
**HPs:** 80 +D20, **AC:** 7, **Thac0:** 9

**Abilities:** Teeth 4D8

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 35 years

## Nothosaurus



Nothosaurus ("false lizard", from the Ancient Greek nothos (νόθος), "illegitimate", and sauros (σαῦρος), "lizard") is an extinct genus of sauropterygian reptile from the Triassic period, approximately 240–210 million years ago, with fossils being distributed from North Africa and Europe to China.

**First Appeared:** 240,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** The Nothosaurus is a particularly aggressive marine dinosaur – another ichthyosaur. It dwells mostly in tropical seas, always seeking prey in the water when not sunning itself on rocks in between hunts.

**Physical Traits:** When swimming, Nothosaurus would use its tail, legs, and webbed feet to propel and steer it through the water. The skull was broad and flat, with long jaws, lined with needle teeth, it caught fish and other marine creatures. They dug into soft seabed with rowing motions of their paddles, churning up hidden benthic creatures that they snapped up. Once caught, few animals would be able to shake themselves free from the mouth of Nothosaurus. In many respects its body structure resembled that of the much later plesiosaurs, but it was not as well adapted to an aquatic environment. It lumbers on its flippers when on land but swims rapidly.

**Height:** 7 mtr length x 1 mtr height

**Weight:** 2 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** 1, **WIS:** 1, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** 1, **MR:** D6 walk/18D6 swim,  
**HPs:** 25 +D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 15

**Abilities:** When in a frenzy it can lash at its victim with huge fore flippers, but its usual attack is a darting bite 5D4, as its long neck moves its head at great speed.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 25 years

## Plateosaurus



Plateosaurus is a genus of plateosaurid dinosaur that lived during the Late Triassic period, around 214 to 204 million years ago, in what is now Central and Northern Europe. Plateosaurus is a basal (early) sauropodomorph dinosaur, a so-called "prosauropod".

Despite the great quantity and excellent quality of the fossil material, Plateosaurus was for a long time one of the most misunderstood dinosaurs. Some researchers proposed theories that were later shown to conflict with geological and palaeontological evidence, but have become the paradigm of public opinion. Since 1980 the taxonomy (relationships), taphonomy (how the animals became embedded and fossilised), biomechanics (how their skeletons worked), and palaeobiology (life circumstances) of Plateosaurus have been re-studied in detail, altering the interpretation of the animal's biology, posture and behaviour.

**First Appeared:** 214,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Plateosaurus was a bipedal herbivore with a small skull on a long, flexible neck, sharp but plump plant-crushing teeth, powerful hind limbs, short but muscular arms and grasping hands with large claws on three fingers, possibly used for defence and feeding. Unusually for a dinosaur, Plateosaurus showed strong developmental plasticity. The plateosaurus is a herbivore that generally moves about on all fours. When watching for enemies or reaching the leafy crowns of ferns, palms, or other trees, it travels slowly in a bipedal manner, using its tail as a balance. Plateosaurs

travel in herds that migrate from feeding ground to feeding ground, and are common prey for carnosaur such as the gorgosaurus. They swallow large stones occasionally to help grind up plant food in their stomachs.

**Height:** 10 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 4 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 30kph, **HPs:** 5 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 12

**Abilities:** Stomp D20

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 20 years



# Plesiosaur



The Plesiosauria are an order or clade of extinct Mesozoic marine reptiles, belonging to the Sauropterygia. Plesiosaurs first appeared in the latest Triassic Period, possibly in the Rhaetian stage, about 203 million years ago. They became especially common during the Jurassic Period, thriving until their disappearance due to the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event at the end of the Cretaceous Period, about 66 million years ago. They had a worldwide oceanic distribution, and some species at least partly inhabited freshwater environments.

**First Appeared:** 203,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Ocean

**Physical Traits:** Plesiosaurs had a broad flat body and a short tail. Their limbs had evolved into four long flippers, which were powered by strong muscles attached to wide bony plates formed by the shoulder girdle and the pelvis. The flippers made a flying movement through the water. Plesiosaurs breathed air, and bore live young; there are indications that they were warm-blooded.

