

Figure 43.8. Dinosaurs on stamps: (1) The famous Sinclair Oil Company dinosaur collector stamps, 1935. (2) China, 1958 (the first dinosaur stamp!). (3) Montserrat, 1992. (4) "Sahara," 1992. (5) Afghanistan, 1988. (6) United States, 1989. (7) Antigua-Barbuda, 1992. (8) Tanzania, 1991. (9) Great Britain, 1991. (10) Maldive Islands, 1992. (11) Niger, 1976. (12) "Transkei," 1993. (13) New Zealand, 1993. (14) "Dhufar," 1975. (15) Ghana, 1992. (16) Dominican Republic, 1992. (17) Morocco, 1988. (18) Argentina, 1992. (19) East Germany, 1990. (20) Laos, 1988. (21) Lesotho, 1992. (22) Uganda, 1992. (23) "Manama," 1971.

child a rubber *Triceratops* depicted with sharp talons and a wide-open mouth filled with an array of sharp teeth than a more accurate—and probably more expensive—figure cast in bronze or pewter.

The first dinosaur models to be marketed to the public were sculpted during the mid-1800s by Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins. Sold through the Ward's catalogue of scientific supplies, these plaster-cast figures were miniature replicas of the "life-sized" models that Hawkins made for the Crystal Palace grounds in Sydenham, London, based on the ideas of Sir Richard Owen (cf. McCarthy and Gilbert 1995; Torrens, chap. 14 of this volume). Although inaccurate by what is known today about dinosaurs and other Mesozoic reptiles, these figures were nicely sculpted and well made, and remain historically significant.

Among the most enduring and popular series of model dinosaurs to be sold in museum shops was that issued by the SRG company during the 1940s (and still available today in some shops). For many years, before miniature dinosaurs began to be mass-produced as toys, the metal-cast SRG figures were among the only small replicas of dinosaurs available to the general public. (Earlier, a series of plaster dinosaur sculptures made by paleontologist Charles Whitney Gilmore during the early twentieth century were widely distributed to different museums, but not to the public; these still occupy places in museum collections and displays.)

In more recent years, myriad manufacturing companies have issued various series of dinosaur figures for sale in museum shops, toy shops, and even (a relatively recent phenomenon) stores devoted entirely to dinosaur-related merchandise. Utilizing modern mass-production techniques, somewhat accurate miniature dinosaur figures are now being manufactured, often backed by the museums themselves. Among these is an ongoing series of plastic figures first put out by the Natural History Museum (London) in the 1970s. This was followed by the release of hard-rubber figures in the 1980s and 1990s by the Carnegie Museum of Natural History, and of the Wenzel/LoRusso models for the Boston Museum of Science. Of course, especially with the "dino-mania" originating with high-profile projects such as *Jurassic Park*, dinosaur figures and other merchandise continue to flood the retail outlets. Most of these products, as in past years, show little regard for attempts at scientific accuracy, failing to reflect current paleontological knowledge in favor of feeding a hungry market perceived by those in charge as simply "for kids only."

Fortunately, museum-quality reproductions are now available from professional sculptors such as Wayne Barlow, Donna Braginetz, Brian Franczak, John Gurche, Jim Gurney, Mark Hallett, Doug Henderson, Takeda Katashi, Eleanor Kish, Dan LoRusso, Tony McVey, Mike Milbourne, Bruce Mohn, Gregory Paul, John Sibbick, Michael Skrepnick, Paul Sorton, Jan Sovak, William Stout, Mike Trcic, Bob Walters, and Greg Wenzel, to name all too few.

## Dinosaurs on Postage Stamps

Although stamp collecting has been a major hobby since the 1800s, dinosaur stamp collecting has blossomed as its own subfield only within the last twenty years. Dinosaur stamps, as a "topical," are now big enough to warrant their own advertising in stamp magazines. Several international stamp-collecting houses offer a "new issue service" just for dinosaur stamps. For a fee, they will automatically mail directly to your home all the new dinosaur stamps issued by most countries.



Dinosaurs first appeared on postage stamps in 1958, with a picture of *Lufengosaurus* (People's Republic of China; Fig. 43.8). Many countries have put dinosaurs on their stamps even though the dinosaurs depicted never lived there. Some countries have blatantly copied the works of such famous paleo-artists as Knight, Burian, Parker, Hallett, Paul, and Gurche. The range of portrayals has included skeletons, footprints, murals, coats of arms, silhouettes, life restorations, and cartoons, and of course a "Hollywood dinosaur." Some of the more interesting, and possibly valuable, stamps are those with mistakes—such as the use of the wrong name for a dinosaur.

Box 43.4 (at the end of this chapter) represents a collector's guide to all the dinosaur stamps up to 1992, the 150th anniversary of the word *dinosaur*. Stamps are listed by country, which is how stamp dealers also maintain their collections.

