Camarasaurus

Camarasaurus is a sauropod or long-necked dinosaur. Its teeth show that it was an herbivore, or plant-eater. Our Camarasaurus specimen has a scapula or shoulder blade that is 3 1/2 feet long, it could have weighed over 20 tons. Our Camarasaurus is approximately 50% real bone; the rest are plastic replicas from other specimens. The specimen came from the Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry.

The name refers to the hollow chambers in its vertebrae. It was the most common sauropod in the Morrison Formation throughout the Western US. The abundant remains suggest that Camarasaurus may have traveled in herds or family groups for protection against packs of Allosaurus.

Our pelvis is a cast from a specimen collected from the Cleveland-Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry. It shows parallel gouges from the teeth of a scavanger, possibly Allosaurus.

The skull of Camarasaurus was short and deep, its nostrils were located in the large opening atop the snout.

It was first found in 1877 when parts of a skeleton were discovered in Colorado by Oramel W. Lucas. The bones were shipped to Edward Drinker Cope in Philadelphia and named by him later that year. A nearly complete skeleton of a juvenile was excavated by the Carnegie Museum at Dinosaur National Monument.