

Roster Book #0.5-D Version 1.0
Digest of Dinosaurs and Dangerous Prehistoric Animals
Version 1.1

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I really appreciate any user feedback. If you noticed any errors, or have questions or comments about these statistics, please let me know by sending a clearly labeled (i.e. - won't be mistaken for Spam) e-mail to: MSHAGLibrarian@wmconnect.com.

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Summary & Description:

This Roster Book covers dinosaurs and other prehistoric animals, such as the Pterosaurs, Sailed Lizards, Ichthyosaurs, and Plesiosaurs. There are even entries for early man. Every effort has been made to make these entries as historically and scientifically accurate as possible, but since so much of archaeology is pure speculation, and the methods of gathering estimates can be quite flawed at times, it will probably be necessary to update this document several times. In many cases sources carried such divergent data that an average or estimate had to be made for the purposes of this document. Additionally, though I have tried to maintain as much realism as possible (consequently, these entries

may differ greatly from portrayals in popular media) in some cases I took a few liberties with physics in order to make the creatures more useful to the game world.

You should keep in mind that even though these entries are all in one roster book, they did not necessarily live during the same time period. The “Prehistoric Era” was a pretty big chunk of time – this Roster Book alone covers more than 245 million years worth of animal evolution (the earth itself is over four billion years old). Almost all of the listed species are presumed to be extinct; however some species that were thought to be extinct have recently been rediscovered after millions of years. The coelacanth, for example, was rediscovered in 1938 and a second specimen was found in 1952.

The Land Before Time

Because these creatures are separated from modern times by such a great span of years, it is necessary to create an inventive solution to explain why these dinosaurs are still around. Common plot hooks for campaigns with prehistoric creatures include time travel, a lost world, or genetic engineering.

- In a time travel scenario, a character may travel through time to end up stranded in a prehistoric world. Alternately, a prehistoric creature may be brought forth from the past.

Example: The popular 80s TV series *Land of the Lost* was about a family that inadvertently became trapped in prehistoric times.

Example: In the 2002 video game *Freedom Force*, the villainous TimeMaster brings dinosaurs out of the past to combat the heroes.

- In a lost world scenario, a character stumbles across an island, jungle, or other isolated area that is inhabited by animals thought to be extinct.

Example: In Sir Arthur Conan Doyle’s *The Lost World*, explorers discover a plateau full of dinosaurs and prehistoric peoples hidden within the untamed wilds of the Amazon jungle.

Example: In the 1933 movie *King Kong*, a man tracks down Skull Island, a mysterious island rumored to be full of dinosaurs and a giant ape.

- In a genetic engineering scenario, humans have either willfully restored an extinct species or accidentally mutated a more modern one, in essence, bringing prehistoric animals into a modern world.

Example: In Michael Crichton’s *Jurassic Park*, scientists make hybrid clones from the incomplete DNA of dinosaurs.

Example: In Toho Studios’ *Godzilla* movies, a species of dinosaur or lizard (depending on the version) is mutated into a gigantic monster by the radiation from nuclear bomb tests.

New Materials

These optional new materials were added to better reflect the alternatives that a campaign setting using them has to offer. Some characters are simply not intended to be a player character (PC), and the addition of callings for Non-Player Characters (NPCs) reflects that.

New Calling: Civilian - The character is a civilian – just your average human being. Most civilians only care about their own little world, so they won't respond to events that don't affect them personally in some way. Civilians only rarely venture into the realm of heroes and villains – they tend to simply live their own lives.

New Calling: Critter - The character is an animal and behaves like an animal. It cares about food, shelter, competition, and possibly its mate or offspring. It does not care about human concerns (money, politics, relationships, etc.) and shows no interest in much of anything other than its own continued survival.

New Hindrance: Prehistoric - The character is from a time before civilization began. Advanced technologies (anything after the advent of electricity, say) would confuse – or possibly terrify – the character. Even seemingly simple things like modern language or writing may confuse the character. While by no means slow or stupid, these characters have 0 Intellect for operating any out-of-era technology. Also, if anyone uses advanced technologies in front of the character, that character reacts as if the technology user had the Monstrous Hindrance. If the hero succeeds in convincing the prehistoric character not to flee, however, the character may treat the hero like a deity.

Reading an Entry

The entries listed are my own version of a shorthand roster book entry. I have remained true to the original shorthand style as much as possible, but have made some improvements to make them more intuitive and user-friendly. Below is a breakdown of how to read these entries.

