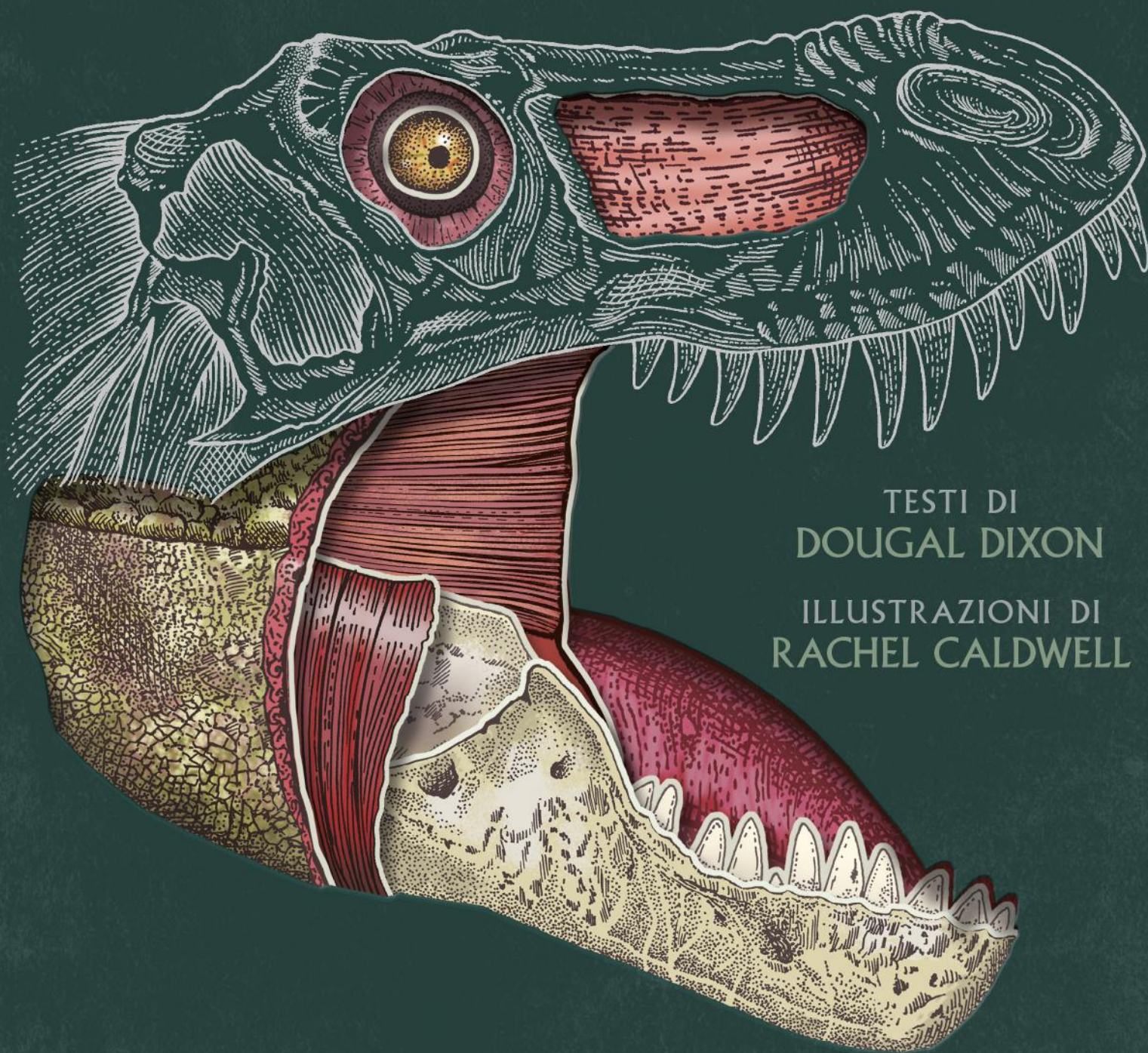


TYRANNOSAURUS — REX —

UNA GUIDA POP-UP



TESTI DI
DOUGAL DIXON

ILLUSTRAZIONI DI
RACHEL CALDWELL

Rizzoli



EYE

SCLEROTIC RING
ORBITAL

UPPER JAW

PREMAXILLA

LACRIMAL

MAXILLA

POSTORBITAL

JUGAL

SQUAMOSAL

LOWER JAW

DENTARY

TONGUE

Tyrannosaurus rex constantly grew new teeth to replace any that fell out. It had rows of teeth lined up behind each other in its jaw, like those in the mouths of sharks today.

The eyeball is not spherical, but flatter, like that of a bird. Inside it, a tiny circle of bones called the sclerotic ring supports the eye and helps it keep its shape.

When the jaw muscles contracted, the mouth would have snapped shut. Thick, strong jaw muscles would produce enough leverage to crunch through the biggest bones, enabling T. rex to eat the nutritious bone marrow inside.



BRAIN CASE



Spaces in the skull,
known as fenestra,
made the skull lighter
so that its enormous
size could be supported.
The edges of these spaces
also provided anchor
lines for the head and
jaw muscles.

PUBIS

GASTRALIA

STERNO
COSTOLE STERNALI

CORACOIDE

FORCULA

SCAPOLA



CUORE

STOMACO

POLMONI

SACCO AERIFERO

INTESTINI