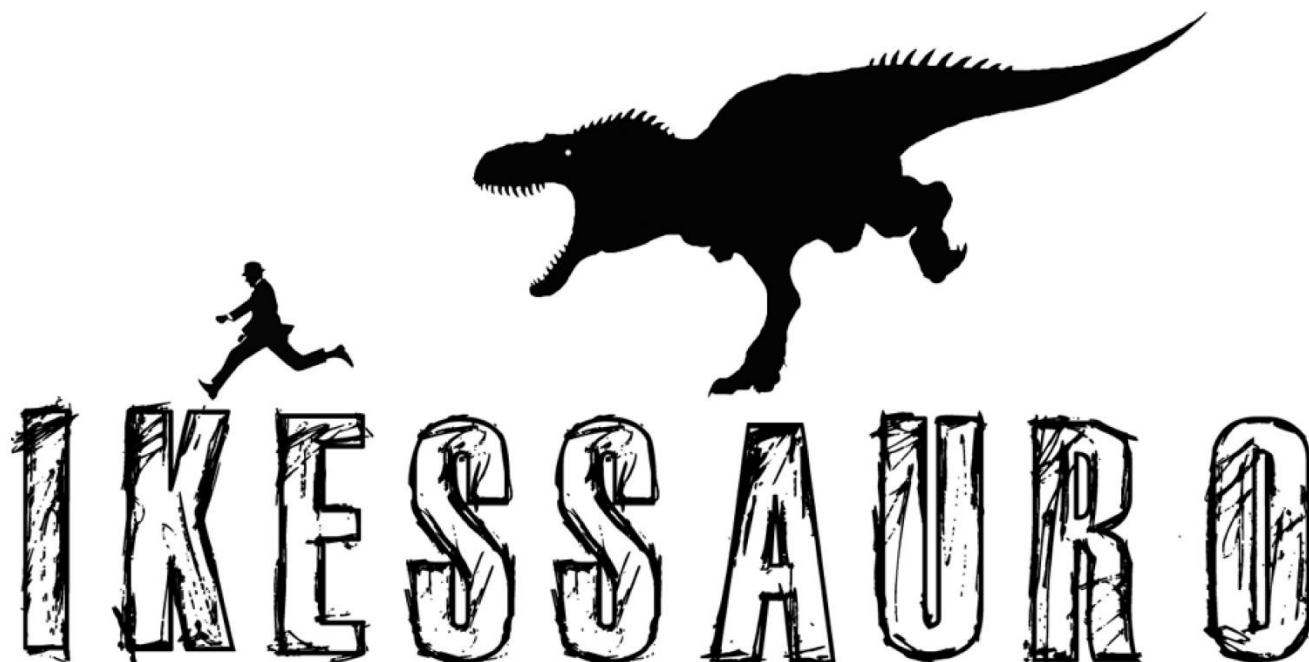


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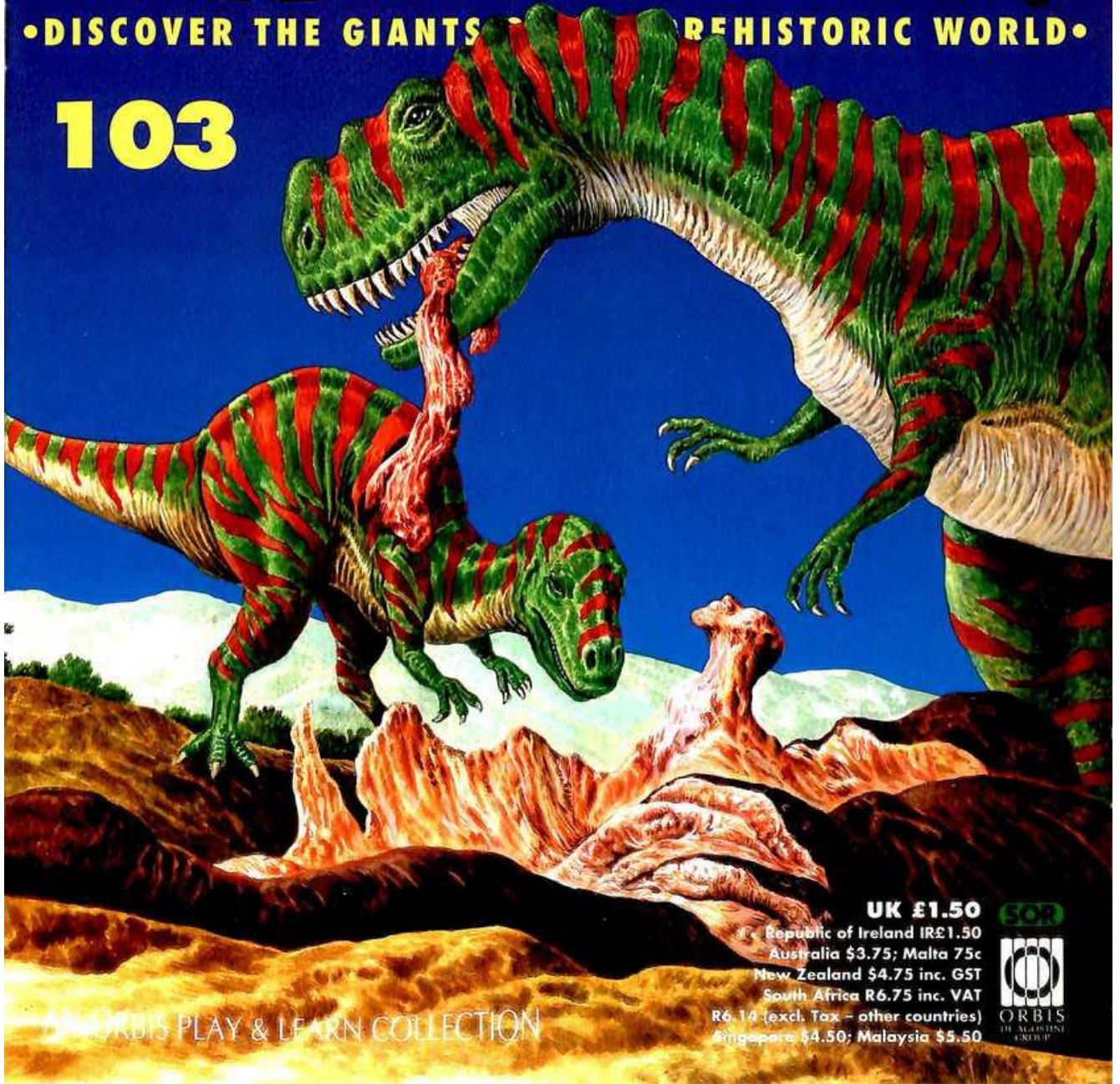
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PLUS

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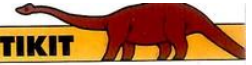
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METRIACANTHOSAURUS

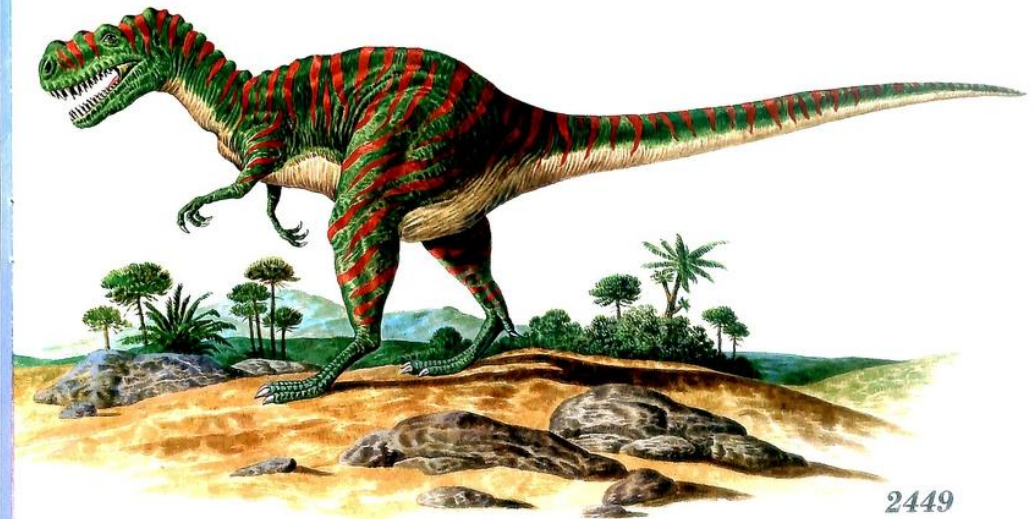
Meat-eating *Metriacanthosaurus* was a remarkable Jurassic dinosaur with a strange humped back.

Only a few meat-eating dinosaurs have been discovered with spiny back bones like that of *Metriacanthosaurus*. The best known ones lived many millions of years after it. They have been named the spinosaurs, or 'spine reptiles'. The most spectacular spinosaur was *Spinosaurus*, which gave the group its name.

