THE TEETH OF 25 DINOSAURS AND OTHER PREHISTORIC CREATURES

- Predator
- Piscivore
- Omnivore
- Herbivore
- Low-growing vegetation
- High vegetation
- Serrated teeth
- Number of teeth

12″ 1/2″ 1/2″ 8″ 1/2″ 1″ 5″ 6″ 3″ 1″ 1¾″ 0.4″ 1″ 12″ 0.4″ 7.5″ 7.5″ 1″ 0.4″ 3″ 7.5″ 6.5″ no teeth 3″

Tyrannosaurus Rex
60

Closely packed, chisel-like front teeth suited for gripping and pulling; widely spaced side teeth for tearing flesh

Velociraptor
30

Velociraptors relied more on their curved claws to kill prey, stabbing targets and then hiding until the prey died.

Stegosaurus
78

The stegosaurus had toothless beaks and small teeth inside its cheeks.

Carcharodontosaurus
64

Named after the carcharodon (great white shark) due to the similarity of teeth

Saurornitholestes

Analysis of scratches on teeth suggests that they could bite fast and hard down to the bone, despite their modest size.

Ankylosaurus
72

Their small, leaf-shaped teeth were ideal for cropping vegetation.

Spinosaurus
64

Lack of serrations and spear-like shape of teeth suggests a diet of fish

Woolly Mammoth
6

Each molar had up to 26 separated ridges of enamel, which helped grind down food.

Brachiosaurus
52

Their spoon-shaped teeth were perfect for stripping and chewing vegetation.

Diplodocus
40

Replaced slender, peg-like teeth at a rate of one tooth every 35 days

Triceratops
800

The triceratops had five layers of tissue in its teeth, ideal for both slicing and chewing. Worn teeth were constantly replaced.

Shuvuuia
24

Jaw was not interlocked with skull, allowing its mouth to open very wide to snatch prey

Allosaurus
64

Could open their jaws wide and use their teeth like a hacksaw, taking chunks out of prey; curved teeth prevented escape

Saber-Toothed Tiger
26

It's theorized that the long length of the front teeth was crucial for reaching the major blood vessels of large mammals.

Parasaurolophus
Hundreds

Teeth were packed into dental batteries suited for grinding down plant material. Worn-out teeth were constantly replaced like a conveyor belt.

Dimorphodon

Name means "two-form tooth" in Greek, referring to the two distinct types of teeth it had (fang-like on top, lancet-shaped on bottom)

Camarasaurus
56

Its strong, spoon-shaped teeth suggest that it ate tougher plant material than other sauropods did.

Lythronax
50

The name "Lythronax" translates to "king of gore" in Greek, referring to its large, vicious teeth and carnivorous nature.

Helicoprion
61

Fossils contain "teeth-whorls," a spiral of teeth like a circular saw. They fed on soft prey like squid, their jaw creating a rolling-back and slicing mechanism.

Stenonychosaurus
122

Name means "wounding tooth" in Greek, referring to the prominent serrations suitable for both meat and plants

Entelodon (Daeodon)

Greek for "complete teeth," referring to its complete eutherian dentition (incisors, canines, premolars, molars)

Megalodon

Their enormous jaws could exert a bite force of up to 40,131 pounds per square inch (five times greater than a T-rex). They could open their jaws more than 7 feet wide!

Pliosaurus Funkei (Predator X)

Believed to have a bite force four times more powerful than a T-rex

Quetzalcoatlus
0

Their massive beaks acted as tweezers, picking out smaller vertebrates from land and streams.

Kronosaurus
Around 75 teeth

Kronosaurus teeth lacked sharp edges, but swift speed and colossal force made up for it when hunting prey.

Sources:
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