



Pressemitteilung

Previously unknown species of dinosaur identified in south-western Germany

***Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* lived in the Swabian Alb region – paleontologists reclassify 100-year-old discovery**

Tübingen, 08.09.2022

Paleontologists at the University of Tübingen's Senckenberg Centre for Human Evolution and Palaeoenvironment have discovered a hitherto unknown genus and species of dinosaur. *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* lived about 203 to 211 million years ago in the region now known as Swabian Alb and was a herbivore. The new species displays similarities with the large long-necked dinosaurs known as sauropods, and was identified when already-known dinosaur bones were re-examined. The results have been published in *Vertebrate Zoology*.

The fossils, which are part of Tübingen's paleontological collection, were previously interpreted as Plateosauridae remains. Now, in a large-scale project, scientists Dr. Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez and PD Dr. Ingmar Werneburg have re-examined all the dinosaur bones stored in Tübingen. Most of the fossils originate from a quarry near Trossingen at the edge of Swabian Alb, where many dinosaur bones found since the 19th century have frequently been classified as *Plateosaurus*.

While it is undisputed that this group of dinosaurs was very common in parts of Europe about 200 million years ago, contemporary paleontologists are well aware that taxonomical classification in the past was often inaccurate, with some discoveries being too rapidly attributed to the *Plateosaurus* genus.

When they re-analyzed a skeleton that was discovered in Trossingen in 1922, consisting mainly of the rear of the body, Regalado Fernandez and Werneburg established that many of the bones were not the same as a typical *Plateosaurus*. For instance,

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the partial skeleton displayed, among other derived characters, broader and more strongly-built hips with fused sacral vertebrae as well as unusually large and robust long bones – both features implied locomotion on four legs. This is unlike the Plateosauridae, which although resembling the long-necked sauropods from the Jura region likely moved on only two legs.

Following in-depth comparison of all anatomical characteristics, the scientists recategorized the partial skeleton from Trossingen in the dinosaur tree of life and established that they had discovered a previously unknown species and genus. It is highly probable that *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* was a quadruped and accordingly far more closely related to the later large sauropods such as *Brachiosaurus* or *Diplodocus* than with the Plateosauridae. The surrounding sedimentary rock and the preservation of the bones indicate that this *Tuebingosaurus* had sunk into a swamp and died. The bones on the left side of the body were probably on the surface and exposed to the elements for several years.

“Its genus name, *Tuebingosaurus*, is a homage to our beautiful university city and its inhabitants,” says Werneburg. The species name *maierfritzorum* is a tribute to the two German zoologists, Professor Wolfgang Maier from Tübingen and Professor Uwe Fritz from Senckenberg Natural History Collections Dresden. The new species has now been described in the latest edition of the Senckenberg Natural Science Society’s journal *Vertebrate Zoology*, which also pays tribute to Wolfgang Maier on his 80th birthday.

In sum, the scientists have been able to show by their project that the early European dinosaurs were far more diverse than previously thought. The individual parts of the skeleton of *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum*, which until now have been stored separately, are now reunited and can be seen in two large display cabinets. Besides thousands of other treasures, there are two complete *Plateosaurus* skeletons from Trossingen, partial skeletons of two sauropods and one stegosaur from Tanzania to wonder at in Tübingen’s paleontological collection.

Publication:

Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez, Ingmar Werneburg (2022). A new massopodan sauropodomorph from Trossingen Formation (Germany) hidden as ‘*Plateosaurus*’ for 100 years in the historical Tübingen collection. *Vertebrate Zoology*, *Vertebrate Zoology*, 72: 771–822. <https://doi.org/10.3897/vz.72.e86348>

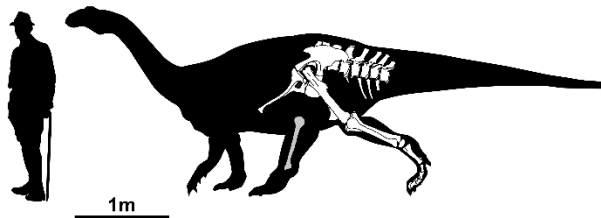
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Video: <https://youtu.be/J-lmogqA5HA> - Interview with Dr. Ingmar Werneburg and
Dr. Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez (Subtitles German/English)

Photos: High-res images for download: <https://www.pressefotos.uni-tuebingen.de/20220908%20Tuebingosaurus.zip>
Please note the credits.



1. Depiction of the bones with a silhouette. The attribution of the bone marked in grey (fibula) is uncertain.

Illustration: Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez /
Ingmar Werneburg



2. Reconstruction how the death of *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* may have occurred. Bones of the predatory dinosaur *Teratosaurus* were also found in Trossingen.

However it has only been proven that *Tuebingosaurus* fell on its right side. Weathering indicates that the bones on the left side of the body probably lay for several years on the surface.

Illustration: Marcus Burkhardt



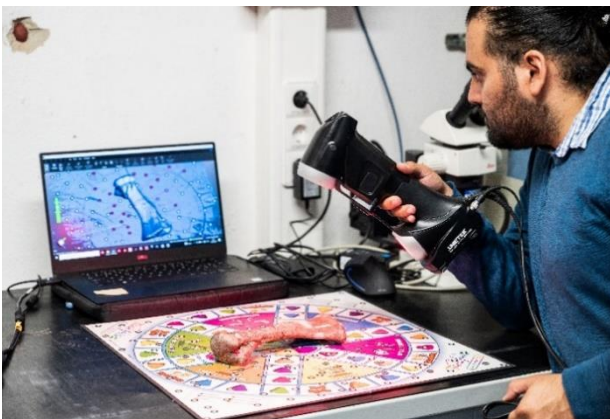
3. Two phalanges (toe bones) (center) of *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* in a display cabinet at the Württemberg Hall.

Photo: Valentin Marquardt/University of
Tübingen



4. Ingmar Werneburg (left) and Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez (right) hold a femur from *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum*.

Photo: Valentin Marquardt/University of Tübingen



5. 3D image of a footbone from *Tuebingosaurus* being made with a handheld laser scanner. The colored base with reflective points (left) provides a spatial reference system for the software. Photo: Valentin Marquardt/University of Tübingen



6. Ingmar Werneburg (left) and Omar Rafael Regalado Fernandez (right) in the archive of the paleontological collection at Tübingen. The hips of *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum* can be seen in the foreground.

Photo: Valentin Marquardt/University of Tübingen



7. Two vertebrae and other bones from *Tuebingosaurus maierfritzorum*

Photo: Valentin Marquardt/University of Tübingen