Name¹ (Other Names)²

Calling: Civilian³ Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (10)⁴ Hindrances: None⁵

Strength 4X⁶ (), Agility 4X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 4X (⁷)

Powers:⁸ None

Description:⁹ The creature stands x feet tall, weighs x tons, and spends most of its time resting.

- 1) The common name or codename for the character. For example: Wolf.
- 2) Other names the character is known as, including its scientific nomenclature (ex: *Canis lupus*).
- 3) The character's calling. Characters may have any calling, but NPCs usually have either Civilian or Creature.
- 4) The character's Edge, Hand Size, and Health. Please note that some dinosaurs will have a higher health score than they would normally have with a 0 Edge. This is because dinosaurs' large bodies could absorb a lot of damage, but don't deserve the corresponding Edge score.
- 5) The character's Hindrances, if it has any. Creatures usually have the Monstrous hindrance.
- 6) The character's four primary Abilities – Strength, Agility, Intellect, and Willpower – are listed and color coded for easier identification.
- 7) The character's skills are listed in parentheses after the corresponding Ability score.
- 8) The Powers section lists any powers the character has. Dinosaurs often have racial traits, such as Body Armor, Teeth, Claws, or a Tail.
- 9) A text description of the character. This is a sort of a real-world look at the character, similar to what you might find in a textbook, encyclopedia, or dictionary.

Groups of Major Importance

Ceratopsia

The Ceratopsia - or horned-faced dinosaurs – are probably best summarized by Triceratops. Ceratopsia are categorized by a number of horns protruding from their faces, and most had large, bony plates, called frills. The frill extended from the back of the head and protected the back of the neck – an area that would otherwise be very vulnerable.

Early Mammals

The earliest mammals were mostly rodent-sized creatures, but eventually they evolved into more intimidating beasts (like the massive mammoth and the nimble, intelligent primates) that would eventually rule the world.

Early Humans

Early Humans is something of a misnomer, because humans – that is to say *Homo sapiens* – have only been around for about one hundred and thirty thousand years. What we think of as Humans – that is to say “modern man” – has been around for an even shorter period of time. Modern humans as we know them have been around for only about forty thousand years. The earliest cultures started only seven to ten thousand years ago, making civilized man even more recent. Humans only began developing advanced technologies within the last hundred years or so. While that may seem like quite a long time, think of it this way: humanoid beings began their evolution over five million years ago.

Early Elephants

Early Elephants included the giant creatures known as mammoths, mastodons, mastodonts, and elephants.

Early Reptiles

The early reptiles were often as fearsome as their dinosaur cousins. Sometimes people have even confused the two, though recent research suggests that dinosaurs were more birdlike than reptilian.

Ichthyosaurs

Ichthyosaurs were carnivorous fish-like reptiles that filled the oceans in the time of the dinosaurs. They ranged in size from 3 feet in smaller species to up to 50 feet in the largest ones. Their body design was similar to a dolphin, with a long sleek body, elongated snout and large round eyes; however they had a vertical tail fin like a shark.

Plesiosaurs

Plesiosaurs were large, carnivorous reptiles that filled the oceans in the time of the dinosaurs. While all species of plesiosaur were relatively large, some were incredibly massive, reaching lengths of over 50 feet. Two major types of plesiosaur existed, one with a long neck and relatively small head, and the other with a short neck and a large head. In some species the large head could account for as much as one-fourth of the animal's total length. The limbs of plesiosaurs were like flippers and the tail was short.

Pterosauria

Pterosaurs were not dinosaurs at all, but rather large, winged lizards that were the dinosaurs' distant cousins. There were a variety of species of pterosaurs, and little difference between them, save for size. Some species were as small as a crow - having a 4 inch body and a 7 inch wingspan - while others grew as large as a Cessna airplane - having a 12-foot body and a wingspan of over 20 feet. Most pterosaurs, however, were about 4 feet tall (not counting the long tail that some species had) and had a wingspan of roughly 7 feet.

Sauropoda (Sauropods, Long-necked dinosaurs)

Sauropods are large, four-legged, plant eating dinosaurs. Their long necks, long tails, giant bodies and tiny heads make them easily recognizable. While sauropods come in many different sizes, all of them had the same basic shape, with thick legs, a massive body, and long thin necks and tails. Some species are taller and lighter, some shorter and heavier, but the Brontosaurus is a good exemplar.