SHORTER SPINES
Spinosaurus had a huge, fan-shaped 'sail' on its back. *Metriacanthosaurus* had a much lower back crest than this. Experts think its shorter spines would have given the dinosaur a slightly humped back.

IN THE BEGINNING
Metriacanthosaurus appeared in the Late Jurassic Period. The spinosaurs lived 30 million years later, in Cretaceous times. Although there has been some debate on the matter, experts do not now think that *Metriacanthosaurus* was a spinosaur, or even related to this group of dinosaurs.

HIS AND HERS
Scientists are not sure why *Metriacanthosaurus* had a spiny back. One theory is that it could have been used in courtship. Perhaps a male *Metriacanthosaurus* had a brilliantly coloured back crest. It could have displayed this eye-catching crest to attract a mate as some birds do today. Or this dinosaur may have used it as a warning display to frighten away a rival male or a threatening predator.



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IDENTIKIT

IT'S A FACT

SPINE DETAILS

Experts have calculated that the spines along *Metriacanthosaurus*' back were about 25cm tall. The spines supporting *Spinosaurus*' huge fan-shaped sail were much bigger – probably as tall as a man.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY

The first fossil remains of *Metriacanthosaurus* were found in southern England at the beginning of this century. Scientists at first decided the dinosaur must have been a *Megalosaurus*.

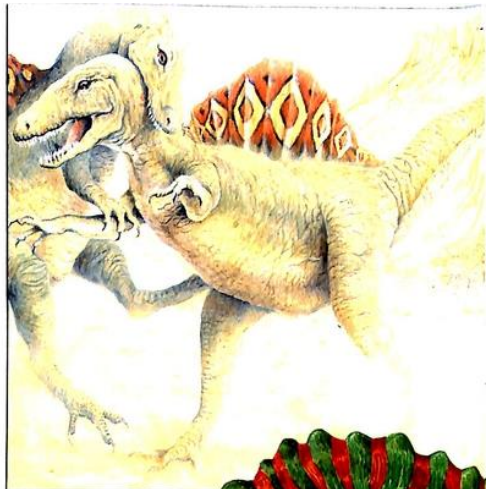
NEW NAME

It was not until 1964 that the find was renamed *Metriacanthosaurus* after experts had spotted some important differences, although the scientists who first studied the *Metriacanthosaurus* fossils were not completely wrong. It could have been a close relation of *Megalosaurus* – both dinosaurs were carnivores that lived at the same time in what is now England.

CHINESE LOOK-ALIKE

A well-preserved skeleton of a large meat-eating dinosaur with a low back crest. *Yangchuanosaurus*, has now been found in China.

2450



Metriacanthosaurus was thought to be related to *Spinosaurus* (above). Now it is believed to be a relative of *Megalosaurus*.

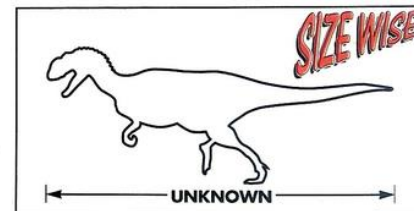
CHINESE CONNECTION?

Yangchuanosaurus may have been the same kind of dinosaur as *Metriacanthosaurus*. The discovery has given scientists a much clearer picture of how the English dinosaur may have looked.

ARMED TO KILL

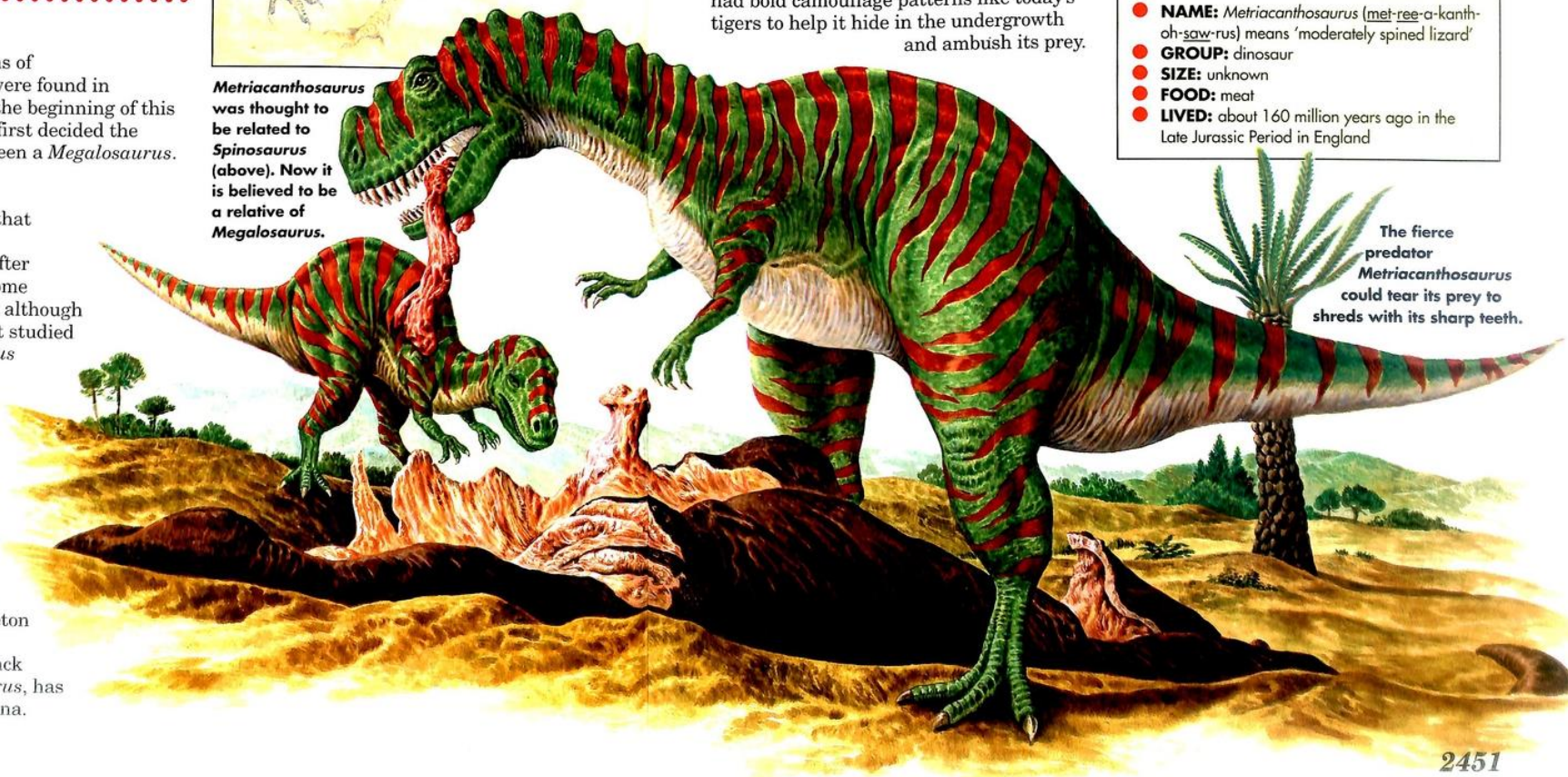
Metriacanthosaurus had powerful jaws filled with razor-sharp teeth. The big carnivore would have preyed on the plant-eating dinosaurs of the day. It may have had bold camouflage patterns like today's tigers to help it hide in the undergrowth and ambush its prey.

IDENTIKIT



MONSTER FACTS

- **NAME:** *Metriacanthosaurus* (met-ree-a-kanth-oh-saw-rus) means 'moderately spined lizard'
- **GROUP:** dinosaur
- **SIZE:** unknown
- **FOOD:** meat
- **LIVED:** about 160 million years ago in the Late Jurassic Period in England



The fierce predator *Metriacanthosaurus* could tear its prey to shreds with its sharp teeth.

2451

LAPPARENTOSAURUS

Primitive *Lapparentosaurus* was one of the first sauropods.

The giant, long-necked sauropods were the largest land animals that ever lived. These peaceful, plant-eating dinosaurs survived for about 50 million years.

LOOK ALIKE

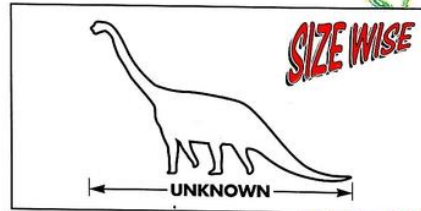
Experts were excited to find an almost complete fossil skeleton of a young *Lapparentosaurus* in Madagascar. The dinosaur had the same long neck and short snout as the towering sauropod, *Brachiosaurus*. But it lived about 20 million years earlier.

