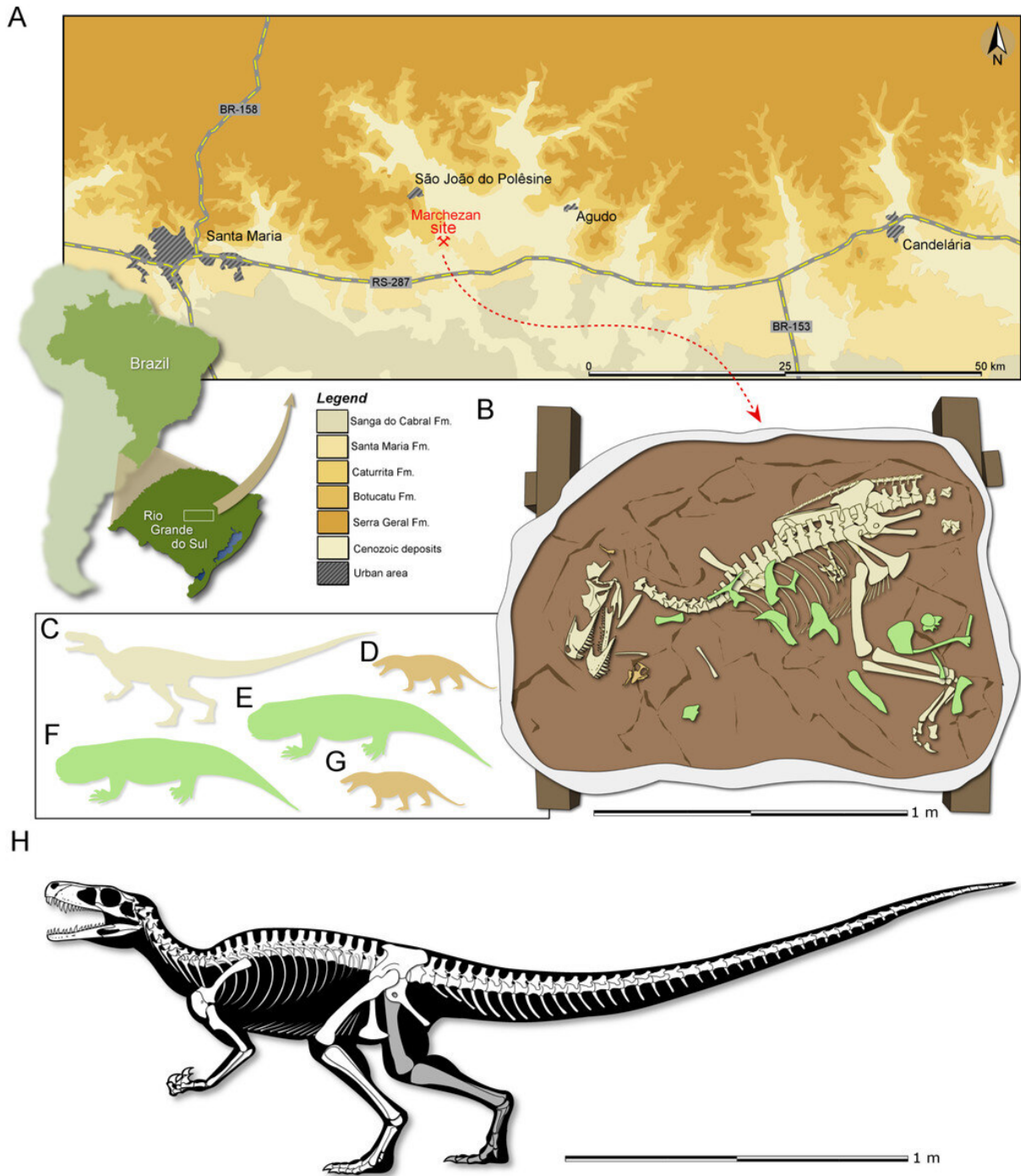


Oldest carnivorous dinosaur fossil unearthed in Brazil

November 13 2019, by Bob Yirka



(A) Location map of the Marchezan site and the surface distribution of the geologic units in the area. (B) Schematic drawing of CAPP/UFMSM 0009 and associated specimens in the rock block before its final preparation. Silhouette of the associated individuals: (C) herrerasaurid; (D) cynodont/1; (E) rhynchosaur/1; (F) rhynchosaur/2 (collected near to the rock block); (G) cynodont/2. Silhouettes