**Height:** 15 mtr length x 4.6 mtr height

**Weight:** 33 tons

**Mobility:** Flippers

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** 1, **WIS:** 1, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** 1, **MR:** 14D6 swim, **HPs:** 120 +2D20, **AC:** 7, **Thac0:** 5

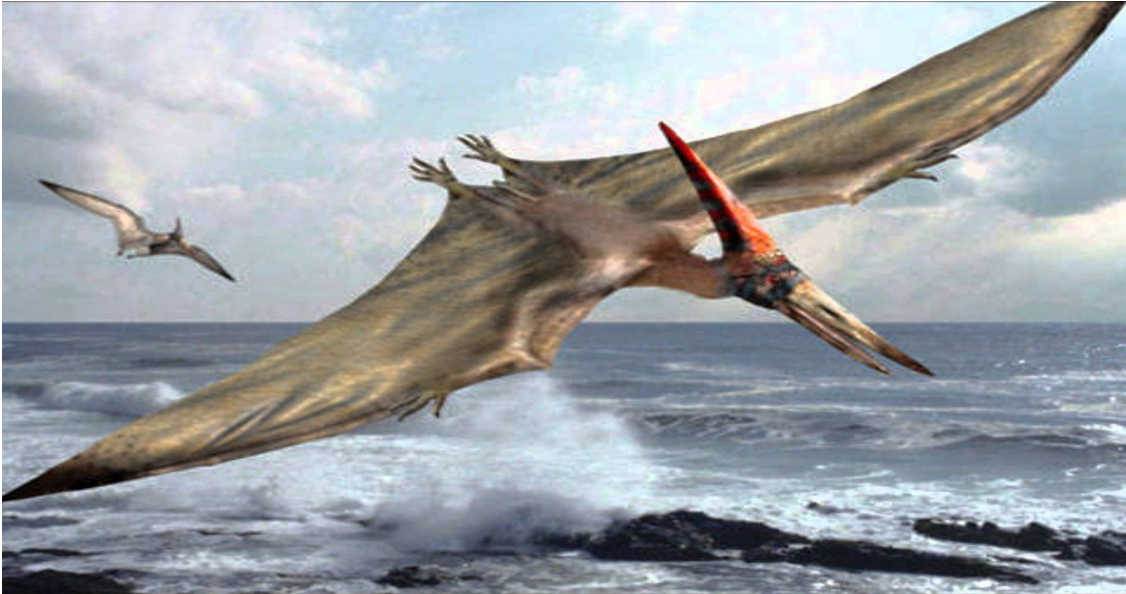
**Abilities:** The creature is strong and fast, and highly manoeuvrable in the water – it can “turn on a silver piece” to lunge at its prey. In a marine battle it can strike with its powerful fore flippers, inflicting 2D6 points of damage with each.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 20 years



# Pterandon



Pteranodon is a genus of pterosaur that included some of the largest known flying reptiles. They lived during the late Cretaceous geological period of North America in present-day Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming, South Dakota and Alabama. Pteranodon was not a dinosaur. By definition, all dinosaurs belong to the group Dinosauria; Pteranodon belongs to the group Pterosauria. Nonetheless, Pteranodon is the most famous pterosaur, frequently featured in dinosaur media and strongly associated with dinosaurs by the general public.

**First Appeared:** 228,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Pterandons also known as Pterodactyls had wings formed by a skin and muscle membrane stretching from its elongated fourth finger to its hind limbs. It was supported internally by collagen fibres and externally by keratinous ridges. They had no teeth, but spears victims with its beak if they are too large to swallow at a gulp. The beak is about 4 feet long. Despite the creature's huge wingspan, its wings are very light, and its furred body is only a little larger than a human being. It can carry off prey up to four times its own weight.

**Height:** 2.6 mtr length with a 6.5 mtr wingspan

**Weight:** 110 lbs

**Mobility:** Wings

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 108kph flight,  
**HPs:** 60 +D20, **AC:** 7, **Thac0:** 17

**Abilities:** Its beak does 5D4

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore, mainly fish. Although this flying reptile typically dives for marine prey, it attacks any creature that appears to be vulnerable.

**Lifespan:** 15 years

# Quetzalcoatlus



Quetzalcoatlus northropi is an azhdarchid pterosaur and one of the largest known flying animals of all time. It is a member of the family Azhdarchidae, a family of advanced toothless pterosaurs with unusually long, stiffened necks. Its name comes from the Mesoamerican feathered serpent god, Quetzalcoatl. It is from the Late Cretaceous period of North America (Maastrichtian stage).