MONSTER FACTS

- **NAME:** *Lapparentosaurus* (lap-uh-ren-tuh-saw-rus) means 'Lapparent's lizard'
- **GROUP:** dinosaur
- **SIZE:** unknown
- **FOOD:** plants
- **LIVED:** about 170 million years ago in the Mid Jurassic Period in Madagascar

FIRST AND LAST

Lapparentosaurus had primitive, flat spines on its backbone. These proved it was a very early sauropod.

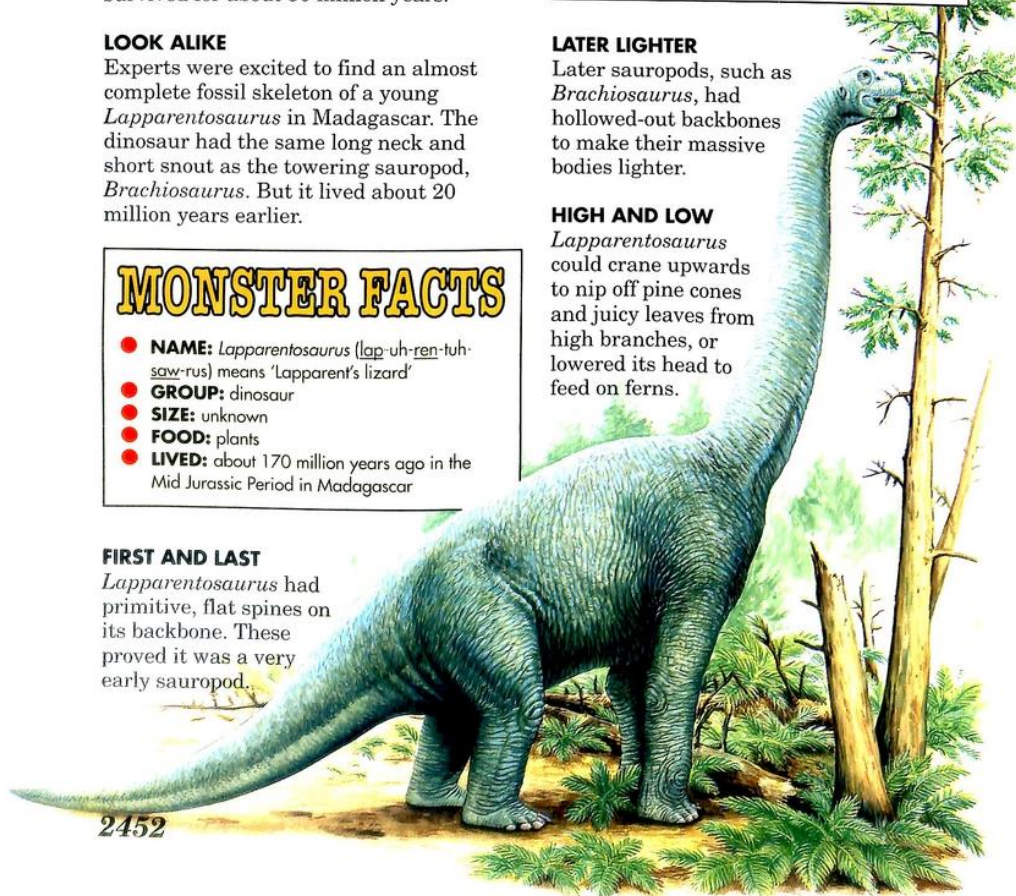


LATER LIGHTER

Later sauropods, such as *Brachiosaurus*, had hollowed-out backbones to make their massive bodies lighter.

HIGH AND LOW

Lapparentosaurus could crane upwards to nip off pine cones and juicy leaves from high branches, or lowered its head to feed on ferns.

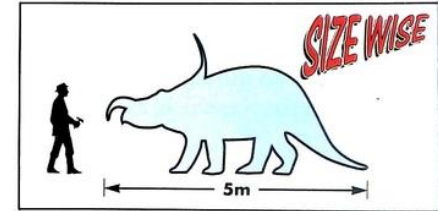


2452

EINIOSAURUS

A huge, hooked horn curled down over the nose of this strange-looking, plant-eating dinosaur.

Right at the end of the Age of the Dinosaurs a strange group of plant-eaters flourished. These were the horned ceratopians. *Einiosaurus* was a member of this group.



HEAD CASE

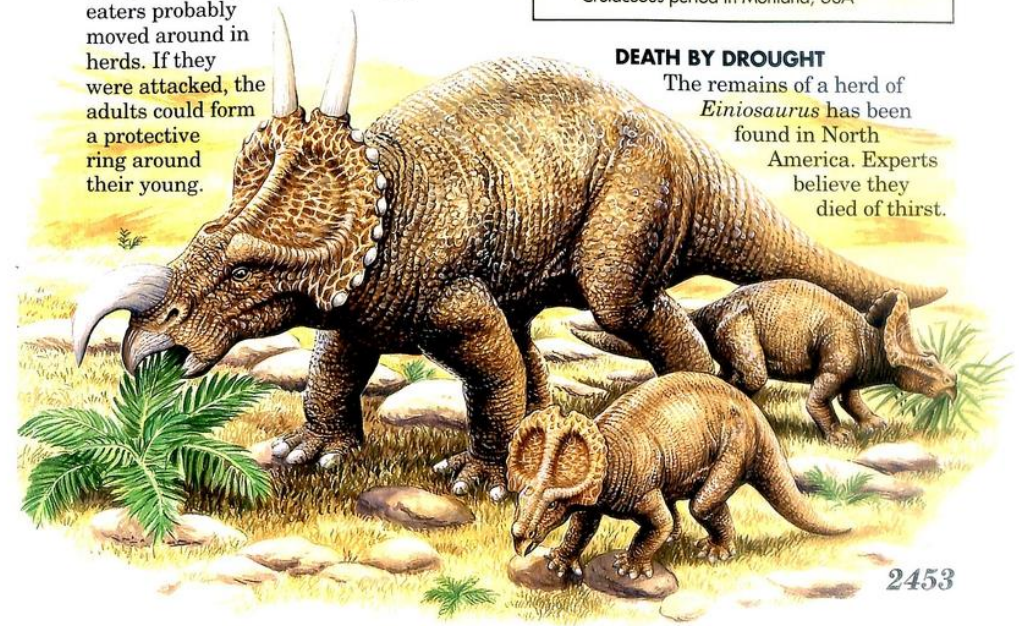
Ceratopians looked very fearsome, but they were peaceful browsers. *Einiosaurus* had a massive head with a sharp, parrot-like beak. Two spikes stuck straight up from a great 'frill' of bone on top of its skull. The snout was protected by a forward-curving horn. These big plant eaters probably moved around in herds. If they were attacked, the adults could form a protective ring around their young.

MONSTER FACTS

- **NAME:** *Einiosaurus* (eye-knee-oh-saw-rus) means 'buffalo reptile'
- **GROUP:** dinosaur
- **SIZE:** 5m long
- **FOOD:** plants
- **LIVED:** about 60 million years ago in the Late Cretaceous period in Montana, USA

DEATH BY DROUGHT


The remains of a herd of *Einiosaurus* has been found in North America. Experts believe they died of thirst.