## Dinosaur Trading Cards

For some mysterious reason, dinosaurs have never enjoyed the popularity on non-sports trading cards that would be expected for the world's most famous animals. A series of cards featuring dinosaurs and other extinct animals (mostly reproductions of paintings by artists such as Charles R. Knight) were released by Nu-Cards Sales in 1961 (Fig. 43.9), but they did not enjoy the popularity of other card series (e.g., those featuring movie monsters) being distributed at the same time. It was only with the "dinosaur fever" resulting from the 1993 release of *Jurassic Park* that many collector sets of dinosaur trading cards swept the market. Yet amazingly enough, few of these sets are based on museum-exhibit dinosaur skeletons! Many of them consist of poorly drawn or badly copied restorations taken (or "redrawn") from the work of other artists. Most sets appear as either "dinosaurs" or "prehistoric animals," with both types using any large extinct animal as a dinosaur. Some, but not all, of the more important trading-card sets for the collector are listed in Box 43.5 at the end of this chapter.

## Dinosaurs in Comics

It seems fitting (and is probably not coincidental) that comic strips featuring dinosaurs made their first significant appearance during the early 1930s, when Sinclair's dinosaur-based advertising campaign was at its peak and *King Kong* was a virtually new movie. *Alley Oop*, a long-running newspaper series which began in 1934 (NEA Services), was created by cartoonist V. T. Hamlin, himself an amateur paleontologist. The title character was a strong caveman who rode a made-up dinosaur named Dinny (ironically, recent discoveries indicate that some sauropods may have had spines along the back like those sported by Dinny). Oop's stories started off as standard "Stone Age" comedy adventures, but later incorporated the science-fiction concept of time travel.

The 1950s were boom years for dinosaurs in comic books. Dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals, surviving in the lost land of Pal-ul-don (originally created in Burroughs's novel *Tarzan the Terrible*), frequently turned up in the Tarzan comic book series (Western Publishing Company). *Thun'da*, which premiered in 1952 from Magazine Enterprises (ME) and originally was written and drawn by Frank Frazetta, featured a modern

man who became a Tarzan-type hero in a prehistoric African jungle. *Tor*, the creation of Joe Kubert, first appeared in 1953. This short-lived series starred a caveman with a conscience who struggled to survive in an anachronistic world of early humans and dinosaurs. A popular long-running series originating in 1954 was *Turok, Son of Stone* (Western Publishing Company), about two pre-Columbian Indians who stumbled upon a Grand Canyon-like "Lost Valley" populated by dinosaurs (usually referred to as "honkers"), cavemen, and other extinct denizens. The two Native Americans spent most of their time encountering these creatures, while at the same time searching for an exit out of Lost Valley.

During the sixties, dinosaurs remained popular in comic books. The series *The War That Time Forgot*, about men in uniform fighting prehistoric creatures on lost islands during World War II, began in *Star Spangled War Stories* (DC Comics) in 1960. *Kona* (Dell Publishing Company) was an unusual series pitting Kona, the Neanderthal monarch of Monster Isle, against dinosaurs and other menaces, usually involving bizarre storylines.

Comic books based on prehistoric time periods flourished during the 1970s, including Jack Kirby's *Devil Dinosaur* (starring a red tyrannosaur) and *Skull the Slayer* (both Marvel Comics Group), *Kong the Untamed* and *Warlord* (both DC), and *Tragg and the Sky Gods* (Western), the latter created by one of the present writers (Glut), and combining prehistoric adventure with science fiction.

The late 1980s and early 1990s saw another resurgence in dinosaur-related comics, among which was the independently published *Dinosaur Rex*, Tom Mason's satiric *Dinosaurs for Hire*, and Mark Schultz's very popular *Cadillacs and Dinosaurs* (Fig. 43.10), which became a franchise that included a Saturday-morning television cartoon show. In 1993, several series of comic books were spawned from the movie *Jurassic Park*. Also in the wake of that blockbuster film were brand-new comic-book titles, including Ricardo Delgado's "docudrama" mini-series *Age of Reptiles* (Dark Horse Comics), *Dinosaurs: A Celebration* (Marvel), and a revived *Turok, Dinosaur Hunter* (Valiant), with the hero reinvented as a "Rambo"-type character transported—along with dinosaurs—through time into our modern world.

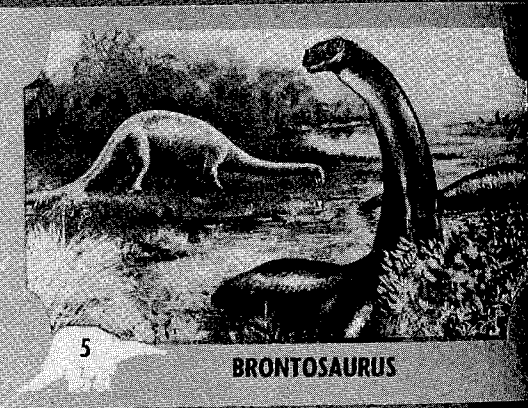
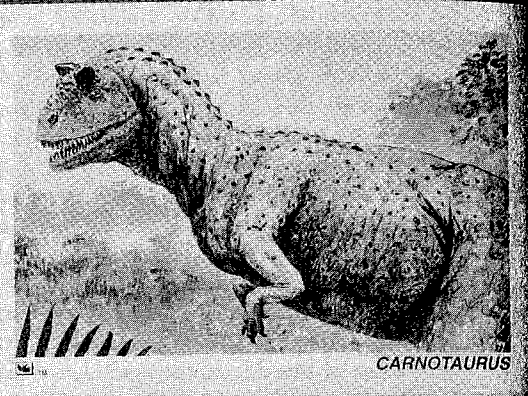
## Dinosaurs in Popular Books and Magazines

The first dinosaur dictionary was published by Donald F. Glut in 1972. It was the first compilation in a popular book of dinosaurian genera arranged "from A to Z," each entry having a block of capsulized information about the genus. This format has since been copied numerous times by other authors. The first "textbook" about dinosaurs was by W. E. Swinton in 1960.