**First Appeared:** 72,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Perhaps the largest of the pterosaurs, the quetzalcoatlus (known to some as the “swamp stalker” and others by the misnomer of “dragonling”) is truly an awe-inspiring sight in the air, with its impressive 40-foot wingspan. On the ground, this creature’s profile bears an uncanny resemblance to that of a giraffe, save for the fact that the folded wings arch up to either side of its lightly feathered body.

**Height:** 3 mtr length x 11 mtr height

**Weight:** 150 lbs

**Mobility:** Wings

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 50kph flight,  
**HPs:** 100 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 15

**Abilities:** Its head bears a horrific, razor-sharp beak which does 3D8.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore, mainly fish. Although this flying reptile typically dives for marine prey, it attacks any creature that appears to be vulnerable.

**Lifespan:** 26 years

## Rhamphorhynchus



Rhamphorhynchus is a genus of long-tailed pterosaurs in the Jurassic period. Although fragmentary fossil remains possibly belonging to Rhamphorhynchus have been found in England, Tanzania, and Spain, the best preserved specimens come from the Solnhofen limestone of Bavaria, Germany. Many of these fossils preserve not only the bones but impressions of soft tissues, such as wing membranes. Scattered teeth believed to belong to Rhamphorhynchus have been found in Portugal as well.

**First Appeared:** 159,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Less specialized than contemporary, short-tailed pterodactyloid pterosaurs such as Pterodactylus, it had a long tail, stiffened with ligaments, which ended in a characteristic soft-tissue tail vane. The mouth of Rhamphorhynchus housed needle-like teeth, which were angled forward, with a curved, sharp, beak-like tip lacking teeth, indicating a diet mainly of fish; indeed, fish and cephalopod remains are frequently found in Rhamphorhynchus abdominal contents, as well as in their coprolites.

**Height:** 1.3 mtr length x 3 mtr wingspan

**Weight:** 20 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs, wings

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** D6 walk/25kph flight, **HPs:** 4 +D4, **AC:** 7, **Thac0:** 16

**Abilities:** This pterosaur is a quick-moving reptile with a 5-foot wingspan, a narrow snout filled with dozens of needle-like teeth, and a long tail tipped with an arrowhead shaped ridge. Males are generally quite brightly coloured, displaying brilliant reds, greens, and bright blues, often bearing complex patterns like stripes; females tend to be more drably coloured. Although tiny, the rhamphorhynchus is swift and aggressive, and its attack method of swooping down suddenly to attack creatures allows it to bite with increased damage and ferocity. At the end of a sudden swoop, a rhamphorhynchus is typically at a disadvantage, and most won't stick around to keep fighting in melee, instead taking to the air once more to gain enough height to swoop again in a few rounds. Their tiny size, erratic flight patterns, and swift reflexes make them difficult to affect with area effects. A pterosaur on the ground walks in a quadrupedal gait; the tips of its wings arc up alongside its body, while its lower torso remains closer to the ground than its shoulders and head as it moves. Its beak does D4 -1 damage.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 15 years

## Stegosaurus



Stegosaurus was a large, plant-eating dinosaur that lived during the late Jurassic Period, about 150.8 million to 155.7 million years ago, primarily in western North America. It was about the size of a bus and carried around two rows of bony plates along its back that made it appear even bigger.

**First Appeared:** 150,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** A quadruped with a huge body and tiny sloping head. It is known mainly for its row of plates that grew along its spine from head to tail.