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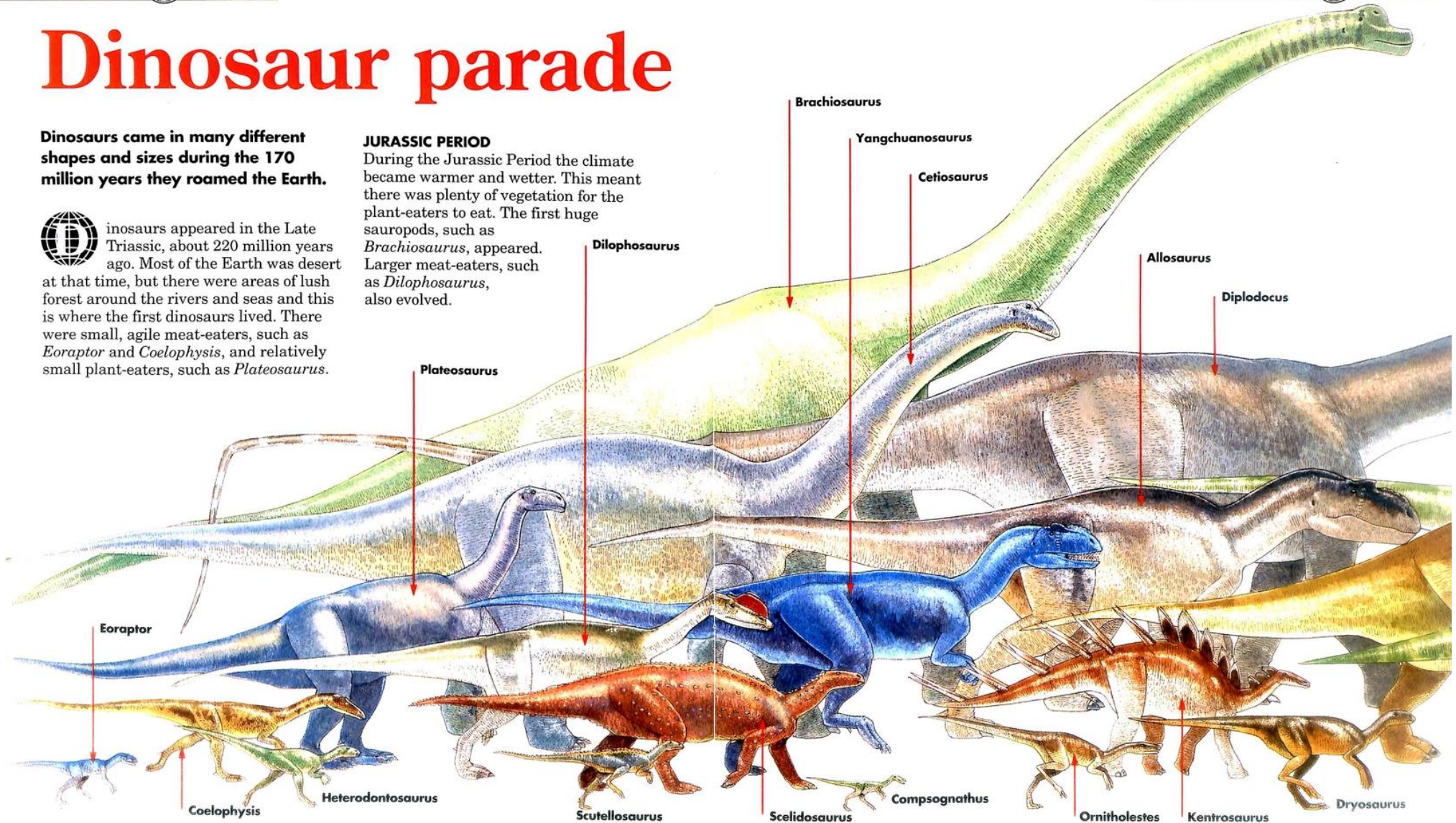
Dinosaur parade

Dinosaurs came in many different shapes and sizes during the 170 million years they roamed the Earth.

 Dinosaurs appeared in the Late Triassic, about 220 million years ago. Most of the Earth was desert at that time, but there were areas of lush forest around the rivers and seas and this is where the first dinosaurs lived. There were small, agile meat-eaters, such as *Eoraptor* and *Coelophysis*, and relatively small plant-eaters, such as *Plateosaurus*.

JURASSIC PERIOD

During the Jurassic Period the climate became warmer and wetter. This meant there was plenty of vegetation for the plant-eaters to eat. The first huge sauropods, such as *Brachiosaurus*, appeared. Larger meat-eaters, such as *Dilophosaurus*, also evolved.

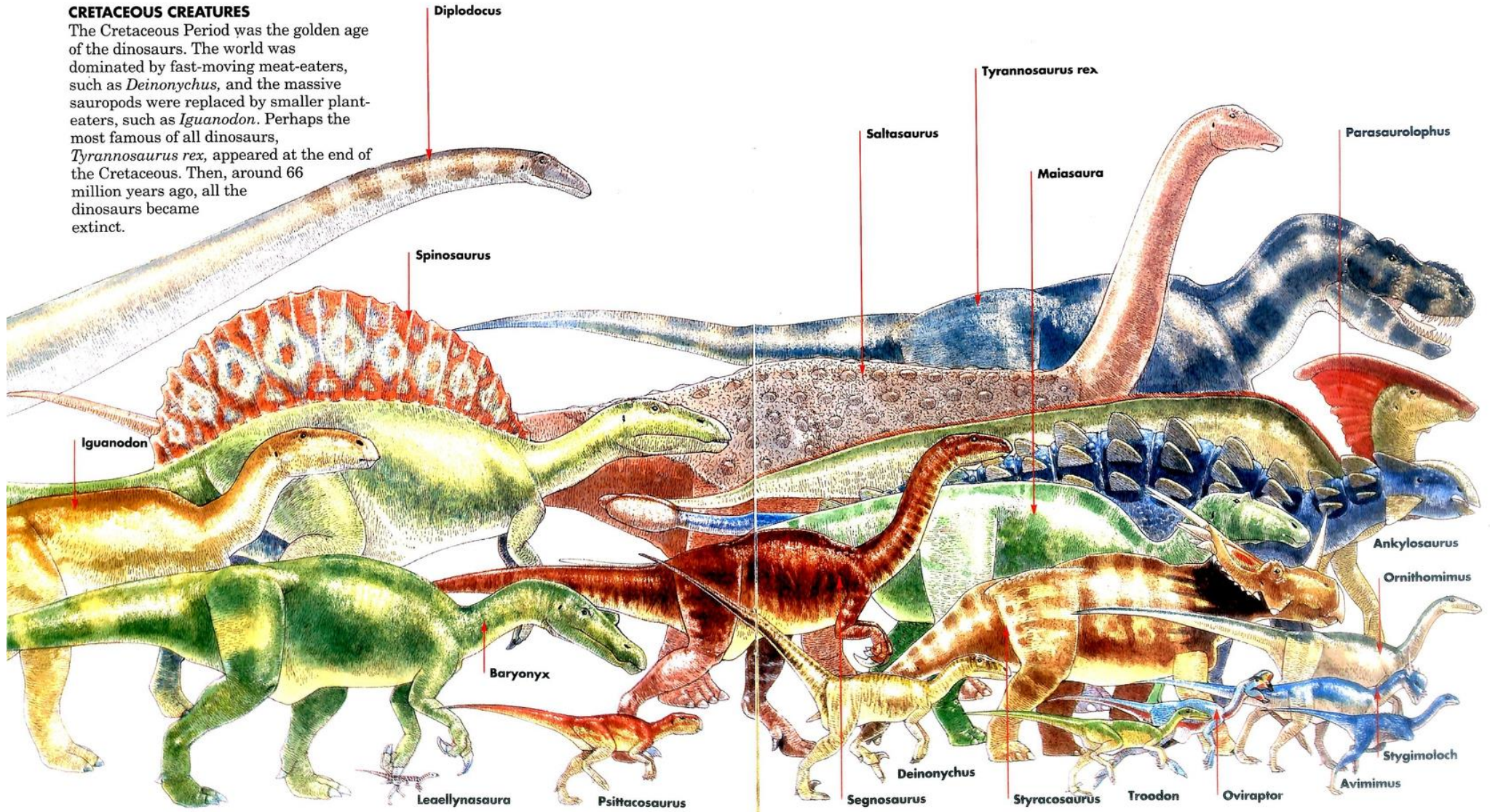


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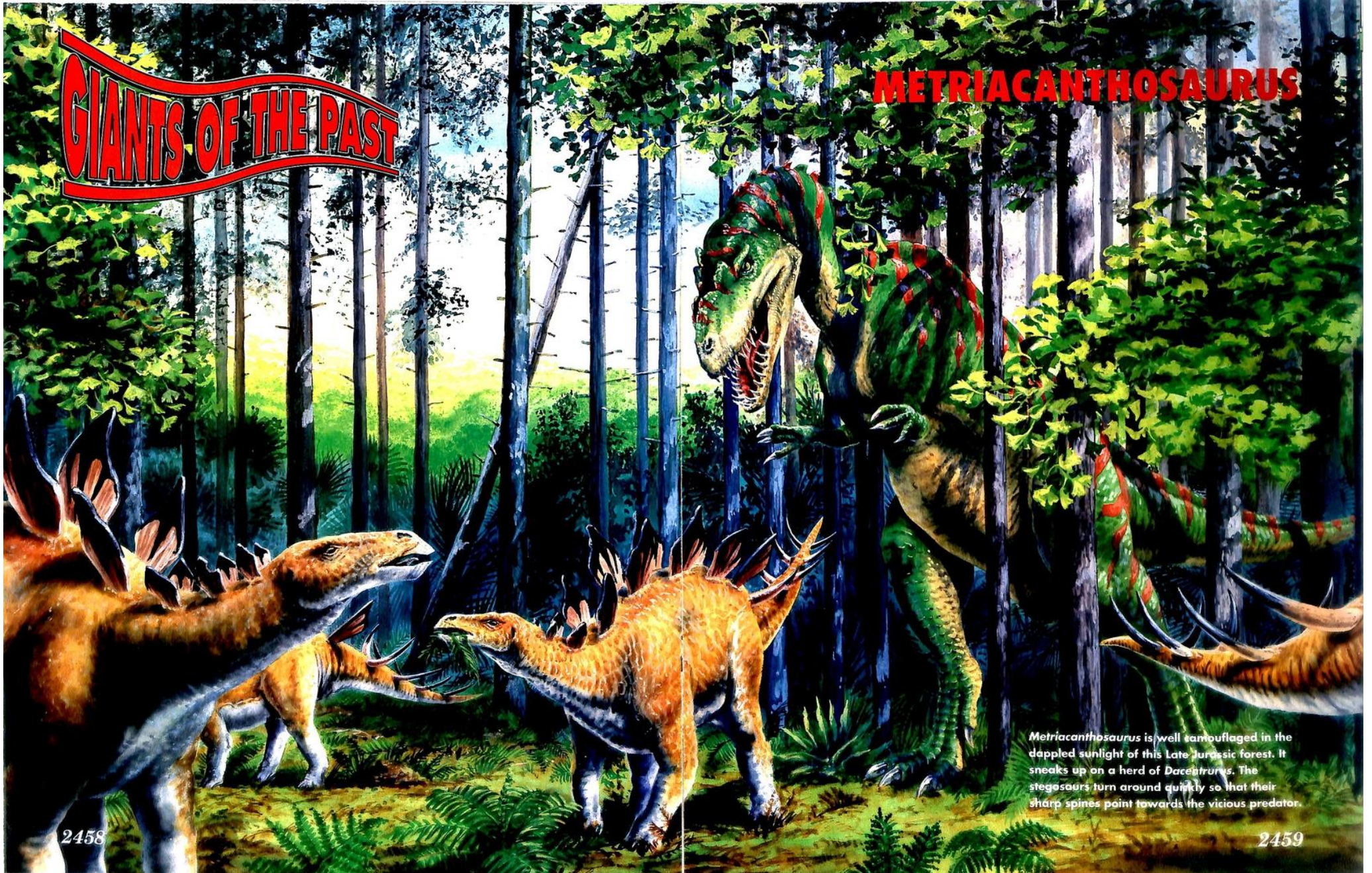
CRETACEOUS CREATURES

