

斑斓阅读 · 外研社英汉双语百科书系

# 恐龙探秘

## Dinosaurs

A Very Short Introduction

David Norman 著

史立群 译

外语教学与研究出版社

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# Contents

List of illustrations   vii

Introduction   1

1   Dinosaurs in perspective   10

2   Dinosaur renaissance   44

3   New light on *Iguanodon*   55

4   Unravelling the genealogy of dinosaurs   85

5   Dinosaurs and warm blood   106

6   What if . . . birds *are* dinosaurs?   122

7   Dinosaur research: observation and deduction   133

8   The future of research on the past   160

Further reading   167

Index   169

# 目录

图目 x

绪论 179

第一章 恐龙大观 187

第二章 恐龙复兴 219

第三章 禽龙新知 230

第四章 恐龙系谱解析 257

第五章 恐龙和热血 276

第六章 如果鸟类是恐龙会怎么样? 291

第七章 恐龙研究：观察和推断 301

第八章 对过去进行研究的前景 325

# List of illustrations

- |   |  |    |    |   |    |
|---|--|----|----|---|----|
| 1 | Professor Richard Owen   | 2  | 6  | First <i>Iguanodon</i> bone ever collected            | 20 |
|   | The Wellcome Library, London   |    |    | © The Natural History Museum, London                  |    |
| 2 | Crystal Palace dinosaurs, drawing and photo  | 4  | 7  | <i>Iguanodon</i> tooth                                | 23 |
|   | Photo © David Norman   |    |    | © The Natural History Museum, London                  |    |
| 3 | Comparison of Griffin and <i>Protoceratops</i>   | 6  | 8  | 'Mantel-piece' skeleton                               | 25 |
|   | From Adrienne Mayor, <i>The First Fossil Hunters</i> (Princeton University Press, 2000). Drawings by Ed Heck |    |    | © David Norman  |    |
| 4 | Geological timescale   | 12 | 9  | Mantell's sketch reconstructing <i>Iguanodon</i>      | 26 |
|   | From David Norman, <i>Dinosaur!</i> (Boxtree, 1991)  |    |    | © The Natural History Museum, London                  |    |
| 5 | <i>Herrerasaurus</i>   | 15 | 10 | Owen's reconstruction of <i>Megalosaurus</i>          | 27 |
|   | © John Sibbick   |    |    | © The Natural History Museum, London                  |    |
|   |  |    | 11 | Louis Dollo   | 31 |
|   |  |    |    | Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels |    |



12	Drawing of an <i>Iguanodon</i> skeleton © David Norman	32	20	Lavalette's drawing of an <i>Iguanodon</i> skeleton Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels	59
13	<i>Archaeopteryx</i> specimen Natural History Museum, Berlin. © Louie Psihoyos/Corbis	34	21	<i>Iguanodon's</i> hands © John Sibbick	64
14	<i>Compsognathus</i> skeleton © The Natural History Museum, London	35	22	New reconstruction of <i>Iguanodon</i> © John Sibbick	66
15	<i>Iguanodon</i> being reconstructed Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels	37	23	<i>Iguanodon</i> skin impression © David Norman	70
16	<i>Deinonychus</i> and <i>Archaeopteryx</i> skeletons © Gregory S. Paul	45	24	Dinosaur muscle reconstruction © John Sibbick	72
17	Clavicles of theropod dinosaurs, <i>Archaeopteryx</i> , and modern birds © Ed Heck	54	25	<i>Iguanodon</i> natural cast of brain cavity © David Norman	74
18	Geological section of the Bernissart mine Redrawn from E. Casier	57	26	<i>Iguanodon</i> skull © David Norman	78
19	Plan diagram of an excavated <i>Iguanodon</i> skeleton from Bernissart Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels	58	27	<i>Iguanodon</i> teeth and jaws © David Nicholls	82
			28	Dinosaur cladogram	90
			29	<i>Deinonychus</i> © John Sibbick	93