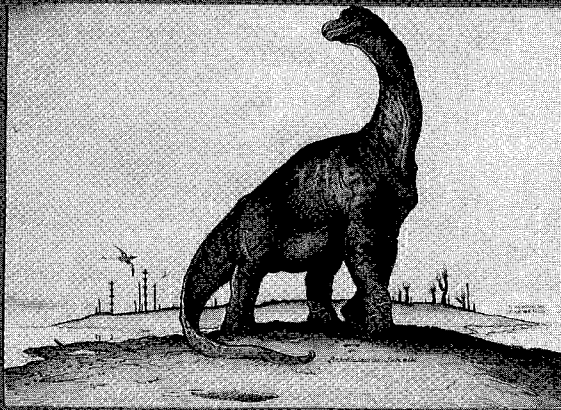
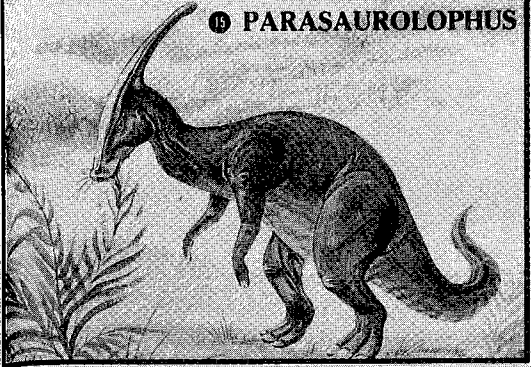
The first popular book aimed at the dinosaur aficionado was *The Dinosaur Book*, written by paleontologist Edwin H. Colbert and published by the American Museum of Natural History in 1945. For many years, this was the only accessible popular book on the subject. Its publication firmly linked the name Colbert with the word *dinosaur*, although until that time the author had mainly specialized in fossil mammals. In succeeding years, many good dinosaur books have been published for general readers.

Up until 1990, the vast majority of dinosaur books were written by non-paleontologists. Unfortunately, this led to the publication of outdated

Figure 43.9. Dinosaur trading cards. *Top row, from left to right:* Dinosaurs Attack! (Topps, 1988); Dinosaurs (The Dino-Card Co., 1987); William Stout (artist) (Comic Images, 1993). *Middle row, from left to right:* DinoCardz (The DinoCardz Co., 1992); Infant Earth (Kitchen Sink Press, 1993); Dinosaur Nation (Kitchen Sink Press, 1993). *Bottom row, from left to right:* Dinosaurs (Nu-Cards, 1961); Jurassic Park, series I (Topps, 1993); Dinosaur, The Greatest Cards Unearthed (Mun-War Enterprises, 1993).



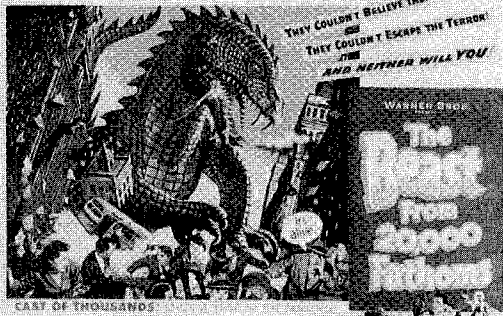
⑩ PARASAUROLOPHUS



24

**SWIFT KILLERS!**

**PREHISTORIC SEA GIANT RAGES AGAINST CITY!**



**THE DEADLIEST DINOSAUR**

**LATE JURASSIC PERIOD 180-144 million yrs. ago**

Pangaea started ripping apart much more North America was spinning away from Africa & Europe. Gondwana (southern half of the super continent) was still intact but was now beginning to come apart. 3/4 of world was still covered by one ocean. Tothys (a huge gulf) was still pushing in from the east & growing. Shallow seas were reaching further into the continents.

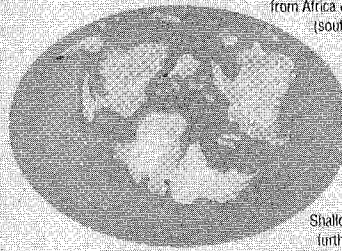




Figure 43.10. Dinosaurs on comic book covers. Upper left courtesy of DC Comics; upper right courtesy of Apple Comics; lower left courtesy of Kitchen Sink Press; lower right courtesy of Gold Key Comics.

information as accepted fact. A “bad” dinosaur book can be recognized by the following telltale signs: the author (1) uses outdated names such as “Anatosaurus” and “Brontosaurus”; (2) accepts the asteroid theory, or any extinction theory, as proven or solved; (3) cites only recent work from other popular books—not the technical literature; (4) bases the book on interviews with dinosaur paleontologists and accepts everything said literally; and (5) does not provide any counterevidence against the ideas presented.