The Cretaceous Period was the golden age of the dinosaurs. The world was dominated by fast-moving meat-eaters, such as *Deinonychus*, and the massive sauropods were replaced by smaller plant-eaters, such as *Iguanodon*. Perhaps the most famous of all dinosaurs, *Tyrannosaurus rex*, appeared at the end of the Cretaceous. Then, around 66 million years ago, all the dinosaurs became extinct.



GIANTS OF THE PAST

METRIACANTHOSAURUS



Metriacanthosaurus is well camouflaged in the dappled sunlight of this Late Jurassic forest. It sneaks up on a herd of *Dacentrurus*. The stegosaurs turn around quickly so that their sharp spines point towards the vicious predator.

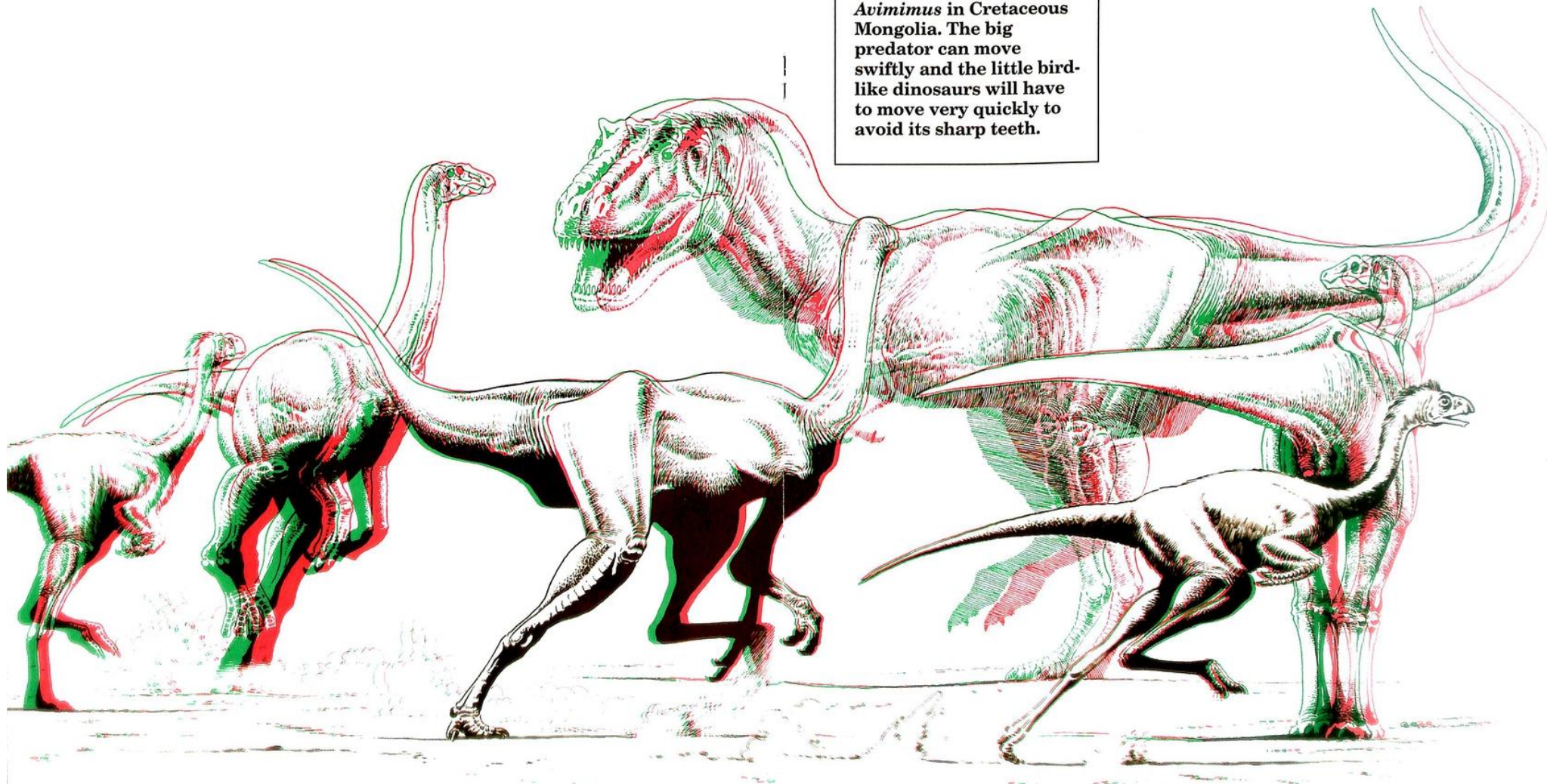
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3-D Gallery 112

TARBOSAURUS

Tarbosaurus, the 'alarming dinosaur', is certainly spreading alarm and panic among a group of *Gallimimus* and *Avimimus* in Cretaceous Mongolia. The big predator can move swiftly and the little bird-like dinosaurs will have to move very quickly to avoid its sharp teeth.



Velociraptor

What do you think *Velociraptor* really looked like? This amazing model brings to life one exciting new view.

We all know what *Velociraptor* looked like, don't we? How do we know? We have seen pictures of it in books. We have read the descriptions in DINOSAURS! We have watched the film 'Jurassic Park', but these are only interpretations of the knowledge experts have. Although we know *Velociraptor* from complete skeletons, it is still possible for different experts to build up quite different pictures of the living animal from all the evidence they have.

In 1988 the American palaeontologist and artist Gregory S. Paul drew a picture of *Velociraptor* that was quite unlike anything that had been done before. In 1994 the German sculptors Ulrich Zeidler and Susanne Henssen built a model *Velociraptor* based on this drawing. This model is now in the Karlsruhe Museum of Natural History in Germany.

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE!

Here is a photograph of the life-size model. Notice how it differs from other restorations of *Velociraptor* you have seen.



1. Gregory Paul believes that *Velociraptor* was warm-blooded. To make the warm-blooded lifestyle work, it would have to have had some kind of insulation. Feathers are Paul's choice because he believes *Velociraptor* was closely related to birds.

2. CREST OF FEATHERS
A little crest of feathers on the head may have been used for display as in many birds today.

... a model view

3. HEAD ALERT
Even when resting *Velociraptor's* head would have been up, alert, and looking around, like that of a bird.

4. SITTING ON ITS RUMP
The long hip bones may have reached the ground when the back legs were folded. In that case, *Velociraptor* would have found this sitting position comfortable.

5. ARMS FOLDED BACK
The joints in the model's arms are like the joints in a bird's wing. When they were at rest the arms may have folded up like wings.

6. FOOT RESTING ALONG THE GROUND
Experts believe that *Velociraptor* walked on its toes, with the long bones of the foot acting as part of the leg. When it was resting, the whole length of the foot was probably placed on the ground. This would have made the whole animal quite stable during long periods of rest.

7. TAIL ALONG THE GROUND
Velociraptor's tail was stiff and unbending. We know this because of the bony tendons that lashed the tail backbones together. The only flexible part was close to the hips. When at rest, the tail could lie along the ground as a straight rod. The back and the tail were usually held in a straight line, but the flexibility of the hip-end of the tail would have allowed *Velociraptor* to sit up, like the pose of this model, when the tail was on the ground.