Stegosauria

The Stegosauria – or roofed reptiles – are called such because of the large scaly or bony protrusions on their backs. These may have served a variety of purposes, from regulating temperature to providing defense.

Theropods

Theropods were the bird-hipped predatory dinosaurs, broken into many smaller categories based upon size, body shape, and evolutionary lineage. Theropods include many of the biggest, strongest meat-eaters ever to walk the earth.

Carnosaurs

Carnosaurs consisted of the large, solitary meat-eating dinosaurs of a similar design to Allosaurus. These creatures were bipedal, and looked similar to Tyrannosaurs, but for various reasons are evolutionarily divergent from that family. Carnosaurs included the member of the Allosaurus family, as well as various other large Theropods, such as Carcharodontosaurus, Giganotosaurus, and Carnosaurus.

Dromaeosaurs

Dromaeosaurs were fast, intelligent, and vicious pack hunters characterized by large, heavily muscled legs built for great running speed, and a retractable sickle-shaped claw on one toe of each foot. Thanks to the Jurassic Park series of books and movies, the Velociraptor is probably the most famous of these dinosaurs.

Spinosaurus

Spinosaurus consisted of the large, semi-aquatic dinosaurs of a similar design to Spinosaurus. Spinosaurus were bipedal, and of moderate speed on land. In the water, however, the Spinosaurus' long tails and spine-sailed backs made them excellent swimmers. Spinosaurus fed mainly on fish, though they could take down small game on land if the opportunity presented itself.

Tyrannosaurs

Tyrannosaurs consisted of the large, solitary meat-eating dinosaurs of a similar

design to Tyrannosaurus. These creatures were bipedal, but not nearly as fast as the raptors. They also were not as intelligent as raptors, though they were the most intelligent species among large dinosaurs. These shortcomings, however, didn't make them any less efficient as a predator.

Albertosaurus (Gorgosaurus)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 17

Strength 14X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Teeth +5

Description: Albertosaurus was similar in shape to Tyrannosaurus Rex, but reached only twenty-six feet in length. It was very heavily built for so small an animal, reaching three-and-a-half tons in weight. It lived in the same areas, during the same time period, and ate many of the same animals as did the Tyrannosaurus. The Albertosaurus may have even scavenged from Tyrannosaurus kills, eating the leftovers from such large animals as the Apatosaurus, which it probably could not have killed itself.

Allosaurus (Allosaurus fragilis)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 17

Strength 15X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Teeth +6

Description: Allosaurus fragilis is the best known type of the two major types of Allosaurus. Allosaurus was extremely similar in body shape to Tyrannosaurus Rex, but reached only thirty-five to forty feet in length; approximately eighteen feet in height; and was lightly built, weighing up to two-and-a-half tons. Allosaurus was around during the late Jurassic era.

Allosaurus Maximus (Allosaurus maximus)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 16X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Blending 2 (Limit: Darkness Only), Enhanced Senses 2 (Limit: Infravision Only), Teeth +7

Description: Allosaurus maximus was almost identical in size and shape to Tyrannosaurus Rex. However, Allosaurus maximus was adapted mainly as a nocturnal hunter. It had excellent low-light vision to spot prey in the dark and pitch-black skin to avoid being seen at night.

Ankylosaurus (Ankylosaurus)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 12X (), Agility 3X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Additional Limb 16 (Limit: Non-Prehensile - Can only be used to make a club-like attack., Club +6), Body Armor +10

Description: Ankylosaurus was a giant herbivorous dinosaur that was quite literally built like a tank. About the size of a bulldozer its back was covered with thick armored plates that could easily withstand gunfire, and even its legs and underbelly were made of thick leather-like skin far thicker than an elephant's. To further discourage would-be predators, the Ankylosaurus had a tail that packed quite a punch. The tail alone weighed more than a ton, and ended with a thick knob of fused bone; a full-force strike could shatter even dinosaur bones (usually legs or ribs).

Australopithecine Man (Australopithecus)

Calling: Civilian Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (10)

Strength 4D (Climbing), Agility 5X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 5D (Survival)

Powers: None

Description: Australopithecine man consists of several types of early man:

Australopithecus afarensis, *Australopithecus anamensis*, *Australopithecus robustus*, and *Australopithecus Africanus*; among others. Early man was not the race of hulking brutes that many people think of as “cavemen.” Australopithecine man was actually slightly smaller than modern man (three to four feet for females, up to five feet for males), but their active lifestyle makes them exceptional physical specimens. Additionally, though their limited technology makes them seem primitive, they are just as intelligent, on the average, as modern man.

Brachiosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (30)

Strength 22X (), Agility 1X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Body Armor +3, Resistance +5 to Kinetics

Description: The Brachiosaurus was shaped somewhat stockier than other sauropods, but is the tallest known dinosaur, standing just over four stories (over forty feet) tall.

Reaching lengths of seventy-five to eighty feet, Brachiosaurus is about the same length as the Brontosaurus, but shaped much differently. The Brachiosaurus has longer legs, and disproportionately long front legs, making it stand taller. It is also much heavier, weighing as much as eighty-five tons, making it the heaviest known dinosaur. (Partial skeletons of other species have been estimated to weigh more, but no other complete skeletons exist that are larger.) Brachiosaurus, like most Sauropods, had incredibly hard and thick skin to protect it from predators.

Brontosaurus (Apatosaurus)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (30) Hindrances: Bruiser (with tail)

Strength 20X (), Agility 1X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Additional Limb 18 (Limit: Non-Prehensile - Can only be used to make a club-like attack.), Body Armor +3, Resistance +5 to Kinetics

Description: Brontosaurus is probably the best known sauropod and one of a few universally known dinosaurs. It is arguably the most popular (and widely known) dinosaur, second only to the Tyrannosaurus Rex. It was first named Apatosaurus (Deceptive Lizard), but the name Brontosaurus (Thunder Lizard) was the name that gained popularity among the masses. The adult Brontosaurus was an immense dinosaur, growing up to eighty feet long and weighing as much as thirty to thirty-five tons (that's as much as five or six African Elephants). They earned the name Thunder lizard because they were so heavy that the ground would have trembled with each step, making a sound like thunder. The Brontosaurus had a thick, stiff tail used to maintain balance, but recent theories suggest that it could also be used to strike an enemy. If threatened by a meat-eating dinosaur, it could use its heavy tail as a club to beat away the attacker. The Brontosaurus tail could be tremendously powerful, but was unfortunately rather slow. The tail could strike with the force of a battering ram; think of it as a two-ton baseball bat.

Carcharodontosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 16X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Teeth +6

Description: Carcharodontosaurus was similar in body design to the Tyrannosaurus, but was somewhat shorter and stockier. It stood only about twelve feet tall, weighed about six or seven tons, and was relatively long reaching lengths of up to forty-three feet. It derives its name – which means “shark-toothed lizard” – from its teeth, which were triangular and serrated, much like a shark’s. These teeth lacked the strength to make crushing bite attacks the way most Theropods did. Carcharodontosaurus had a very unique method of overcoming prey: it would make quick striking attacks, ripping the flesh, and then following the prey at a distance until it succumbed to blood loss.

Crocodile , Prehistoric

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25) Hindrance: Monstrous

Strength 17X (), Agility 4X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Body Armor +4, Teeth +7

Equipment: None.

Description: The prehistoric crocodile was very similar to the modern crocodile, save that it was much, much larger. Many specimens of the time reached lengths of over thirty feet.

Cro-Magnon Man (Homo sapiens sapiens)

Calling: Civilian Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (10)

Strength 4X (), Agility 4X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 5D (Survival)

Powers: None

Description: These “cavemen” actually had a fairly complex culture. They had mastered the use of tools, as well as the concepts of art and religion. They wore fitted clothes and ornamental jewelry, and decorated their homes with cave paintings. Cro-Magnon man looked very much like modern man, save for a somewhat higher forehead and a more defined chin.

Deinonychus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 17

Strength 8X (), Agility 7X (), Intellect 2X (), Willpower 1X ()

Powers: Claws +4, Leaping 1, Lightning Speed 3, Teeth +3

Description: For a long while, Deinonychus was the largest and most ferocious of the known Deinonychosauria, and is the source of the group’s name. It was roughly man-sized and was bipedal: about ten to thirteen feet long from snout to tail, standing roughly five to six feet high, and weighing about one-hundred-and-fifty pounds.

Dilophosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 12D (Natural Weapons), Agility 6X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 2X ()

Powers: Claws +3, Teeth +2

Description: Dilophosaurus was a medium-sized theropod characterized by having two

crests on its head. It was eight feet tall and twenty feet long, on average.