The first modern dinosaur book to be up to date, with excellent illustrations, appeared in 1985: *The Illustrated Encyclopedia of Dinosaurs* by David B. Norman. It has served as a model for many subsequent dinosaur books. Some notable recent popular dinosaur books include Bakker 1986, Horner and Gorman 1988, Paul 1988, Horner and Lessem 1993, Jacobs 1993 and 1995, Lessem and Glut 1993, Gillette 1994, Lucas 1994, Colbert 1995, Lockley and Hunt 1995, and Fastovsky and Weishampel 1996.

Dinosaur magazines have also appeared with more frequency, but unfortunately they are aimed at the juvenile audience. There is a definite need for a magazine written for adults who are interested in dinosaurs! The one exception has been the excellent magazine *Kyoryugaky Saizensen* (“Dino-Frontline”), published from 1993 to 1996 by editor Masaaki Inoue for Gakken Mook in Tokyo, Japan. Regrettably there is no English version at this time.

## Dinosaurs Today

The Dinosaur Society, founded in the early 1990s by Don Lessem, a popular science writer, is the first non-profit society devoted to dinosaurs. It also acts as a clearinghouse for the public and as a go-between for organizations and industries that need the technical expertise of a dinosaur paleontologist. The society also publishes a newsletter for the public and a report for fellow scientists and educators.

Universities today also have gotten into the dinosaur game by offering courses on dinosaurs. The first such offerings were at Stockton State College (New Jersey) and the University of California, Berkeley, in the late 1970s, followed quickly by George Washington University in 1980. These courses act not just to bolster the enrollment of geology departments (sometimes by the hundreds) but also as, sometimes regrettably, the only true college “biology” course to which non-science undergraduates are exposed. Museums have also expanded their adult education and outreach programs by establishing “parapaleontologist” programs. The Denver Museum of Natural History’s program is the model for many other museums.

Dinosaurs are also on the Internet in a big way. Not only is there a discussion group just for dinosaurs, but there are numerous FTP and WWW sites loaded with files about dinosaurs, collections, pictures, and virtual tours of “exhibition halls” (see Box 43.3 for a list of sites). Many museums are also redoing their dinosaur halls to keep up with the flood of new information and scientifically accurate restorations now available to the public. In recent years the American Museum in New York, the Houston Museum, the Natural History Museum in London, the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia, the Denver Museum of Natural History, and the Field Museum in Chicago have renovated their dinosaur halls.

With more than seventy professional dinosaur paleontologists worldwide (from a low of about fifteen in the 1970s), there is now ample



opportunity in many countries for the public to participate in the greatest detective story of all time—the story of the Mesozoic. This story begins in the field.

## What to Do If You Find a Dinosaur Bone

Today it is possible, for the first time, for most of the public to actually go on a professional dinosaur expedition. Not only do museums and universities run programs for the public, but so do professional expeditioners. A list of expeditions available to the public is published annually in the newsletter of the Dinosaur Society [1-800-346-6366].

Whether you are by yourself or part of an expedition, the first thing to do is get permission from the landowner. All fossils are the property of the landowner until the owner says otherwise. There are six basic kinds of land in the United States: federal land, state land, local land, Native American land, corporate land, and private land. Each type exists under its own set of laws. You must know the laws before collecting fossils. Your state universities, natural history museums, government agencies, and rock clubs should all have handouts that cover this area. The Society of Vertebrate Paleontology may also be able to assist here.

When collecting, it is important to follow a "code of ethics." Many organizations and agencies have their own codes for their lands, but some simple rules and common sense apply: Always get permission in advance; do not leave a mess or big holes; document the locality information with pictures and on maps; tell a paleontologist about the site to prevent the loss of scientific information; do not collect any bones if you do not know what you are doing; and do not litter.

Collecting dinosaurs in the field is the most educational fun you can have—so go out and enjoy yourself!

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## Dinosaurs in the Movies: A Selected Listing