30	Triassic saurischians	94	35	Dinosaur tracks	135
	From David Norman, <i>Dinosaur!</i>			From David Norman <i>Dinosaur!</i>	
	(Boxtree, 1991)			(Boxtree, 1991)	
31	Jurassic dinosaurs	95	36	Septic fossilized dinosaur shin bones	142
	From David Norman, <i>Dinosaur!</i>			Reproduced courtesy of the	
	(Boxtree, 1991)			Museum of Victoria, Melbourne	
32	Changing continents	100	37	The fake ' <i>Archaeoraptor</i> '	150
	From David Norman, <i>Dinosaur!</i>			Courtesy of Timothy Rowe	
	(Boxtree, 1991)				
33	Bird air sacs and lungs	113	38	3D finite element image of <i>Allosaurus</i> skull	154
	© David Norman			Courtesy of Emily Rayfield	
34	Drawing of <i>Archaeopteryx</i>	125			
	© John Sibbick				

# 图目

图 1. 理查德·欧文教授	180	图 12. 禽龙骨架的素描图	208
图 2. 水晶宫恐龙模型的素描图及照片	182	图 13. 始祖鸟标本	210
图 3. 狮身鹰面兽与原角龙的比较	184	图 14. 美颌龙骨架	211
图 4. 地质年代表	190	图 15. 正被复原的禽龙	213
图 5. 黑瑞拉龙	192	图 16. 恐爪龙和始祖鸟骨架	220
图 6. 第一件被收集的禽龙骨骼	197	图 17. 兽脚亚目恐龙、始祖鸟以及现代鸟类的锁骨	228
图 7. 禽龙牙齿	199	图 18. 贝尼萨尔煤矿地质剖面	232
图 8. “曼特尔标本”骨架	201	图 19. 一具采自贝尼萨尔的禽龙骨架的平面图	233
图 9. 曼特尔的禽龙复原素描图	202	图 20. 拉瓦莱特绘制的禽龙骨架	234
图 10. 欧文的巨齿龙复原图	203	图 21. 禽龙的手	238
图 11. 路易斯·道罗	207		

图 22. 新的禽龙复原图	240	图 31. 侏罗纪恐龙	267
图 23. 禽龙皮肤印痕	244	图 32. 变化的大陆	271
图 24. 恐龙的肌肉复原	245	图 33. 鸟类的气囊和肺部	282
图 25. 禽龙天然颅腔铸模化石	248	图 34. 始祖鸟的复原图	294
图 26. 禽龙的头骨	251	图 35. 恐龙足迹	303
图 27. 禽龙的牙齿和颌骨	253	图 36. 脓毒性的恐龙胫部骨骼化石	309
图 28. 恐龙的进化分枝图	261	图 37. 伪造的“古盗鸟”	317
图 29. 恐爪龙	264	图 38. 异龙头骨三维有限元图	320
图 30. 三叠纪的蜥臀目恐龙	266		