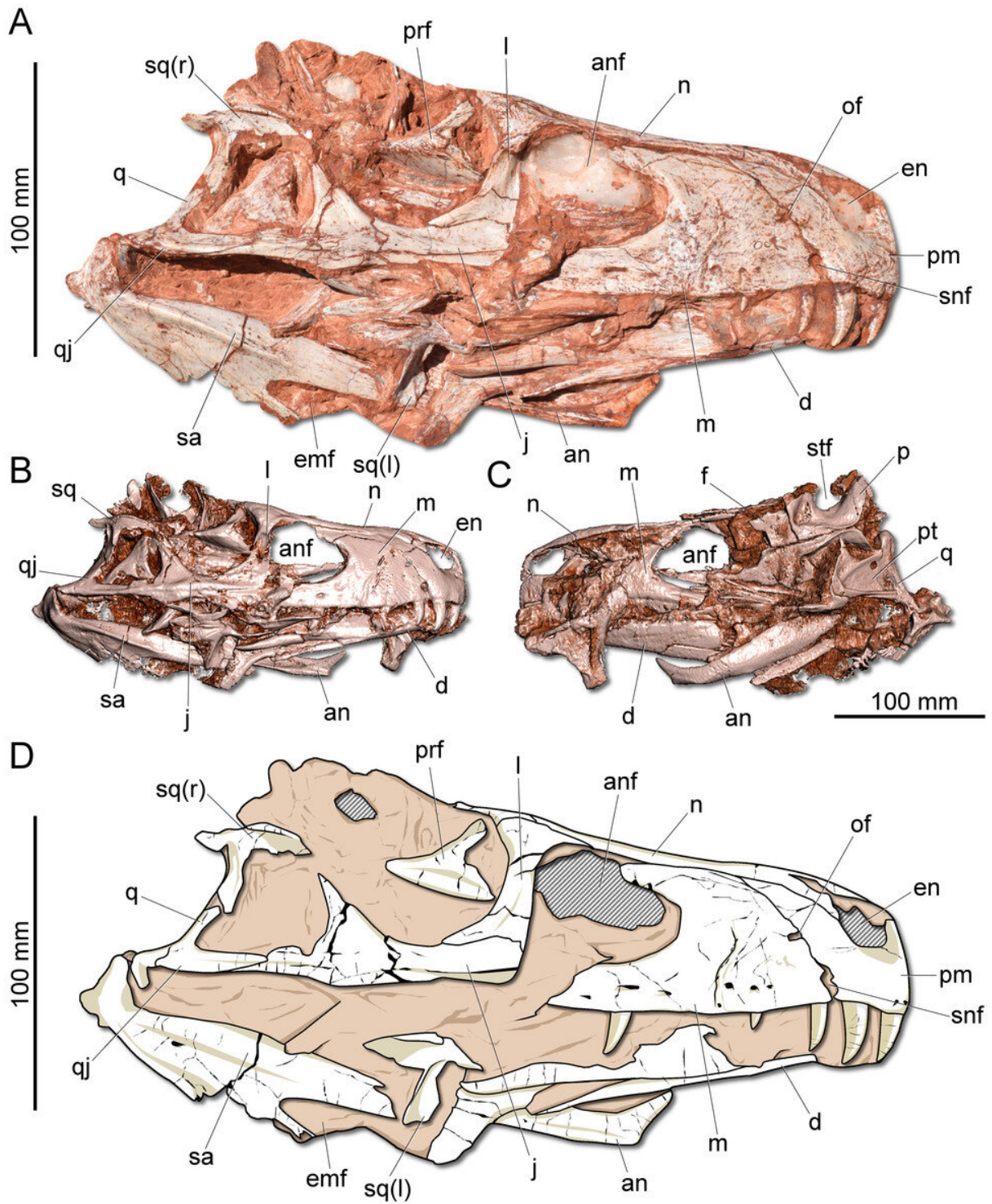
not to scale. (H) Reconstructed skeleton of *Gnathovorax cabreirai*. Credit: *PeerJ* (2019). DOI: 10.7717/peerj.7963

A team of researchers from Universidade Federal de Santa Maria and Universidade de São Paulo, both in Brazil, has found and identified the oldest carnivorous dinosaur fossil to date. In their paper published in the journal *PeerJ*, the group describes their finding and where they believe it fits in the history of dinosaurs.

The researchers report that they found the fossil while digging near the city of Santa Maria in Rio Grande do Sul. They named it *Gnathovorax cabreirai*, which combines the name of the researcher credited with the discovery—Sergio Furtado Cabreira—with a loose translation of Latin that means "a jaw for devouring things." The researchers believe it is the oldest known example of a carnivorous dinosaur. They have dated the fossil to approximately 233 million years ago, which would put it during the Triassic, a time when South America was still part of Pangaea. They report that the fossil was intact and in excellent condition—so much so that they were able to put the head in a CT scanner, which gave them some information regarding the brain of the ancient creature. They believe it had good balance and good eyesight, two features that would have helped the dinosaur use its sharp teeth and claws to capture and eat prey. They report also that the dinosaur would have been approximately three meters long and would have weighed approximately one ton—making it somewhat close in size to a modern horse. Because of its age, the researchers believe the fossil represented an [apex predator](#)—and the largest in the area where it lived.

Study of the fossilized skeleton suggested that *G. cabreirai* was related to a group of [dinosaurs](#) known as Herrerasauridae, which were theropods. This finding suggests *G. cabreirai* can be used to better understand the

traits of early meat-eating dinosaurs that came before the more famous types such as Tyrannosaurus rex, which were much larger and came tens of millions of years later. They note that fossil evidence of dinosaurs of the period is quite scarce, which makes the new finding all the more important.



(A) Right lateral view. (B) Three-dimensional rendering of the skull in right lateral view. (C) Three-dimensional rendering of the skull in left/dorsal lateral view. (D) Schematic drawing in right lateral view. an, angular; anf, antorbital

fenestra; d, dentary; emf, external mandibular fenestra; en, external naris; j, jugal; l, lacrimal; m, maxilla; n, nasal; of, oval fenestra; p, parietal; pm, premaxilla; prf, prefrontal; pt, pterygoid; q, quadrate; qj, quadratojugal; sa, surangular; snf, subnarial foramen; sq, squamosal; stf, supratemporal fenestra. Credit: *PeerJ* (2019). DOI: 10.7717/peerj.7963

More information: Cristian Pacheco et al. *Gnathovorax cabreirai*: a new early dinosaur and the origin and initial radiation of predatory dinosaurs, *PeerJ* (2019). [DOI: 10.7717/peerj.7963](https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.7963)

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Citation: Oldest carnivorous dinosaur fossil unearthed in Brazil (2019, November 13) retrieved 23 April 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2019-11-oldest-carnivorous-dinosaur-fossil-unearthed.html>

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