- Along the Moonbeam Trail* (1920)  
*Animal World, The* (1956)  
*At the Earth's Core* (1976)  
*Boby, Secret of the Lost Legend* (1983)  
*Beast of Hollow Mountain, The* (1956)  
*Beast from 20,000 Fathoms, The* (1953)  
*Bellow Durmiente, El* (1953)  
*Birth of a Flivver* (1916, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Brute Force* (1913)  
*Cornosour* (1993)  
*Carnosaur II* (1995)  
*Cavemon* (1981)  
*Curious Pets of Our Ancestors* (1917, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Dinosaur and the Missing Link, The* (1915, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Dinosaur Island* (1993)  
*Dinosaur Volley Girls* (1996)  
*Dinosaurs from the Deep* (1995)  
*Dinosaurs, the Terrible Lizards* (1970, an educational film)  
*Dinosaurus!* (1960)  
*Doctor Mordrid* (1993)  
*Evolution* (1923)  
*Fantasia* (1940)  
*Fig Leaves* (1926)  
*Future Wors* (1995)  
*Goloxly of Dinosaurs* (1992)
- Gertie the Dinosaur* (1912, cartoon)  
*Ghost of Slumber Mountain, The* (1919)  
*Giant Behemoth, The* (1959)  
*Godzilla, King of the Monsters* (1954)  
*Gorgo* (1960)  
*In Prehistoric Days* (reissue of *Brute Force*, 1913)  
*Isla de los Dinosaurios, La* (1967)  
*Journey to the Beginning of Time* (1954)  
*Jurassic Park* (1993)  
*King Dinosaur* (1955)  
*King Kong* (1933)  
*King of the Kongo* (1929, serial)  
*Land before Time, The* (1988, cartoon)  
*Land That Time Forgot, The* (1974)  
*Lond Unknown, The* (1957)  
*Last Dinosaur, The* (1977)  
*Lost Continent* (1951)  
*Lost Whirl, The* (1927)  
*Lost World, The* (1925)  
*Lost World, The* (1960)  
*Lost World, The* (1993)  
*Lost World, The (Jurassic Park II)* (1997)  
*Morpheus Mike* (1916, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Mystery Of Life, The* (1931)  
*Nymphoid Barbarian in Dinosaur Hell* (1991)  
*One Million b.c.* (1940)  
*One Million Years b.c.* (1966)
- On Moonshine Mountain* (1914)  
*Pathé Review* (1923, a short)  
*People That Time Forgot, The* (1977)  
*Planet of the Dinosaurs* (1977)  
*Planeta Burg* (1962)  
*Prehistoric Mon, The* (1908)  
*Prehistoric Poultry* (1917, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Prehysterio* (1994)  
*Prehysteria II* (1995)  
*Reptilicus* (1963)  
*Return to the Lost World* (1993)  
*R.F.D., 10,000 b.c.* (1917, 1-reeler for Thomas Edison pictures)  
*Robot Monster* (1953)  
*The Savage* (1926)  
*Secret of the Loch* (1934)  
*Son of Kong, The* (1933)  
*Super Mario Brothers* (1993)  
*Tarzan's Desert Mystery* (1943)  
*Three Ages, The* (1923)  
*Two Lost Worlds* (1950)  
*Unknown Island* (1948)  
*Valley of Gwangi, The* (1969)  
*Voyage to the Planet of Prehistoric Women* (1968)  
*We're Bock!* (1993, cartoon)  
*When Dinosaurs Ruled the Earth* (1970)  
*When Time Began* (1976)  
*Women of the Prehistoric Planet* (1968)

Box 43.4.

**Dinosaurs on  
Stamps  
(1842–1992)**

Compiled by  
M. K. Brett-Surman

This compilation is offered as a checklist for the collector and lists all the non-avian dinosaurs on stamps (from 1842 to 1992) on which the actual bones of dinosaurs are pictured, or on which whole restorations of dinosaurs are used. It excludes footprints, cartoons, silhouettes, and unofficial issues such as the famous Sinclair Dinosaur Stamps. Scientifically invalid names (such as "*Brontosaurus*," which appears on many stamps) are enclosed in quotation marks to denote that they are used as popular names. Avians, such as *Archaeopteryx*, are excluded.

The best books now in print on dinosaur stamps are *Dinosaur Stamps of the World* by Baldwin and Halstead (1991) and *Dinosaurs Resurrected* by Hasegawa and Shiraki (1994). The best philatelic periodical that covers dinosaurs on stamps is *Biophilately*. This list is revised from the December 1991 issue. (See also Andrew Scott, "Geology on Stamps: Dinomania," *Geology Today* [January–February 1994].)

Superscript numbers refer to endnotes. Countries inside quotation marks are not actual countries but usually states or "regions" within countries that issue stamps for profit. They are not recognized by international stamp organizations.

"Aden," 1968: *Tyrannosaurus*,<sup>1</sup> "*Brontosaurus*"  
Afghanistan, 1988: *Styracosaurus*, *Pentaceratops*, *Stegosaurus*, *Ceratosaurus*  
Antigua-Barbuda, 1992: *Allosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegosaurus*, *Deinonychus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Triceratops*, *Protoceratops*, *Porosaurolophus*

Argentina, 1992: *Amargosaurus*, *Carnotaurus*

Belgium, 1966: *Iguanodon*

Benin, 1984: "*Anatosaurus*,"<sup>2</sup> "*Brontosaurus*"

1985: *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*

Brazil, 1991: "theropod," "sauropod"  
British Antarctic Territories, 1991: hypsilophodont

Bulgaria, 1990: "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegosaurus*, *Protoceratops*, *Triceratops*

Cambodia (Kampuchea), 1986: *Brachiosaurus*, *Tarbosaurus*<sup>3</sup>

Canada, 1989: *Albertosaurus*

Central African Republic, 1988: "*Brontosaurus*," *Triceratops*, *Ankylosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Corythosaurus*, *Allosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus*<sup>4</sup>

People's Republic of China, 1958: *Lufengosaurus*

People's Republic of Congo, 1970: *Kentrosaurus*,<sup>5</sup> *Brachiosaurus*

1975: *Ornithomimus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*

Cuba, 1985: "*Brontosaurus*," *Iguanodon*, *Stegosaurus*, *Monoclonius*, *Corythosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Triceratops*, *Euoplocephalus*,<sup>6</sup> *Styracosaurus*, *Saurolophus*, "*Anatosaurus*"

