

## For Creative Minds

This section may be photocopied or printed from our website by the owner of this book for educational, non-commercial use. Cross-curricular teaching activities for use at home or in the classroom, interactive quizzes, and more are available online.

Visit [www.ArbordalePublishing.com](http://www.ArbordalePublishing.com) to explore additional resources.

### *Hatzegopteryx*

The *Hatzegopteryx* was not a dinosaur but was a type of flying reptile called a pterosaur (TER-oh-sore). It lived about 66 million years ago during the Late Cretaceous Period.

Triassic Period  
(251-199 million  
years ago)

Jurassic Period  
(199-145 million years ago)

Cretaceous Period  
(145-65 million years ago)

*Hatzegopteryx* 66 million years ago

*Hatzegopteryx* was found in an area of present-day Romania called Hațeg (HAT-zeg) Island. During the Cretaceous Period, this area was mostly under an ancient ocean, with the area of Hațeg Island rising above the water.



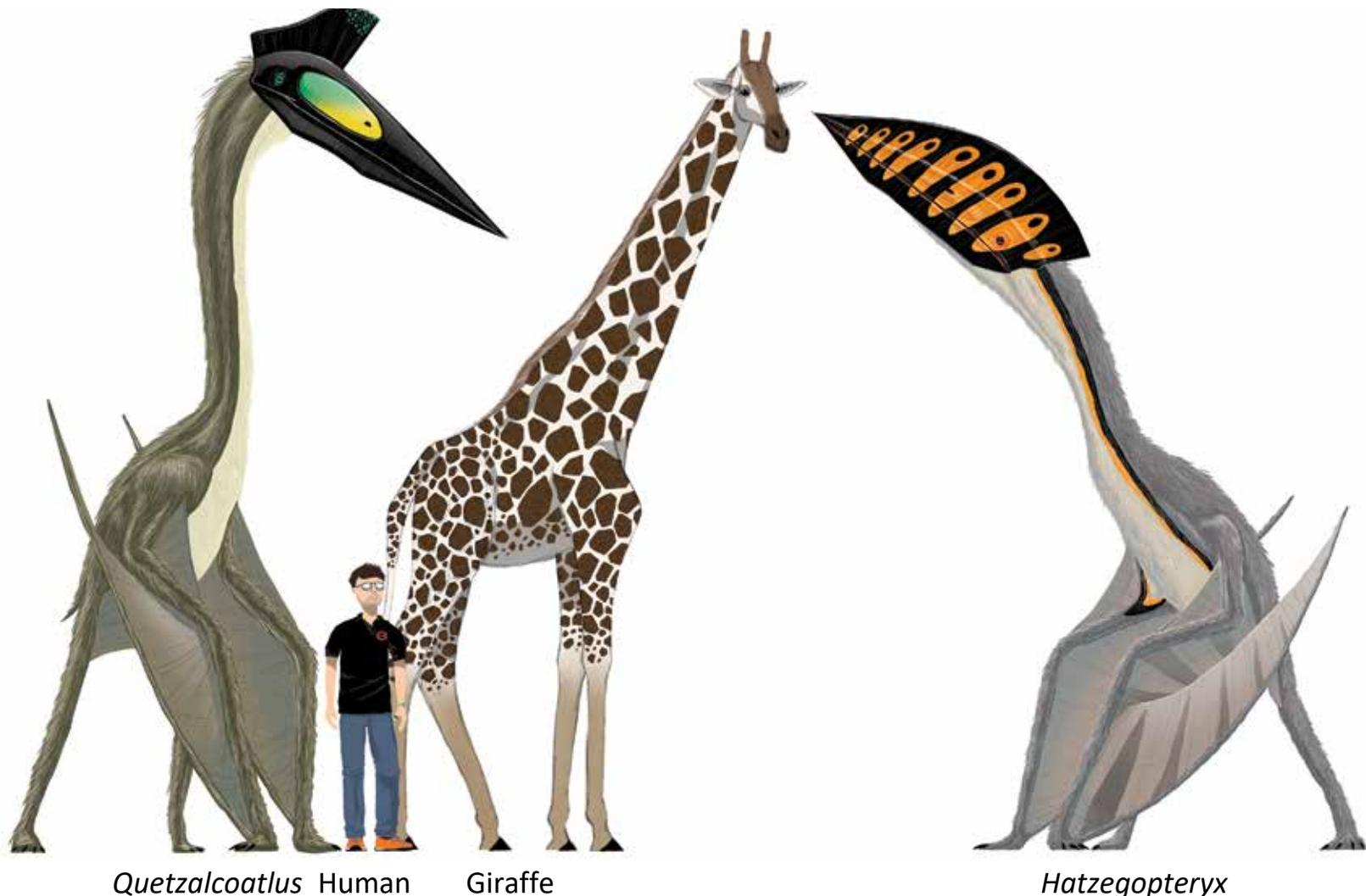
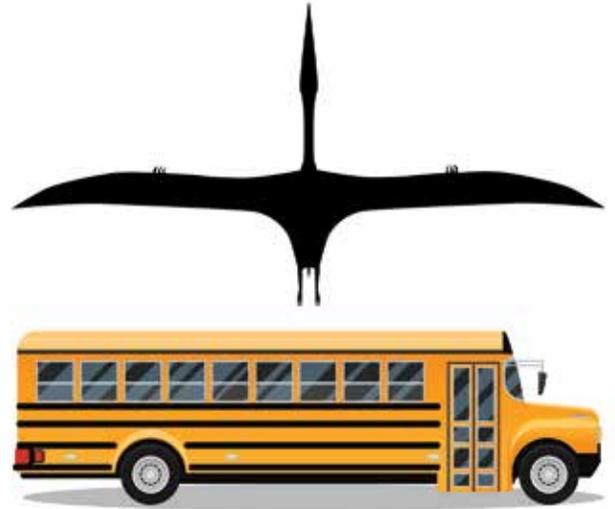
---