If only we could go back in time! Then we would see if *Velociraptor* were a feathery beast like this model, or the scaly brute of 'Jurassic Park'.

Dino finds go global

Until the early part of the 20th century, most dinosaur discoveries were made in Europe and in North America. Then, as worldwide communications improved, palaeontologists looked further afield.



In the 19th century, and even earlier, German scientists had discovered dinosaurs in Europe. *Plateosaurus* had been discovered in Germany not long after *Iguanodon* and *Megalosaurus* had been found in Britain. Then, between 1909 and 1912, the Humboldt University in Berlin sent an expedition deep into German East Africa (now Tanzania) in search of fossils.

AMAZING NEW DINOS

This expedition discovered amazing new dinosaurs, such as *Kentrosaurus* and *Dicraeosaurus*. They also brought back an almost complete *Brachiosaurus* skeleton.

THE FIRST OF MANY

Between 1915 and 1917 Russian scientists found the first dinosaur in China – the duckbill *Mandschurosaurus*. A signal of great discoveries to come.

2464



DESERT HUNT

In 1922 the American Museum of Natural History sent an expedition into the Gobi Desert, in the heart of Mongolia. They were not sure what they were looking for, possibly traces of the origin of human beings.

EGGS-PEDITIONS

Led by Roy Chapman Andrews, these expeditions (four in all until 1925) came back with a remarkable collection of new dinosaurs, including *Protoceratops*, *Oviraptor* and *Velociraptor*. They also found the first dinosaur eggs to be recognised as such. One of the eggs was sold to raise money for another expedition.

PROSAUROPOD MAN

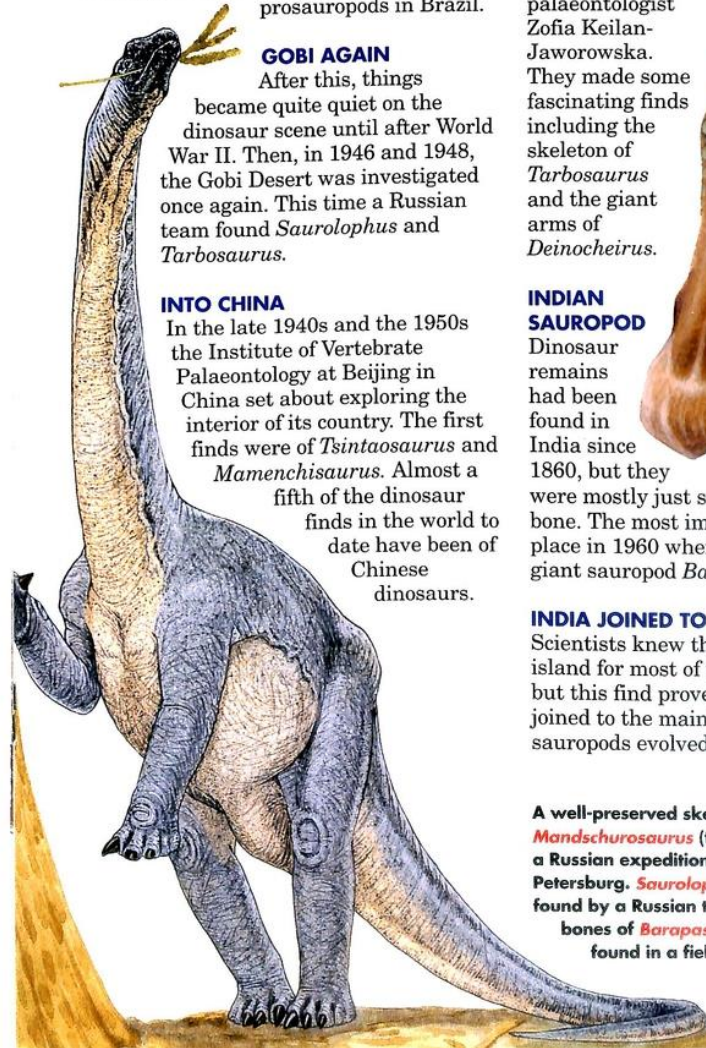
In the 1920s German scientist Friedrich von Huene was involved in some amazing finds. He discovered a graveyard of *Plateosaurus* near Trossingen in his own country and also found some supposed prosauropods in Brazil.

GOBI AGAIN

After this, things became quite quiet on the dinosaur scene until after World War II. Then, in 1946 and 1948, the Gobi Desert was investigated once again. This time a Russian team found *Sauroplophus* and *Tarbosaurus*.

INTO CHINA

In the late 1940s and the 1950s the Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology at Beijing in China set about exploring the interior of its country. The first finds were of *Tsintaosaurus* and *Mamenchisaurus*. Almost a fifth of the dinosaur finds in the world to date have been of Chinese dinosaurs.



JOINT EFFORT

Mongolia was visited again in the 1960s, this time by joint Polish-Mongolian expeditions led by the palaeontologist Zofia Keilán-Jaworowska. They made some fascinating finds including the skeleton of *Tarbosaurus* and the giant arms of *Deinocheirus*.

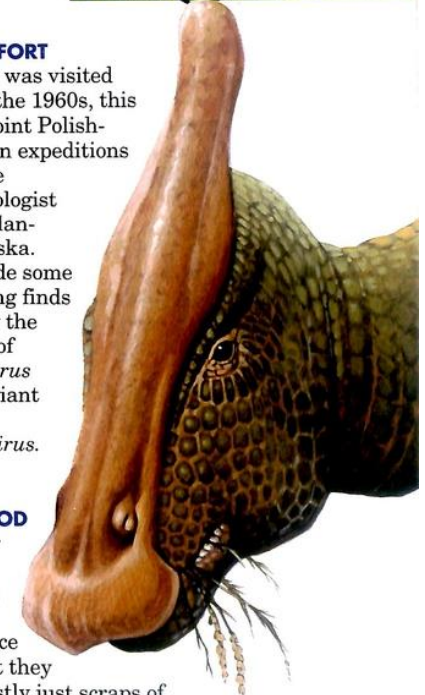
INDIAN SAUROPOD

Dinosaur remains had been found in India since 1860, but they were mostly just scraps of bone. The most important Indian find took place in 1960 when the remains of the giant sauropod *Barapasaurus* were found.

INDIA JOINED TO MAINLAND

Scientists knew that India had been an island for most of the Age of Dinosaurs, but this find proved that it had still been joined to the mainland at the time the sauropods evolved.

A well-preserved skeleton of *Mandschurosaurus* (top left) was found by a Russian expedition. It is now in St Petersburg. *Sauroplophus* (above) was also found by a Russian team. The fossilized bones of *Barapasaurus* (left) were found in a field in India.



2465

NEW IDEAS

The 1970s was a decade of new scientific thinking rather than of the discovery of new fossils. Robert Bakker put forward his theory that dinosaurs had actually been warm-blooded, like birds, rather than cold-blooded, like other reptiles.

INSPIRING DISCOVERY

Bakker was inspired by John Ostrom's discovery of *Deinonychus* in 1964. Now experts began to look at dinosaurs not as slow-moving reptiles, but as creatures more like birds and mammals.



Deinonychus (above) was a speedy predator with huge, curved toe claws.

2466

METEORITE DISASTER

It was in 1973 that Walter Alvarez found a layer of clay at the very top of Cretaceous rocks in Italy. It was full of the element iridium which, Alvarez said, must have come from a meteorite. This sparked off the idea that the dinosaurs died out when a meteorite or comet struck the Earth.

COMPLETELY NEW VIEW

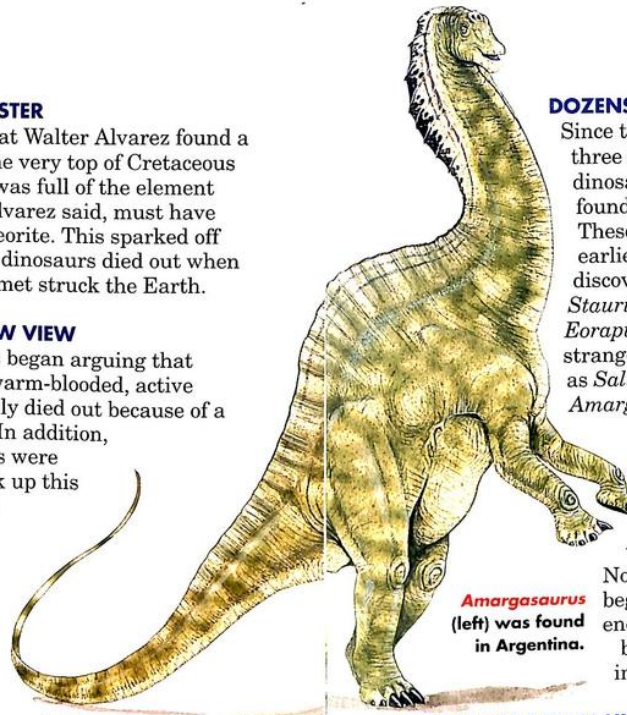
So, many experts began arguing that dinosaurs were warm-blooded, active creatures that only died out because of a cosmic accident. In addition, actual discoveries were beginning to back up this totally new view.