Dahomey, 1974: *Stegosaurus*,<sup>7</sup> *Tyrannosaurus*

"Dhufar," 1975: *Iguanodon*, *Tarbosaurus*<sup>8</sup>

Dominica, 1992: *Comptosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Euoplocephalus*, *Torosaurus* (2 stamps), *Porosaurolophus*, *Corythosaurus* (2 stamps), *Edmontosaurus*

Equatorial Guinea, 1975: *Styracosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Corythosaurus*, *Ankylosaurus*, *Triceratops*, *Diplodocus*

"Fujeria," 1968: *Triceratops*, *Plateosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Allosaurus*

1972: *Triceratops*, *Stegosaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*"

Gambia, 1992: *Fobrosaurus*, *Allosaurus* (2 stamps), *Cetiosaurus*, *Comptosaurus*, *Dryosaurus*, *Kentrosaurus*, *Deinonychus*, *Spinosaurus* (2 stamps), *Saurolophus*, *Ornithomimus*

Germany, Berlin, 1977: *Iguanodon* (4 stamps)

Germany, East, 1990: *Dicraeosaurus*, *Kentrosaurus*,<sup>9</sup> *Dysolotosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus* (2 stamps)

Ghana, 1992: *Coelophysis* (2 stamps), *Anchisaurus*, *Heterodontosaurus*, *Elophrosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, *Ourosauros*, "*Anotosaurus*"

Great Britain, 1991: *Iguanodon*, *Stegosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Protoceratops*, *Triceratops*<sup>10</sup>

Guinea, 1987: *Iguanodon*, *Stegosaurus*, *Triceratops*<sup>11</sup>

Guinea-Bissau, 1989: "*Trochodon*,"<sup>12</sup> *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*

Hungary, 1986: "*Brontosaurus*"  
1990: *Tarbosaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegosaurus*

Korea, North, 1980: *Stegosaurus*,<sup>13</sup> *Tyrannosaurus*

1991: "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegosaurus*, *Allosaurus*

Kuwait, 1982: sauropod, sauropod<sup>14</sup>

Laos, 1988: *Tyrannosaurus*, *Ceratosaurus*, *Iguanodon*, *Euoplocephalus*(?), "*Trachodon*"<sup>15</sup>

Lesotho, 1992: *Procompsognathus*, *Plateosaurus*, *Mossospondylus*, *Leiothosaurus* (2 stamps), *Ceratosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Gososaurus*

Malagasy Republic, 1989: *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Triceratops*, *Saurolophus*

Maldive Islands, 1972: *Stegosaurus*, *Diplodocus*, *Triceratops*, *Tyrannosaurus* (2 stamps)<sup>16</sup>

1992: *Scelidosaurus*, *Allosaurus*,

- Brachiosaurus*, *Apatasaurus*, *Manenichisaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Deinonychus*, *Tenontasaurus*, *Iguanodon*, *Tyrannasaurus*, "*Stenanychasaurus*," *Euoplaccephalus*, *Triceratops*, *Styracosaurus*, "*Monoclonius*," *hadrosaurus*, *Parasaurolophus*, "*Anatosaurus*"
- Mali, 1984: *Iguanodon*, *Iguanodon*, *Triceratops*
- "Manama," 1971: *Stegasaurus*, *Plateosaurus*, *Styracosaurus*, *Allasaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*"
- Mauritania, 1986: *Iguanodon*, *Apatasaurus*, *Palacanthus*(?)
- Mangalia, 1967: *Tarbasaurus*, *Talarurus*, *Protoceratops*, *Sauralophus*
- 1977: *Psittacasaurus*
- 1990: *Chasmosaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Probactrasaurus*, *Opisthocaelicauda*, *Iguanodon*, *Tarbasaurus*, *Manenichisaurus*, *Allasaurus*, "*Ultrasaurus*"<sup>17</sup>
- Mantserrat, 1992: *Caelaphysis*, "*Brontosaurus*," *Dipladocus*, *Tyrannasaurus*
- Maracca, 1988: *Cetiasaurus*
- Nicaragua, 1987: *Triceratops*<sup>18</sup>
- Niger, 1976: *Ouranosaurus*<sup>19</sup>
- Niuafa'au, 1989: *Stegosaurus*
- "Oman," 1975: *Megalosaurus*, *Triceratops*
- Paland, 1965: "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus*, *Styracosaurus*, *Carythasaurus*, *Tyrannasaurus*
- 1980: *Tarbosaurus*
- Saint Thomas and Prince Islands, 1982: *Parasaurolophus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Triceratops*, "*Brantasaurus*," *Tyrannasaurus*
- San Marina, 1965: "*Brantasaurus*," *Brachiosaurus*, *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegasaurus*, *Iguanodon*, *Triceratops*
- Sierra Leone, 1992: *Brachiosaurus*, *Kentrosaurus*, *Hypsilophodon*, *Iguanodon*, "*Trachodon*"
- Saviet Union, 1990: *Saurolaphus*
- Sweden, 1992: *Plateosaurus*
- Tanzania, 1988: *Plateosaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*," *Stegasaurus*
- 1991: *Stegasaurus*, *Triceratops*, *Edmontosaurus*, *Plateosaurus*, *Dipladocus*, *Iguanodon*, *Silvisaurus*<sup>20</sup>
- 1992: *Caelaphysis*, *Anchisaurus*, *Heterodontosaurus*, *Camarasaurus*, *Lesothasaurus*, *Ceratasaurus*, *Cetiosaurus*, *Stegasaurus*, *Baryonyx* (misspelled stamp), *Iguanodon*, *Spinasaurus*, *Pachycephalosaurus*, *Saltasaurus*, *Allosaurus*, *Ornithomimid*, *Dryosaurus*
- Thailand, 1992: tyrannosaurid, sauropad
- Uganda, 1992: *Megalosaurus* (2 stamps), *Brachiosaurus* (2 stamps), *Kentrosaurus*, *Hypsilophodon*
- United States,<sup>21</sup> 1970: *Stegosaurus*, *Camptasaurus*, *Allosaurus*, *Campisognathus*, *Apatosaurus*
- 1989: *Tyrannosaurus*, *Stegasaurus*, "*Brontosaurus*"
- Vietnam, 1979: "*Brontosaurus*," *Iguanodon*, *Tyrannasaurus*, *Stegosaurus*, *Triceratops*
- 1984: *Dipladocus*, *Styracosaurus*, *Carythasaurus*, *Allosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus*
- 1991: "*Gorgosaurus*," *Ceratosaurus*, *Ankylosaurus* (2 stamps)<sup>22</sup>
- West Sahara, 1992: *Megalosaurus*, *Stegasaurus*, *Psittacasaurus*, *Tarbosaurus*, *Pachycephalosaurus*, *Struthiomimus*, *Nemegtosaurus*, *Ankylosaurus*, *Protoceratops*, *Saurolaphus*
- Yemen, 1971: *Iguanodon*
- 1990: *Tyrannasaurus*