**Height:** 9 mtr length x 3 mtr height

**Weight:** 3.5 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 30kph, **HPs:** 150 +2D20, **AC:** 0, **Thac0:** 5

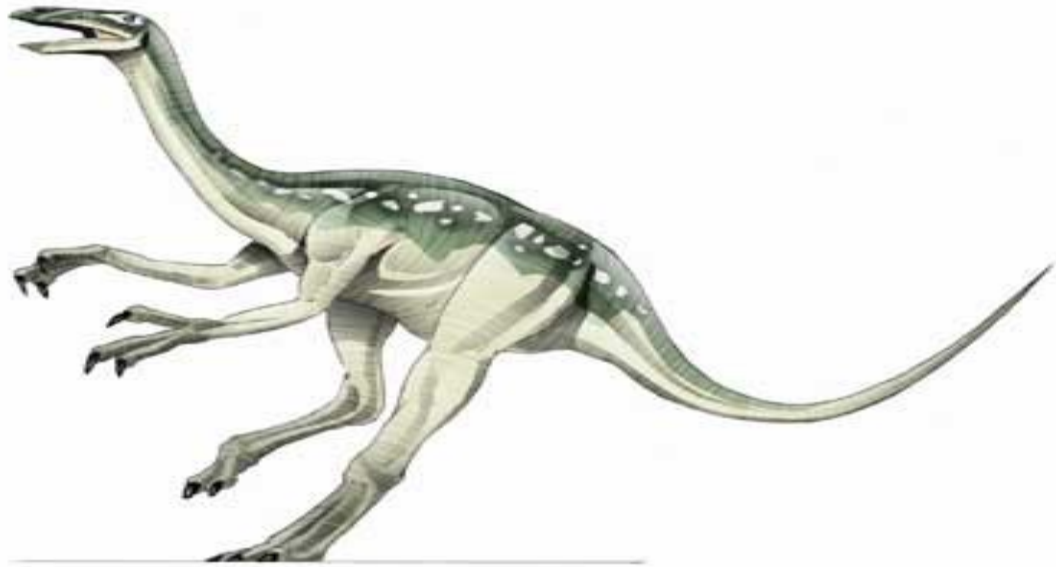
**Abilities:** Its only defence was the row of 4 sharp spikes on its tail which do D12 x10 each.

**Feeding Habits:** Herbivore

**Lifespan:** 40 years



## Struthiomimus



Struthiomimus is a genus of ornithomimid dinosaurs from the late Cretaceous of North America. Ornithomimids were long-legged, bipedal, ostrich-like dinosaurs with toothless beaks. The type species, *Struthiomimus altus*, is one of the more common small dinosaurs found in Dinosaur Provincial Park; its abundance suggests that these animals were herbivores or omnivores rather than pure carnivores.

**First Appeared:** 76,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** The ostrich-like struthiomimus is a bird-hipped dinosaur (ornithomimosaur), distantly related to the deinonychus, but less aggressive. Its hind legs are powerful and well adapted for running. The struthiomimus has a birdlike beak and no teeth. This dinosaur prefers areas of tall grass as its habitat, though some closely related species are forest-dwellers.

**Height:** 4.3 mtr length x 1.4 mtr height

**Weight:** 930 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 8D6, **HPs:** 30  
+D20, **AC:** 6, **Thac0:** 13

**Abilities:** Claws do D4 per paw

**Feeding Habits:** Omnivore

**Lifespan:** 12 years

# Tanystropheus



Tanystropheus is an extinct 6-meter-long (20 ft) archosauromorph reptile from the Middle and Late Triassic epochs. It is recognisable by its extremely elongated neck, which measured 3 m (9.8 ft) long—longer than its body and tail combined. The neck was composed of 12–13 extremely elongated vertebrae. Fossils have been found in Europe. Complete skeletons of small individuals are common in the Besano Formation at Monte San Giorgio in Italy and Switzerland; other fossils have been found in the Middle East and China, dating from the Middle Triassic to the early part of the Late Triassic (Anisian, Ladinian, and Carnian stages).

**First Appeared:** 245,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** This swamp predator resembles a snake with thin, projecting legs. About half of its length is neck and head. The head is relatively small and the jaws are long and filled with many sharp teeth. The tanystropheus lurks along river banks and at the edge of swamps, prowling through the water. Those ambushed by the creature roll for surprise at a -6 penalty; if they are surprised the predator attacks with a +2 bonus to hit. Creatures under 500 pounds weight will be dragged into the water, to be further attacked and devoured.

**Height:** 6 mtr length x 9 mtr height

**Weight:** 2 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 3D6 walk/4D6 swim, **HPs:** 30 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 13

**Abilities:** Teeth do D8 +4.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years

# Triceratops



Triceratops, with its three horns and bony frill around the back of its head, is one of the most recognizable dinosaurs. Its name is a combination of the Greek syllables tri-, meaning "three," k eras, meaning "horn," and ops, meaning "face." The dinosaur roamed North America about 67 million to 65 million years ago, during the end of the Cretaceous Period.

