

Tyrannosaurus rex

Tyrannosaurus rex V1.2

By: JES

Source of Character: Cretaceous period, 65,000,000 years ago, Jurassic Park movies, Valley of Gwangi, King Kong, Dragons of Earth series.

Helpers: DC Heroes Gamemaster's Manual, Thomas Holtz, Rick Bakker, Phil Currey, Gregory Paul, Walking With Dinosaurs (BBC Documentary) Sebastien Andrivet, KalEl el Vigilante, Puffnstuff, Adam Faqua

Tyrannosaurus rex

“Get it on. Bang a Gong.” (just kidding)

Dex: 04 **Str:** 11 **Body:** 10

Int: 00 **Will:** 02 **Mind:** 02

Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04

Initiative: 08 **HP:** N/A

Motivation: Animal Nature

Occupation: Top Predator, occasionally giant rampaging monster

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 12), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 12), Growth: 7, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10

Advantages: None

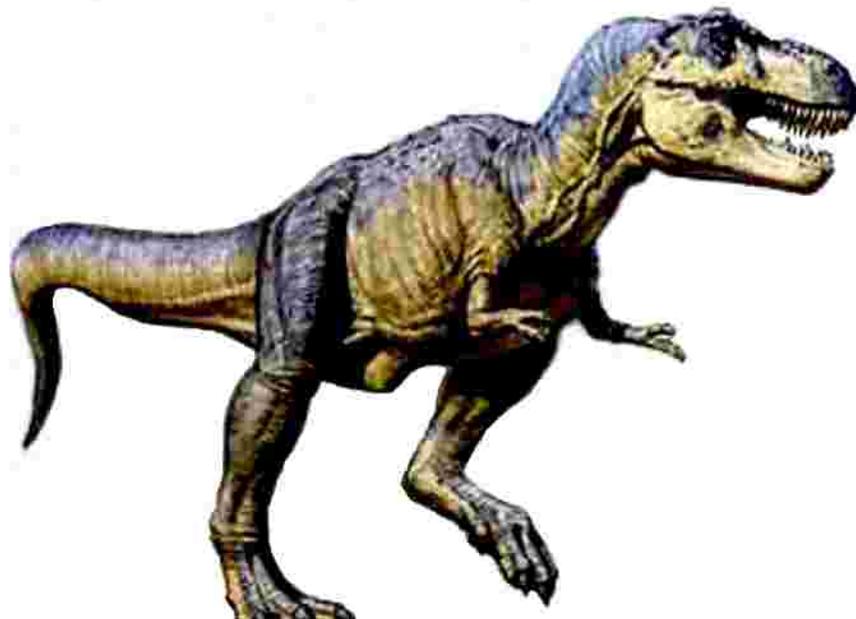
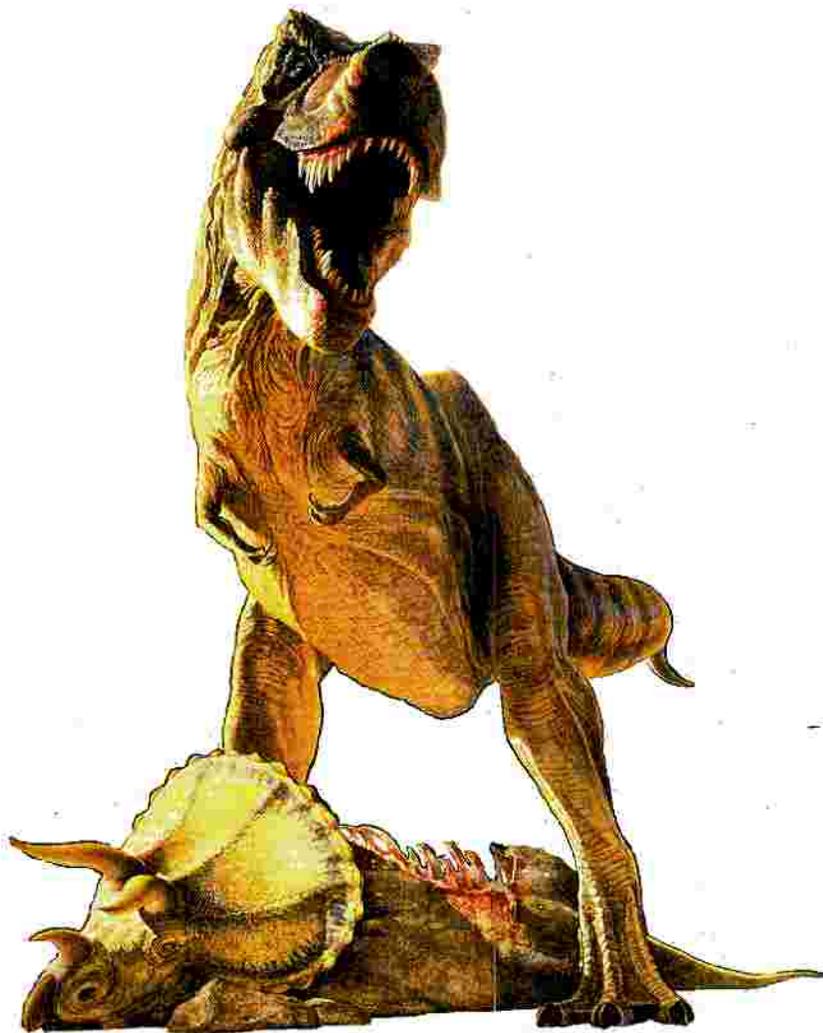
Connections: N/A