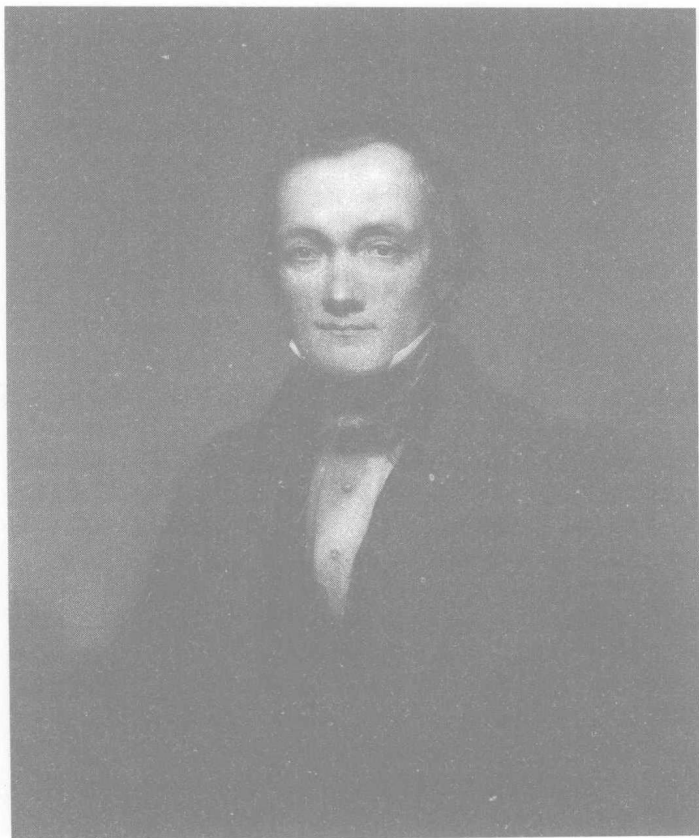
# Introduction

## Dinosaurs: facts and fiction

Dinosaurs were 'borne' officially in 1842 as a result of some truly brilliant and intuitive detective work by the British anatomist Richard Owen (Figure 1), whose work had concentrated upon the unique nature of some extinct British fossil reptiles.

At the time of Owen's review, he was working on a surprisingly meagre collection of fossil bones and teeth that had been discovered up to that time and were scattered around the British Isles. Although the birth of dinosaurs was relatively inauspicious (first appearing as an afterthought in the published report of the 11th meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science), they were soon to become the centre of worldwide attention. The reason for this was simple. Owen worked in London, at the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons, at a time when the British Empire was probably at its greatest extent. To celebrate such influence and achievement, the Great Exhibition of 1851 was devised. To house this event a huge temporary exhibition hall (Joseph Paxton's steel and glass 'Crystal Palace') was built on Hyde Park in central London.

Rather than destroy the wonderful exhibition hall *at the end of 1851* it was moved to a permanent site at the London suburb of



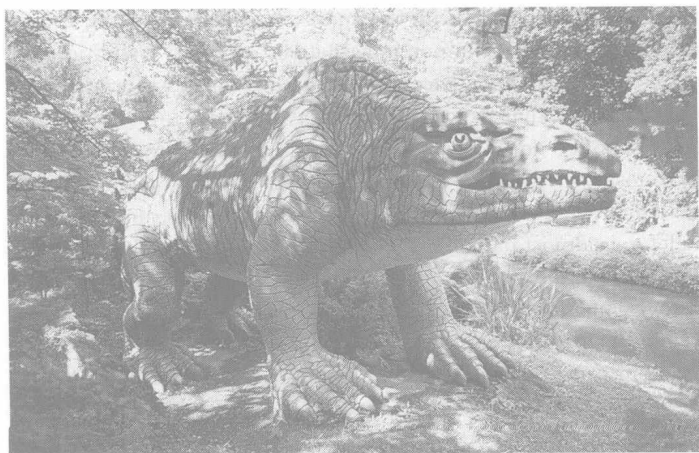
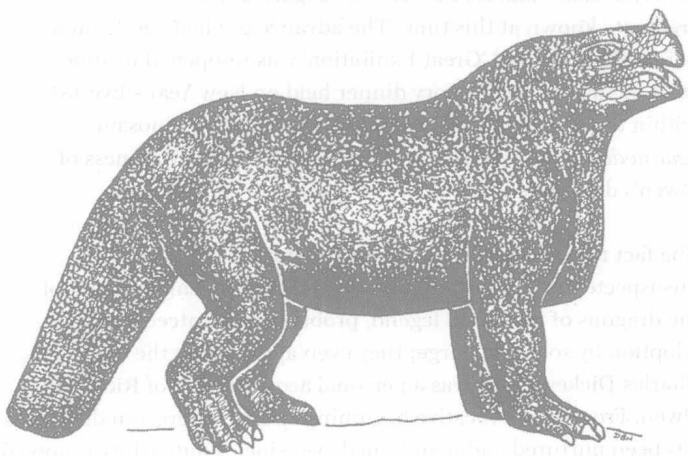
**1. Professor Richard Owen (1804–92)**