FAMILY LIFE

In 1978 Jack Horner and Robert Makela made a fascinating discovery in Montana, North America. They found the nests, with complete families, of the duckbill *Maiasaura*. It now appeared that dinosaurs had a complete social life as well as an active lifestyle.

MORE NEW DINOS

New dinosaurs were still being discovered around the world. In the 1980s South America became fertile ground for dinosaur finds. In 1982 Argentinian palaeontologists Carlos and Florentino Ameghino and José Bonaparte found the first dinosaurs in the south-east corner of the continent.



Amargasaurus (left) was found in Argentina.

DOZENS OF DINOS

Since then more than three dozen new types of dinosaur have been found in South America. These include the earliest dinosaurs so far discovered, such as *Staurikosaurus* and *Eoraptor*, as well as some strange sauropods, such as *Saltasaurus* and *Amargasaurus*.

PROOF

These finds prove that South America was joined to North America at the beginning and the end of the Mesozoic, but was separated in between.

DINOSAURS DOWN-UNDER

The 1980s also saw a boom in dinosaur finds in Australia. After a scrap of bone was found in 1978, Patricia Vickers-Rich and Thomas Rich of Monash University in Melbourne started searching for dinosaurs. In 1980 they found an extremely rich deposit of all kinds of dinosaurs in a sea cliff in Victoria. At about the same time, the first dinosaur remains were found by Joan Wiffen in North Island, in New Zealand.

COLD-SAUR

These discoveries so far south showed that dinosaurs would have been able to cope with an Antarctic winter, too. This was confirmed in the late 1980s and early 1990s when dinosaur fossils were found on the continent of Antarctica itself.

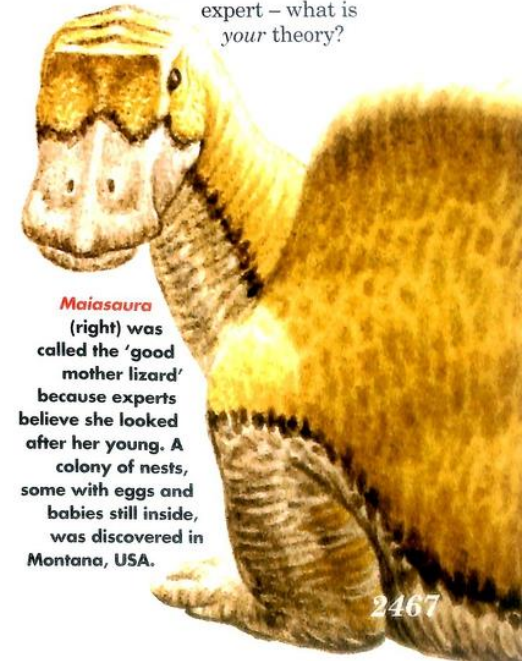
IT'S A FACT

A VISIT TO JURASSIC PARK?

Genetic material, called DNA, has been successfully extracted from a *T rex* bone in the USA. This will give dinosaur experts lots of exciting new information.

WHAT NEXT?

So dinosaurs have now been found on every continent. They could obviously cope with every kind of climatic condition. Each discovery shows us something new about these wonderful creatures. Where will the next major discovery be, and what will it tell us? As a dinosaur expert – what is your theory?



Maiasaura (right) was called the 'good mother lizard' because experts believe she looked after her young. A colony of nests, some with eggs and babies still inside, was discovered in Montana, USA.

2467



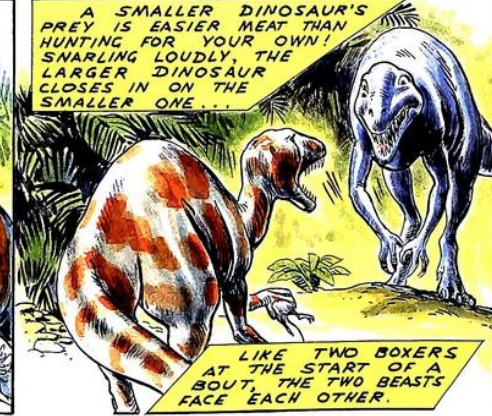
FOSSIL FOOTPRINTS

200 MILLION YEARS AGO AND A HUNGRY MEAT-EATER IS ON THE MOVE. THE LITTLE MAMMAL IS FAST—BUT NOT AS SPEEDY AS THE FLEET-FOOTED PREDATOR.

THE DINOSAUR IS SOON FILLING ITS BELLY WITH THE WARM FLESH OF THE MAMMAL'S BODY, BUT ANOTHER, LARGER, DINOSAUR, SCENTING THE BLOOD COMES NEAR.

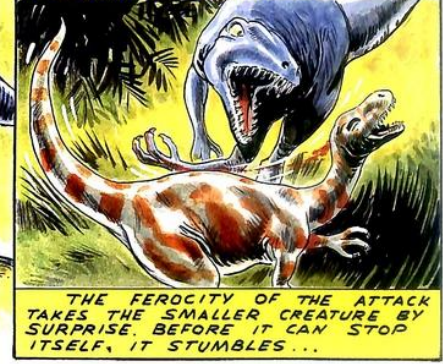


A SMALLER DINOSAUR'S PREY IS EASIER MEAT THAN HUNTING FOR YOUR OWN! SNARLING LOUDLY, THE LARGER DINOSAUR CLOSERS IN ON THE SMALLER ONE...



LIKE TWO BOXERS AT THE START OF A BOUT, THE TWO BEASTS FACE EACH OTHER.

SUDDENLY THE LARGER ANIMAL LUNGES, ITS JAWS AGAPE AND ITS CLAWS SLASHING OUT.



THE FEROCITY OF THE ATTACK TAKES THE SMALLER CREATURE BY SURPRISE, BEFORE IT CAN STOP ITSELF, IT STUMBLES...

... AND TOPPLES OVER ONTO ITS BACK, IN A FLASH, THE ASSAILANT SINKS ITS TEETH INTO THE FALLEN DINOSAUR'S LEG.

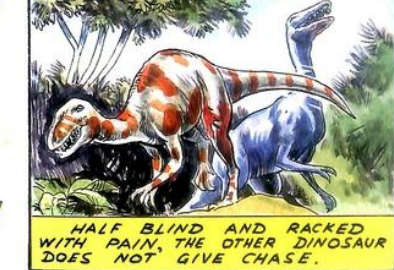


BUT THE LARGE BEAST IS NOT GOING TO HAVE ITS OWN WAY, FOR ITS SMALL OPPONENT STRIKES OUT WITH SHARP CLAWS, MAKING A HUGE CUT IN THE ATTACKER'S HEAD AND GOUGING OUT ONE EYE.



STARTLED BY THE ATTACK, ITS JAWS RELAX FOR A MOMENT...

... THE LITTLE DINOSAUR SOMEHOW FINDS THE STRENGTH TO GET BACK ON ITS FEET AND RUNS AS FAST AS ITS INJURED LEG WILL ALLOW IT, TOWARDS A CLUMP OF GREENERY NOT FAR AWAY.



HALF BLIND AND RACKED WITH PAIN, THE OTHER DINOSAUR DOES NOT GIVE CHASE.

REACHING A PATCH OF THICK SCRUBLAND THE SMALL DINOSAUR LIES LOW, HOPING TO STAY HIDDEN UNTIL ITS INJURED LEG HAS HEALED.



FORTUNATELY, THERE ARE ENOUGH PLUMP INSECTS AMONG THE PLANTS FOR IT TO EAT UNTIL IT HAS RECOVERED.

A DAY OR TWO LATER THE DINOSAUR IS BACK ON ITS FEET, BUT THE INJURY HAS TAKEN ITS TOLL.



NOT NEARLY AS FLEET-FOOTED AS IT WAS BEFORE, FROM NOW ON IT WILL HAVE TO HUNT OLD, SLOW ANIMALS IF IT IS TO SURVIVE.

200 MILLION YEARS LATER IN NORTH AFRICA.



LOOK! THERE'S SOMETHING ODD ABOUT THESE FOOTPRINTS.

YOU MEAN THE ONES ON THE RIGHT ARE STICKING OUT.

YES! THE DINOSAUR THAT MADE THEM MUST HAVE WALKED WITH A LIMP!

Improve and test your knowledge with... FACT FILE

Follow the footprints on the mammoth's back and answer the questions posed!

What a circus!

Barnum Brown was named after the showman Phineas T. Barnum, whose 'Great Traveling World's Fair' arrived in Brown's hometown a few days after he was born. The name turned out to be appropriate because Barnum spent much of his life in a sort of travelling circus, but with fossils instead of living animals!

