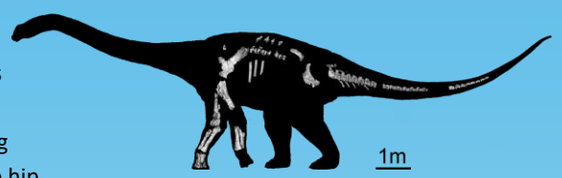
Clancy

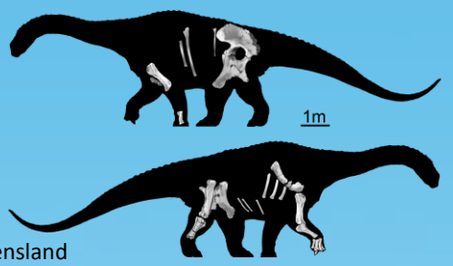
Scientific name:	*Wintonotitan wattsi* (Hocknull et al. 2009)
Pronunciation:	win-ton-oh-tie-tan wot-sigh
Etymology:	Watt's Winton Giant
Classification:	Sauropoda, Titanosauriformes
Discovered:	June, 1978
Length:	Approximately 15 to 16 m long
Height:	Approximately 3 m high at the hip
Weight:	Approximately 10 to 15 tonnes
Geology:	Winton Formation, central western Queensland
Age:	Mid-Cretaceous (Latest Albian) 100-98 million years ago
Custodian:	Queensland Museum (QM)
Fossil Material:	Holotype specimen (QMF 7292): left scapula (shoulder blade), partial left and right humeri (upper forearm), partial left and right ulnae (lower forearm), partial right and near complete left radii (lower forearm), near complete right metacarpus (foot) preserving complete metacarpals II-V with proximal half of metacarpal I (toe bones), fragmentary dorsal (trunk) and sacral (pelvic) vertebrae and ribs, partial right ilium (pelvis), right ischium (pelvis), caudal vertebral (tail vertebrae) series including anterior caudals, middle caudals, posterior caudals and proximal chevrons (tail ribs), as shown above. Numerous additional unidentified or unrecognised bone fragments.



The holotype skeleton of *Wintonotitan wattsi* (or Clancy) was first discovered in the late 1970's by Keith Watts, after whom the species is named. The Queensland Museum collected the specimen from the surface in the 1980's, including partial limbs and tail vertebrae. In 2004 and 2006 Australian Age of Dinosaurs returned with the Queensland Museum to excavate the remaining skeleton. These excavations revealed more vertebrae and parts of the pelvic girdle, enabling its full scientific description in 2009. *Wintonotitan wattsi* is much more slender in its limb proportions compared to the robust *Diamantinasaurus matildae*. It is distantly related to *Diamantinasaurus*, having branched off the titanosaur family tree further down than *Diamantinasaurus*.

Matilda

Scientific name:	*Diamantinasaurus matildae* (Hocknull et al. 2009)
Pronunciation:	dye-ah-man-teen-ah-sor-us mah-til-day
Etymology:	Matilda's Diamantina (River) Lizard
Classification:	Sauropoda, Titanosauria, Lithostrotia
Discovered:	June, 2005
Length:	Approximately 15 to 16 m
Height:	Approximately 2.5 m high at the hip
Weight:	Approximately 15 to 20 tonnes
Geology:	Winton Formation, central western Queensland
Age:	Mid-Cretaceous (Latest Albian) 100-98 million years ago
Custodian:	Australian Age of Dinosaurs Museum of Natural History (AAOD)
Fossil Material:	Holotype specimen (AODF 603): Right scapula (shoulder blade), right and left humeri (upper forelimb), right ulna (lower forelimb), near complete right metacarpus including metacarpals II-V (front foot), phalanges and a manus ungual (claw). Left metacarpal I (toe bone). Dorsal (trunk) ribs and fragmentary gastralia (stomach ribs). Left sternal plate (breast plate). Left ilium (upper pelvis) and isolated sacral processes. Right and left pubes and ischia (lower pelvis). Right femur (thigh bone), tibia (shin bone), fibula (shin bone) and astragalus (ankle bone) as illustrated above. Additional material awaits preparation.



Diamantinasaurus matildae is a robust dinosaur, with limb bones much more massive than those of *Wintonotitan wattsi*, even though both were a similar size. Matilda has been reconstructed as a wide-hipped, bow-legged dinosaur with a rotund shape.

The overall appearance of *Diamantinasaurus matildae* reflects a couple of possible behaviours, the first being it might have been able to stand on her hind legs with the tail for support (tripodal stance). The second is that of a semi-aquatic animal, using the billabongs that eventually preserved its bones as a wallow. Although it is difficult to confirm either of these behaviours, Matilda was probably not living far from the billabong that she eventually died in. Perhaps it lived in billabongs or water courses some of the time, filling the niche of a hippo way back in the Cretaceous Period.

Text Scott Hocknull, images Travis R Tischler