Sydenham (the future Crystal Palace Park). The parkland surrounding the exhibition building was landscaped and arranged thematically, and one of the themes depicted scientific endeavour in the form of natural history and geology and how they had contributed to unravelling the *Earth's history*. This *geological* theme park, probably one of the earliest of its kind, included reconstructions of genuine geological features (caves, limestone pavements, geological strata) as well as representations of the

inhabitants of the ancient world. Owen, in collaboration with the sculptor and entrepreneur Benjamin Waterhouse Hawkins, populated the parkland with gigantic iron-framed and concrete-clad models of dinosaurs (Figure 2) and other prehistoric creatures known at this time. The advance publicity generated before the relocated 'Great Exhibition' was re-opened in June 1854 included a celebratory dinner held on New Year's Eve 1853 within the belly of a half-completed model of the dinosaur *Iguanodon* and this ensured considerable public awareness of Owen's dinosaurs.

The fact that dinosaurs were extinct denizens of hitherto unsuspected earlier worlds, and were the literal embodiment of the dragons of myth and legend, probably guaranteed their adoption by society at large; they even appeared in the works of Charles Dickens, who was a personal acquaintance of Richard Owen. From such evocative beginnings public interest in dinosaurs has been nurtured and maintained ever since. Quite why the appeal should have been so persistent has been much speculated upon; it may have much to do with the importance of story-telling as a means of stimulating human imaginative and creative abilities. It strikes me as no coincidence that in humans the most formative years of intellectual growth and cultural development, between the ages of about 3 and 10 years, are often those when the enthusiasm for dinosaurs is greatest – as many parents can testify. The buzz of excitement created when children glimpse their first dinosaur skeleton is almost palpable. Dinosaurs, as the late Stephen Jay Gould – arguably our greatest popularizer of scientific natural history – memorably remarked, are popular because they are 'big, scary and [fortunately for us] dead', and it is true that their gaunt skeletons exert a gravitational pull on the imaginative landscape of youngsters.

A remarkable piece of evidence in support of the notion that there is a relationship between the latent appeal of dinosaurs and the human psyche can be found in mythology and folklore. Adrienne



2. Top: a sketch of the *Iguanodon* model at Crystal Palace.  
Bottom: A photograph of the model of *Megalosaurus* in Crystal Palace Park.



Mayor has shown that as early as the 7th century BC the Greeks had contact with nomadic cultures in central Asia. Written accounts at this time include descriptions of the Griffin (or Gryphon): a creature that reputedly hoarded and jealously guarded gold; it was wolf-sized with a beak, four legs, and sharp claws on its feet. Furthermore, Near East art of at least 3000 BC depicts Griffin-like creatures, as does that of the Mycenaean. The Griffin myth arose in Mongolia/north-west China, in association with the ancient caravan routes and gold prospecting in the Tianshan and Altai Mountains. This part of the world (we now know) has a very rich fossil heritage and is notable for the abundance of well-preserved dinosaur skeletons; they are remarkably easy to find because their white fossil bones stand out clearly against the soft, red sandstones in which they are buried. Of even greater interest is the fact that the most abundant of the dinosaurs preserved in these sandstones is *Protoceratops*, which are approximately wolf-sized, and have a prominent hooked beak and four legs terminated by sharp-clawed toes. Their skulls also bear strikingly upswept bony frills, which might easily be the origin of the wing-like structures that are often depicted in Griffin imagery (compare the images in Figure 3). Griffins were reported and figured very consistently for more than a millennium, but beyond the 3rd century AD they became defined increasingly by allegorical traits. On this basis it would appear to be highly probable that Griffins owe their origin to genuine observations of dinosaur skeletons made by nomadic travellers through Mongolia; they demonstrate an uncanny link between exotic mythological beasts and the real world of dinosaurs.

Looked at through the harsh lens of objectivity, the cultural pervasiveness of dinosaurs is extraordinary. After all, no human being has ever seen a living non-avian dinosaur (no matter what some of the more absurd creationist literature might claim). The very first recognizably human members of our species lived about 500,000 years ago. By contrast, the very last dinosaurs trod our planet approximately 65 million years ago and probably perished,