## Notes

1. The animal listed as "*Dinosaurus*" is probably *Tyrannasaurus*. The word "*Dinosaurus*" is not currently a valid name for any genus or species of dinosaur and is probably a junior synonym of *Plateosaurus*.
2. All species of "*Anatosaurus*" were assimilated into the name *Edmontosaurus* in 1979 with the exception of "*Anatasaurus*" *capei*. The generic name of this taxon was changed to *Anatotitan* in 1990. The name "*Anatosaurus*" is no longer used.
3. The pictures of *Tarbosaurus* and *Brachiosaurus* are taken from the works of Zdeněk Burian, a famous Czechoslovakian artist. The same picture of *Tarbosaurus* also appears on the 1975 issue from Dhufar.
4. *Brachiosaurus* is incorrectly restored. In this animal the forelimbs are longer than the hind limbs.
5. The proper name for *Kentrosaurus* is *Kentrosaurus*. An ornithomimid is in the background. The restoration is too small and generalized for a proper identification.
6. The 1985 set uses the Spanish

version of the names of the dinosaurs. In the 1987 set, *Euoplaccephalus* is incorrectly restored without its tail club.

7. The *Stegosaurus* stamp is incorrectly labeled Crétacé (for the Cretaceous Period, 135 to 65 million years ago). It is actually from the Jurassic Period (about 200 to 135 million years ago).

8. The artwork for these two dinosaurs is taken from the works of Zdeněk Burian.

9. The proper name for *Kentrosaurus* is *Kentrosaurus*.

10. This set is labeled "Owen's Dinosaurs." When Richard Owen coined the word *Dinosauria* in 1842, he based it on three dinosaurs: *Iguanodon*, *Hylaeosaurus*, and *Megalosaurus*. The only stamp in this set that applies is *Iguanodon*. The other dinosaurs in this set were discovered after Owen died and have nothing to do with him. Most of the dinosaurs are improperly restored. In dinosaurs, the shoulder blade lies mostly parallel to the backbone, not perpendicular to it as in mammals, and as incorrectly seen here.

11. *Triceratops* is on a minisheet with many dinosaurs in the background. Several of these dinosaurs are taken from the artwork of both Burian and Zallinger.

12. The name "*Trachodon*" is no longer used in paleontology. The original material upon which the name was erected in 1856 has turned out to be from two different types of dinosaurs. This makes the name useless for scientific purposes, and it is now regarded as a *nomen dubium* (dubious name).

13. In the *Stegasaurus* stamp there appears to be one of the ankylosaurian dinosaurs in the background.

14. In this stamp the dinosaur appears to be one of the sauropods (the group to which *Dipladocus* belongs). It is too small and generalized to be properly identified, although Baldwin and Halstead (1991) call it *Plateosaurus*.

15. In this set, the names for *Tyrannosaurus* and "*Trachodon*" have been switched and appear on the wrong stamps. The *Scalosaur* stamp is identified as *Euoplaccephalus* in Baldwin and Halstead 1991, but the tail

club and head shape are closer to those of *Scolosaurus*. Most of the artwork in this set is copied from the famous Czechoslovakian artist Zdeněk Burian.