**First Appeared:** 67,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Bearing a large bony frill, three horns on the skull, and a large four-legged body, exhibiting convergent evolution with rhinoceroses and bovines, Triceratops is one of the most recognizable of all dinosaurs and the most well-known ceratopsid. It shared the landscape with and was most likely preyed upon by Tyrannosaurus, though it is less certain that two adults did battle in the fanciful manner often depicted in museum displays and popular images. The functions of the frills and three distinctive facial horns on its head have long inspired debate. Traditionally, these have been viewed as defensive weapons against predators. More recent interpretations find it probable that these features were primarily used in species identification, courtship, and dominance display, much like the antlers and horns of modern ungulates.

**Height:** 9 mtr length x 3 mtr height

**Weight:** 5 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 40kph, **HPs:** 100 +D20, **AC:** 2, **Thac0:** 5

**Abilities:** The largest and heaviest horned dinosaur. Its horns reached 4' or more in length. Two horns grew from above the eyes, with a third shorter horn on the nose. It also had a large, solid bone frill on its head. The three 1 metre horns doing D20 x10 each.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years



# Tyrannosaurus



Tyrannosaurus is a genus of large theropod dinosaur. The species *Tyrannosaurus rex* often called *T. rex* or colloquially T-Rex, is one of the best represented theropods. Tyrannosaurus lived throughout what is now western North America, on what was then an island continent known as Laramidia. Tyrannosaurus had a much wider range than other tyrannosaurids. Fossils are found in a variety of rock formations dating to the Maastrichtian age of the Upper Cretaceous period, 68 to 66 million years ago. It was the last known member of the tyrannosaurids and among the last non-avian dinosaurs to exist before the Cretaceous–Paleogene extinction event.

**First Appeared:** 68,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** Like other tyrannosaurids, Tyrannosaurus was a bipedal carnivore with a massive skull balanced by a long, heavy tail. Relative to its large and powerful hind limbs, the forelimbs of Tyrannosaurus were short but unusually powerful for their size, and they had two clawed digits. Although other theropods rivaled or exceeded Tyrannosaurus rex in size, it is still among the largest known land predators and is estimated to have exerted the strongest bite force among all terrestrial animals. By far the largest carnivore in its environment, Tyrannosaurus rex was most likely an apex predator, preying upon hadrosaurs, juvenile armored herbivores like ceratopsians and ankylosaurs,

and possibly sauropods. Some experts have suggested the dinosaur was primarily a scavenger. The question of whether Tyrannosaurus was an apex predator or a pure scavenger was among the longest debates in paleontology. Most paleontologists today accept that Tyrannosaurus was both an active predator and a scavenger.

**Height:** 4.6 mtr length x 12.4 mtr height

**Weight:** 9.7 tons

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 60kph, **HPs:** 130 +D20, **AC:** 5, **Thac0:** 5

**Abilities:** Teeth do D10 x100.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 28 years



## Velociraptor



Velociraptor is a genus of small dromaeosaurid dinosaur that lived in Asia during the Late Cretaceous epoch, about 85.8 million to 70.6 million years.

**First Appeared:** 85,000,000 BC

**Habitat:** Any

**Physical Traits:** It was a bipedal, feathered carnivore with a long tail and an enlarged sickle-shaped claw on each hindfoot, which is thought to have been used to tackle and restraint prey. Velociraptor can be distinguished from other dromaeosaurids by its long and low skull, with an upturned snout.

**Height:** 2 mtr length x 1 mtr height

**Weight:** 33 lbs

**Mobility:** Legs

**Sensory Organs:** Visual

**Communication:** Vocal

**Reproduction:** Sexual, egg

**INT:** D6, **WIS:** D6, **STR:** 3D6, **DEX:** 3D6, **CON:** 3D6, **CHA:** D6, **MR:** 60kph, **HPs:** 55  
+D20, **AC:** 9, **Thac0:** 6

**Abilities:** 3 attacks; of teeth doing 2D10, and claws doing 4D10 each.

**Feeding Habits:** Carnivore

**Lifespan:** 30 years