Dilophosaurus – Jurassic Park Edition

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 8D (Natural Weapons), Agility 8X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 2X ()

Powers: Claws +1, Lightning Speed 4, Poison 10 (Blinding/Paralytic; Stunt: Poison Spray), Teeth +2

Description: Dilophosaurus as represented in the movie Jurassic Park was about one-half the size of its real-life counterpart, at three feet tall and ten feet long. Though a bit smaller, it did have a few bonuses to make up for it. It had a retractable frill like a frilled lizard, which it could shake, making a rattling sound like a rattlesnake used to attract the attention of its victims. It could also spit a thick, mucous-like venom that caused blinding and paralysis in its prey.

Diplodocus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (30)

Strength 18X (), Agility 2X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Additional Limb 16 (Limit: Non-Prehensile - Can only be used to make a whip-like attack. Stunt: Contingent Attack), Body Armor +6

Description: Diplodocus was proportionally thinner than most other sauropods. It could reach lengths of over ninety feet long, but weighed only twelve tons, making it much slimmer than the shorter Brontosaurus. The Diplodocus had a longer, thinner neck but the biggest difference could be found in the tail. The Brontosaurus had a thick, stiff tail used to maintain balance, but the Diplodocus had a thin, pliable tail that could more easily be used as a defensive weapon. If threatened by a meat-eating dinosaur, the Diplodocus could use its tail as a whip to beat away the attacker. The Diplodocus tail could be deceptively fast and was also surprisingly strong. The tail could strike a number of powerful blows in rapid succession, stunning or killing a would-be attacker.

Early Elephants (Mammoth, Mastodon)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 15X (), Agility 3X (), Intellect 3X (), Willpower 3X ()

Powers: Horns +4

Description: The elephant's Ice Age ancestors – most famously the Woolly Mammoth – were not altogether different than modern elephants, except that they were slightly larger and slightly less intelligent, on the average.

Giganotosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 16X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Claws +3, Teeth +7

Description: Giganotosaurus was dubbed the largest predator ever to have lived, supplanting the T-Rex for that title. Unfortunately, this pronouncement was based upon estimates of incomplete skeletons and proved to be a bit premature. At best, the largest specimens are now estimated to be an equal match in size for the largest T-Rex specimens, though no complete Giganotosaurus skeleton has been found to verify these

estimates. The Giganotosaurus is estimated to have stood twenty to twenty-five feet tall, weighed seven to eight tons, and reached lengths of up to forty-three feet. The Giganotosaurus had a more upright posture than the T-Rex, making it stand taller by comparison, and this heightened vantage point allowed it to see slightly farther. Ironically, the placement of the hips gave it a slightly shorter stride, making it a slower runner.

Neanderthals (Neandertals, *Homo Neanderthalensis*)

Calling: Civilian Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (10)

Strength 7X (), Agility 5X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 5C (Survival, Tracking)

Powers: None

Description: Neanderthal man was once thought to have been a bunch of hunched-over, knuckle-dragging simpletons, but it turns out that the specimen that these pronouncements were based upon was merely arthritic and elderly, and the skeleton was improperly reconstructed. On average, this branch of humanity was slightly smaller, but stronger than modern man, and its larger cranial capacity means that they were at least as smart as modern man. Neanderthals would have looked quite a lot like modern man, save that they had relatively larger heads and a larger nose.

Protoceratops

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 7X (), Agility 4X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Body Armor +2, Horns +2

Description: Protoceratops was one of the smaller Ceratopsia, coming in at just over six feet long. It was a herbivore, though not defenseless; it had a horn on its nose and a frilly plate covering its neck. It was a favorite prey of the Velociraptor, and one of the most famous archaeological treasures is of these two beasts locked in mortal combat.

Pteranodon

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 6X (), Agility 7X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 1X ()

Powers: Flight 4

Description: Pteranodon is probably the best known flying reptile, although it is in fact confused with the much smaller Pterodactyl. The picture that most people have in mind of a pterodactyl (a huge, long-necked, sharp-toothed flying reptile) was actually the Pteranodon. Unlike most other pterosaurs, this more evolved species was capable of true flight, i.e. it could flap its wings to create lift and did not rely on gliding.

Pterodactyl

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 4X (), Agility 8X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 1X ()

Powers: Flight 4 (Limit: Gliding Only)

Description: Pterodactyl is the name commonly given to all flying lizards by laymen; however, there are some minor differences. Pterodactyl wings were not strong enough to generate lift, only to glide. Also, their jaws were toothless and hard, much like a bird's beak.