16. The inspiration for the artwork in this set appears to be the famous Rudolph Zallinger mural at Yale University.

17. "*Ultrasaurus*" is considered by most paleontologists to be a larger version of *Brachiosaurus*. This Mongolian set has some stamps which copy the art of John Gurche and Mark Hallett, two famous American artists. The original pieces of art can be seen in Czerkas and Olson 1987.

18. This stamp is part of a series taken from the famous Charles R. Knight murals; see Czerkas and Glut 1982 for more information about Knight's work.

19. The 60f denomination stamp pictures *Ouranosaurus*. Above the

word *dinosaur* is the word *Archaeologie*. This points out one of the most popular misconceptions about dinosaurs. Archaeology is a subdivision of anthropology, and deals only with human beings, and thus merely the last 4 million years of time. Paleontology deals with *all* fossils and covers the last 3.5 billion years of time. Paleontologists dig up dinosaurs; archaeologists do not.

20. In this set, *Silvisaurus* is misspelled *Silviasaurus*, and it is incorrectly restored. There are no spikes along the tail. The restorations are highly inaccurate.

21. The first set, from 1970, is based on the legendary Zallinger Mural on display at the Peabody Museum of Natural History at Yale University. A popular book on the mural has been published (Scully et al. 1990) that includes a foldout of the entire masterpiece. The second set,

from 1989, contains the infamous "*Brontosaurus*" stamp. The artist, John Gurche, is considered to be one of the best artists at dinosaur restorations. The original paintings for this stamp are only 1.5 times larger than the actual stamps!

22. Two stamps are labeled "*Ankylosaurus*," one valued at 1,000d and one at 2,000d. The second stamp does *not* depict *Ankylosaurus* but is actually much more similar to the related dinosaur *Saichania*. Another stamp in the set, valued at 3,000d, is *Edaphosaurus*, which is often mistaken for a dinosaur. It is actually a member of the Synapsida, or mammal-like reptiles, and is more closely related to mammals than to the dinosaurs. The 100d stamp is labeled *Gorgosaurus*. This name was replaced by *Albertosaurus*, but *Gorgosaurus* as a valid taxon may be revived.

## Dinosaurs on Trading Cards

### Non-Sport Trading Cards

DINOSAURS (Nu-Cards, 1961); DINOSAURS (Golden Press, 1961); DINOSAURS (Milwaukee Public Museum, 1982-1990); BABY (Topps, 1984); DINOSAURS (The Dino-Card Co., 1987); DINOSAURS (Illuminations Inc., 1987); DINOSAURS (Ace, ca. 1987); DINOSAUR ACTION (Illuminations, 1987); DINOSAURS ATTACK! (Topps, 1988); DINOCARDZ (DinoCardz Co., 1992); WILLIAM STOUT (Comic Images, 1993, 1994, 1996); DINOSAUR, THE GREATEST CARDS UNEARTHED (Mun-War Enterprises, 1993); DINOSAURS (First Glance Productions, 1993); JURASSIC PARK (series I & II, Topps, 1993); INFANT EARTH (Kitchen Sink Press, 1993); DINOSAUR NATION (Kitchen Sink Press, 1993); ESCAPE OF THE DINOSAURS (Dynamic Marketing, 1993); DINOSAURS SWAP-IT CARDS—

Series 1 (Orbis, 1993); DINOSAURS OF THE MESOZOIC (mostly by artist Brian Franczak, Redstone Marketing, 1994); DINOTOPIA (Collect-A-Card, 1995); CARNEGIE MUSEUM (Acme Studios, 1995); JURASSIC DINOSAURS (Dover Pub., 1995); CRETACEOUS DINOSAURS (Dover Pub., 1996); DINOSAURS (Wal-Mart, 1996); THE LOST WORLD (Topps, 1997); GODZILLA (Futami, year unknown).

### Tea/Cigarette Cards

PREHISTORIC ANIMALS IN DIFFERENT AGES (Liebig, 1892); THE PREHISTORIC WORLD (Liebig, 1921); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Edwards Ringer & Bigg, 1924); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (British American Tobacco Co. Ltd., 1931); DINOSAURS (Liebig, 1959); PREHISTORIC MONSTERS (W. Shipton Ltd., 1959); DINOSAURS (Cadet Sweets, 1961); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS

(Cooper & Co. Stores Ltd., series I & II, 1962); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (H. Chappel & Co., series I & II, 1962); DINOSAURS (Brooke Bond Tea Card set, 1963); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Milk Marketing Board, 1964); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Charter Tea & Coffee Co. Ltd., series I & II, 1965); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Sunblest Tea, series I & II, 1966); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Clover Dairies Ltd., 1966); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Gower & Burgons, 1967); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Quaker Oats, 1967); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Goodies Ltd., 1969); AGE OF THE DINOSAUR (Cadbury Schweppes, 1971); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (T. Wall & Sons, 1971); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Brooke Bond & Co., 1972); PREHISTORIC ANIMALS (Rowntree & Co., 1978); AGE OF DINOSAURS (George Basset & Co., 1979); PREHISTORIC MONSTERS AND THE PRESENT (Kellogg Co. of Great Britain, 1985).