## Hatzegopteryx versus Quetzalcoatlus

---

The *Hatzegopteryx* and the other giant pterosaur, *Quetzalcoatlus*, were the top two biggest flying reptiles ever. Standing, they were both about the heights of today's giraffe. The *Hatzegopteryx* had a shorter neck and a stouter beak than *Quetzalcoatlus*.

Paleontologists believe that *Hatzegopteryx* hunted on land. Its wings would have been folded into a walking posture, allowing it to search the landscape for small dinosaurs (just about your size!) to gulp down in one swallow. The *Quetzalcoatlus* also hunted on land, but ate smaller dinosaurs and reptiles



*Quetzalcoatlus* Human Giraffe

*Hatzegopteryx*

---

## Head Crests

---

Like many other pterosaurs, the *Hatzegopteryx* had a large crest on its head that ran from the back of its skull all the way to the end of its beak. The pterosaurs had crests that were all different shapes.

Scientists aren't sure why they had such decorative adaptations. The crests may have acted like the rudders on an airplane, helping the pterosaur fly more efficiently. It's also possible that they were brightly colored and used to attract a mate. Maybe they helped the pterosaur to warm up more quickly, soaking up the sunshine. We may never know.

Whatever the reason, the flamboyant head crests of *Hatzegopteryx* and other pterosaurs made them very unique and fascinating prehistoric creatures.

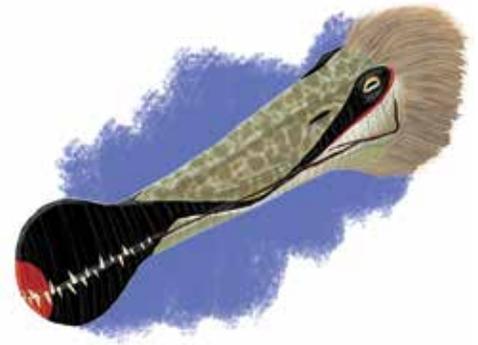
*Can you think of any animals that have head crests today?*



*Tupandactylus*



*Nyctasurus*



*Ornithocheirus*



*Dsungaripterus*



*Thalassodromeus*



Today's Animals

---

## Wings

---

There are many animals in the world today that can fly or glide through the air. Birds, along with some lizards, aquatic creatures, and mammals can guide themselves through the air. Flying or gliding is a great way to escape from predators or to hunt for food.

There are many different adaptations that allow creatures to move through the air. Pterosaurs had “hands” modified into wings—similar to today’s birds and bats. If you look at the bones of birds’ forelimbs, you can see that they have lost their individual fingers and have grown feathers. Bats’ fingers have elongated, except for their “thumb,” and have skin stretched between the fingers, making their wings. Pterosaurs had three very short clawed “fingers” and a drastically elongated fourth “finger.” A layer of skin stretched from the end of the long fourth digit to the pterosaur’s thigh.