Pterosaur

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 3-7X (), Agility 5-8X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 1X ()

Powers: Flight 3-5 (Limit: Gliding Only)

Description: Pterosaur is a generic term for any of the winged lizards of the prehistoric eras. They came in many sizes, but only one shape. Some had long, thin tails, and others had shorter ones.

Saber-toothed Cheetah (*Homotherium*)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10 Hindrance: Monstrous

Strength 11X (), Agility 10X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 3D (Tracking)

Powers: Claws +3, Leaping 4, Lightning Speed 3, Teeth +4

Description: Homotherium was somewhat smaller than its more famous cousin, and its teeth were not nearly as long. However, it was also much faster, able to track and chase down prey that would have escaped from most ambush predators.

Saber-toothed Tiger (*Smilodon*)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10 Hindrance: Monstrous

Strength 13X (), Agility 10X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 3D (Tracking)

Powers: Claws +3, Leaping 4, Teeth +6

Description: Smilodon was one of the largest and most ferocious big cats ever to exist. Its large, powerful body made it a fierce ambush predator that could take down even the largest of prey. Its large, saber-like teeth could reach up to eighteen inches in length.

Spinosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 17

Strength 15X (), Agility 7X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Lightning Speed 4 (Limit: Swimming Only), Teeth +3

Description: Spinosaurus was the largest of the semi-aquatic Theropods known as spinosaurs, and the animal from which they draw their name. Spinosaurus size estimates vary widely, and are based mostly upon fragments. It is generally agreed that it was quite long, reaching lengths of forty to seventy feet; and was as tall as many other large carnivores, standing at up to twenty feet tall; but weight estimates are all over the charts ranging from four to thirty-two tons. This isn't surprising, since these estimates are made on nothing more than a few teeth or vertebrae.

Spinosaurus had a large sail-like structure on its back, formed of spiny protrusions with skin stretched between them and this is where it got its name. The Spinosaurus was primarily an aquatic hunter, catching and eating fish with its long, slender jaws filled with cone-shaped teeth. Though it may have occasionally scavenged on land, it was not an active hunter out of the water. The fragile jaw, vulnerable spine-sail, and comparatively slight build made Spinosaurus a poor match for its land-based contemporaries, despite its size. If challenged, it may have avoided them by taking to the water, where they could not follow.

Stegosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 12X (), Agility 3X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Additional Limb 14 (Limit: Non-Prehensile - Can only be used to make a club-like attack.), Body Armor +3 (From its thick skin.), Resistance +7 to Kinetics (Limit: Only affects attacks against its armored back.), Quills +8 (Unique Limit/Trait: Has 4 one-foot-long spikes at the end of the tail used for attacking its predators.)

Description: Stegosaurus is a pretty well known dinosaur and as the name would suggest a fine representative of the Stegosauria family of dinosaurs. Stegosaurus was characterized by large, upright, diamond-shaped plates running along its spine, and four massive foot-long spikes on its tail. Despite its deadly arsenal, these were relatively peaceful herbivores, and these weapons were used mainly for defense.

Stenonychosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 6D (Natural Weapons), Agility 8X (), Intellect 2X (), Willpower 2X ()

Powers: Claws +3, Leaping 1, Lightning Speed 3, Teeth +2

Description: Stenonychosaurus was similar in build to the much larger Deinonychus, but more similar in size to the slightly smaller Velociraptor. It reached about six feet in length and stood about five feet high. Stenonychosaurus had a disproportionately large brain cavity, leading scientists to believe that it was probably the smartest dinosaur ever to live.

Torosaurus

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 25

Strength 14X (), Agility 2X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Body Armor +4, Horns +6

Description: Torosaurus was nearly as large as Triceratops, at twenty-five feet in length. It, too, had three horns in a similar pattern to the Triceratops, but the Torosaurus had smaller horns than its famous cousin.

Triceratops

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 15X (), Agility 2X (), Intellect 0X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Body Armor +4, Horns +8

Description: Triceratops is easily the best-known Ceratopsia ('horned faced dinosaur'), and is classified by the three massive horns on its face. Thirty feet long and built like a bulldozer, the Triceratops would have been a tough kill for any meat-eater.