Hard as teeth
Dinosaur teeth tend to be more common as fossils than dinosaur bones. The hard enamel covering on teeth means that the teeth do not rot away as quickly as bones.

1 Who found the duckbill nests in Montana?
a) Jack Horner
b) Roy Chapman Andrews
c) Earl Douglass

4 How many spikes did *Einosaurus* have on its frill?
a) two
b) three
c) one

7 What kind of dinosaur was *Brachiosaurus*?
a) a theropod
b) a pterosaur
c) a sauropod

2 *Metricanthosaurus* was probably related to:
a) *Brachiosaurus*
b) *Megalosaurus*
c) *Ankylosaurus*

5 When did *Tyrannosaurus rex* live?
a) in the Early Cretaceous
b) in the Late Permian
c) in the Late Cretaceous

8 What stars might dinosaurs have seen in the night sky?
a) there were no stars
b) the same stars as we do
c) red and blue stars

3 *Dromaeosaurus*' name means:
a) 'drumming reptile'
b) 'running reptile'
c) 'Droma lizard'

6 On which island was *Lapparentosaurus* found?
a) Madeira
b) Malta
c) Madagascar

9 Gregory Paul believes that *Velociraptor* was:
a) warm-blooded
b) cold-blooded
c) cold-hearted

10 Which of these finds were made in India?
a) *Eoraptor*
b) *Barapasaurus*
c) *Iguanodon*

2470

Bumps and frills



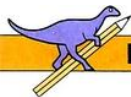
Maleevosaurus was different from other tyrannosaurids in many ways. The main visible differences were a small, smooth horn above its eyesockets and the strange shape of its neck, which was caused by the tall spines that stuck out of its neck vertebrae.

Fake fish
Fossil fish are common in the Araripe deposits in northeast Brazil. Not all are complete and some fakes are made by scratching the missing parts on to the rock!

Different depths
The giant sea lizards called mosasaurs lived near the coastlines of all the continents in the Late Cretaceous Period. Some, such as *Platycarpus*, hunted near the surface. Others, such as *Tylosaurus* and *Clidastes*, preferred to hunt in deeper water.

Answers to the questions on inside back cover

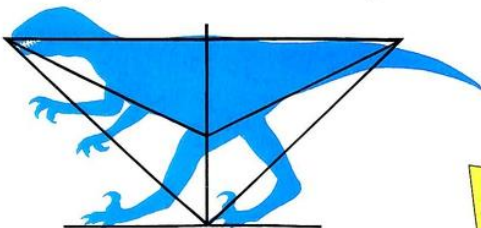
2471



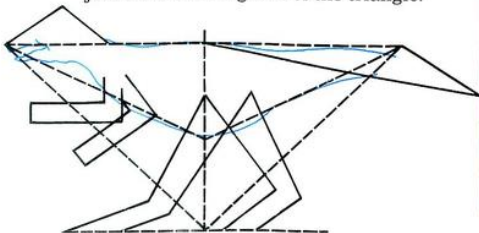
HOW TO DRAW

DROMAEOSAURUS

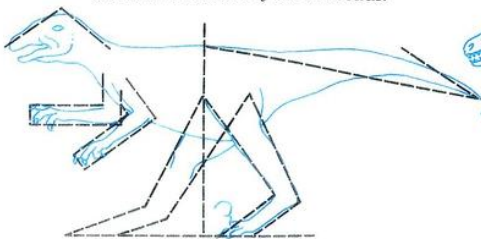
1 From the side, *Dromaeosaurus* looks roughly like an upside-down triangle. Sketch in a large triangle in the middle of your paper. Draw a smaller one inside as a guideline for the dinosaur's body.



2 Draw guidelines for the head, arms, legs and tail. These are shown as solid lines. Note that the lines for the head and tail join on to the long side of the triangle.



3 Once you are happy that your guidelines are in place, start drawing the final outline of your dinosaur.



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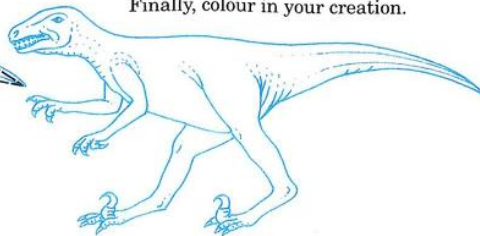


Fact box

These agile, clever meat-eaters hunted for food in packs.

- **NAME:** *Dromaeosaurus* (drome-ee-oh-saw-rus) means 'running reptile'
- **GROUP:** dinosaur
- **SIZE:** about 1.8m long
- **FOOD:** meat
- **LIVED:** about 80 million years ago in the Late Cretaceous Period in Alberta, Canada

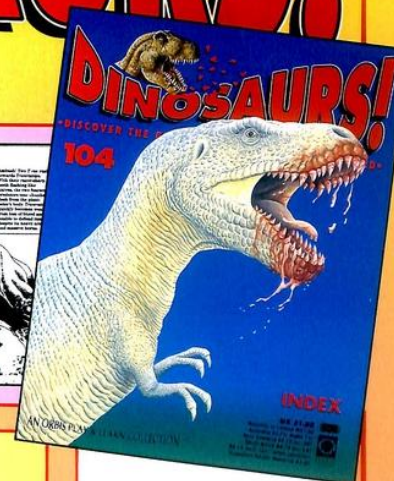
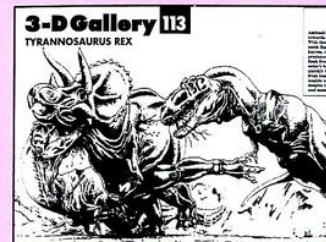
4 Use rounded strokes to complete the outline. Add some dots and lines to show the texture of *Dromaeosaurus*' skin. Finally, colour in your creation.



COMING IN PART 104 OF

DINOSAURS!

INDEX ISSUE
Find all your favourite dinos in a flash. The names, facts and pictures in every issue are listed in this fully illustrated index.



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PLUS

A useful GLOSSARY to look up the meaning of all those difficult dinosaur words and DINOSAUR QUIZ 3-D GALLERY

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ANSWERS TO FACT FILE QUESTIONS: 1a 2b 3b 4a 5a 6c 7a 8a 9a 10b

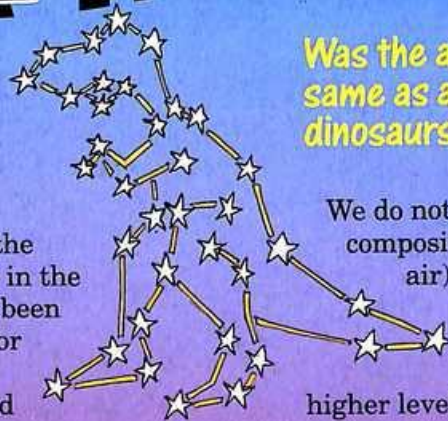


Dr David Norman of Cambridge University answers your dinosaur questions

ASK THE EXPERT

Would the dinosaurs have seen the same stars as we do?

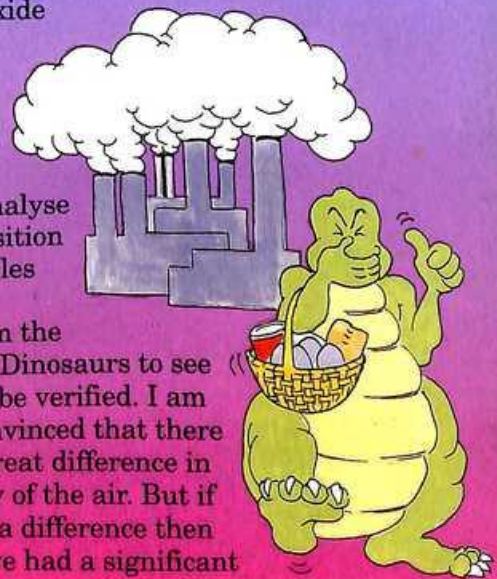
As far as we can tell, the groups of stars visible in the night sky would have been practically the same for dinosaurs as they are for us. The stars would have been positioned roughly as they are today, though they were probably a little closer together in the time of the dinosaurs. This is because the universe has been expanding ever since it was formed, which scientists estimate was about 15 billion years ago.



Was the air in the Mesozoic Era the same as air today? If not, did the dinosaurs breathe any differently?

We do not really know whether the air composition (the gases that make up air) was significantly different during the Age of the Dinosaurs. Some studies suggest that there were

higher levels of carbon dioxide than at present. Further attempts are being made to analyse the composition of air bubbles trapped in amber from the Age of the Dinosaurs to see if this can be verified. I am not yet convinced that there was any great difference in the quality of the air. But if there was a difference then it may have had a significant effect on the activity of the animals that lived at the time.



Have fossil people been found?

Yes, many fossilized human remains have been discovered. The story of human origins receives as much interest as the story of the dinosaurs. The evidence to date indicates that we originated in Africa. The earliest human-like fossils date back 4 – 5 million years and came from southern and eastern Africa.