Tyrannosaurus (Tyrannosaurus Rex)

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (25)

Strength 16X (), Agility 6X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 0X ()

Powers: Enhanced Senses (Smell) 17, Enhanced Senses (Vision) 2 (Binocular Vision), Teeth +8

Description: Tyrannosaurus Rex is the best known dinosaur of all time, and ironically one of the best liked. Its name means "Tyrant Lizard King" and it lives up to its name with a vengeance. This ferocious meat eater could reach lengths of around fifty feet,

heights of up twenty feet, and weights of up to eight tons, making it easily one of the biggest predators ever to walk the earth. Other dinosaurs have compared in one or two of the three categories (height, weight, length), but none have come close to matching all three. It is undeniably the largest land predator we know of, since its size has been verified by complete specimens, unlike the other species (Carcharodontosaurus, Giganotosaurus, Spinosaurus) staking a claim to the title.

While by no means a mental giant, it was the smartest of the large predators, having roughly twice the intelligence of any other large Theropod (though still only about that of a modern-day opossum). This increased intelligence allowed it to take advantage of its incredible olfactory capabilities, and gave it improved vision. It had a large, powerful mouth: its jaws were about five feet long with unique seven-inch teeth that were roughly the size and shape of a banana. The teeth were both curved and serrated, and were also unusually strong and thick, making them equally capable of slicing flesh or crushing bone. It possessed what was quite possibly the most powerful bite of any creature throughout history; by some estimates it could chomp through a half-inch steel plate (in other words: tank armor) with little difficulty. In short, the T-Rex could eat just about anything it set its mind to.

Upright Man (*Homo erectus*)

Calling: Civilian Edge 0, Hand Size 2 (10)

Strength 4X (), Agility 4X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 5D (Survival)

Powers: None

Description: *Homo erectus* was one of the most advanced branches of early man. Many discoveries and behaviors commonly associated with modern man were developed by *Homo erectus*, including organized hunting, fire, shaped tools, and permanent/semi-permanent homes. Upright man looked very much like modern man, except for a slightly rounder skull.

Utahraptor

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 17

Strength 12X (), Agility 7X (), Intellect 2X (), Willpower 1X ()

Powers: Claws +5, Leaping 1, Lightning Speed 3, Teeth +4

Description: At the time of filming, Jurassic Park had no historical reference for its monstrous dinosaurs, so it cobbled together traits from Velociraptor and Deinonychus and exaggerated them to make a “Velociraptor” capable of going toe-to-toe with human opponents. Ironically, shortly thereafter a news species (dubbed Utahraptor) was discovered that was almost exactly the size and shape Jurassic Park was looking for. Though not nearly as fast or smart as the “Velociraptors” in Jurassic Park, Utahraptor would have looked very similar, physically. It would have stood about six to seven feet tall, weighed around one-hundred-and-eighty pounds, and would have been about fourteen to sixteen feet from snout to tail. This makes the Utahraptor the largest Dromaeosaur on record, unseating the previous record holder, Deinonychus.

Velociraptor

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 4D (Natural Weapons), Agility 8X (), Intellect 1X (), Willpower 2X ()

Powers: Claws +2, Leaping 1, Lightning Speed 4, Teeth +2

Description: Velociraptor was similar to Deinonychus, albeit much smaller. It reached about 6 feet in length, but stood only two to three feet high, and weighed only thirty to thirty-five pounds. Save for an extremely long tail, the Velociraptor was about the same size as a large turkey. Its smaller size did have one advantage, however, and that was more speed. Its wing-like arms were adapted to provide it with balance and precise cornering when on the run. As its name would suggest, Velociraptor was most probably the fastest dinosaur ever to live.

Velociraptors were pack hunters, hunting prey in small groups of two to four. Contrary to early popular opinion, recent study shows that the large retractable claw on each foot lacked the strength and sharpness to be used as a scythe. It was probably used to poke a hole in prey, particular in the throat, which houses the windpipe and several major arteries; a hole in either would cause a quick death.

Velociraptor – Jurassic Park Edition

Calling: Critter Edge 0, Health 10

Strength 12D (Natural Weapons), Agility 8X (), Intellect 4X (), Willpower 4X ()

Powers: Claws +4, Leaping 2, Lightning Speed 4, Teeth +3

Description: Velociraptors, as portrayed in Jurassic Park, were extremely exaggerated from what a real specimen would have been like. The Jurassic Park raptors stood roughly five to six feet high, were about sixteen feet long, could run at sixty miles per hour, and leap about twelve feet straight up from a standing position. To complete the package these vicious pack hunters were given humanoid intelligence.