Drawbacks: Strange Appearance

Background:

Marital Status: N/A

Known Relatives: Tarbosaurus (Tyrannosaurus) bataar, Daspletosaurus (Tyrannosaurus) torosus, and Gorgosaurus libratus, are all evolutionary relatives – comparable to lions, tigers, and leopards.



Group Affiliation: None, although often used as a war-beast.

Base of Operations: Prehistoric North America, although the species and its evolutionary descendants endure in isolated pockets throughout the world; there have also been incidents of cloning on certain chains of islands in Central America.

Height: 18' (average)

Length: 40' (average)

Weight: 6 to 8 tons

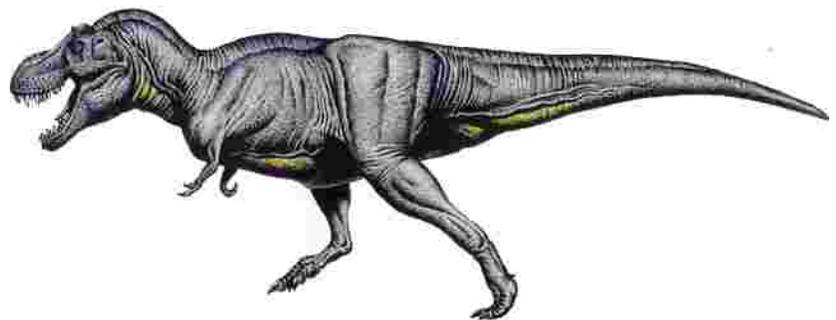
Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

Powers and Abilities:

Tyrannosaurus rex was the last and largest of the tyrannosaurs, with the largest known specimen – the infamous fossil known as ‘Sue’ – boasts a robust five-foot skull with twelve-inch teeth, stands fourteen feet at the hip, and stretches forty-three feet from nose to tail. Another gigantic specimen, dubbed ‘Peck’s Rex’ after the Fort Peck region where it was discovered, matches Sue nearly stat for stat. Fragmentary remains suggest individuals that were even larger. Thus, while it is possible that some individual species like the carcharodont carnosaur like Giganotosaurus, might edge Big Rex out in terms of sheer size, the difference is quite literally by a nose. It is in the area of specialization and adaptation that tyrannosaurs, and T. rex in particular, truly scores.

Most theropods utilized what is commonly known as the ‘attack and slash’ method. In most species the teeth are thin and very sharp, much different from the spike-like teeth of the tyrannosaurs – and a modern model might be the Komodo Dragon. This ten-foot monitor lizard has similar flat sharp teeth which delivers a long slashing wound. The dragon runs up on its large mammalian prey, some as large as buffalo, delivers the wound and then retreats. In the case of the Dragon, the victim’s wound festers with the big lizard’s infectious saliva and the animal dies during the following days, saving the



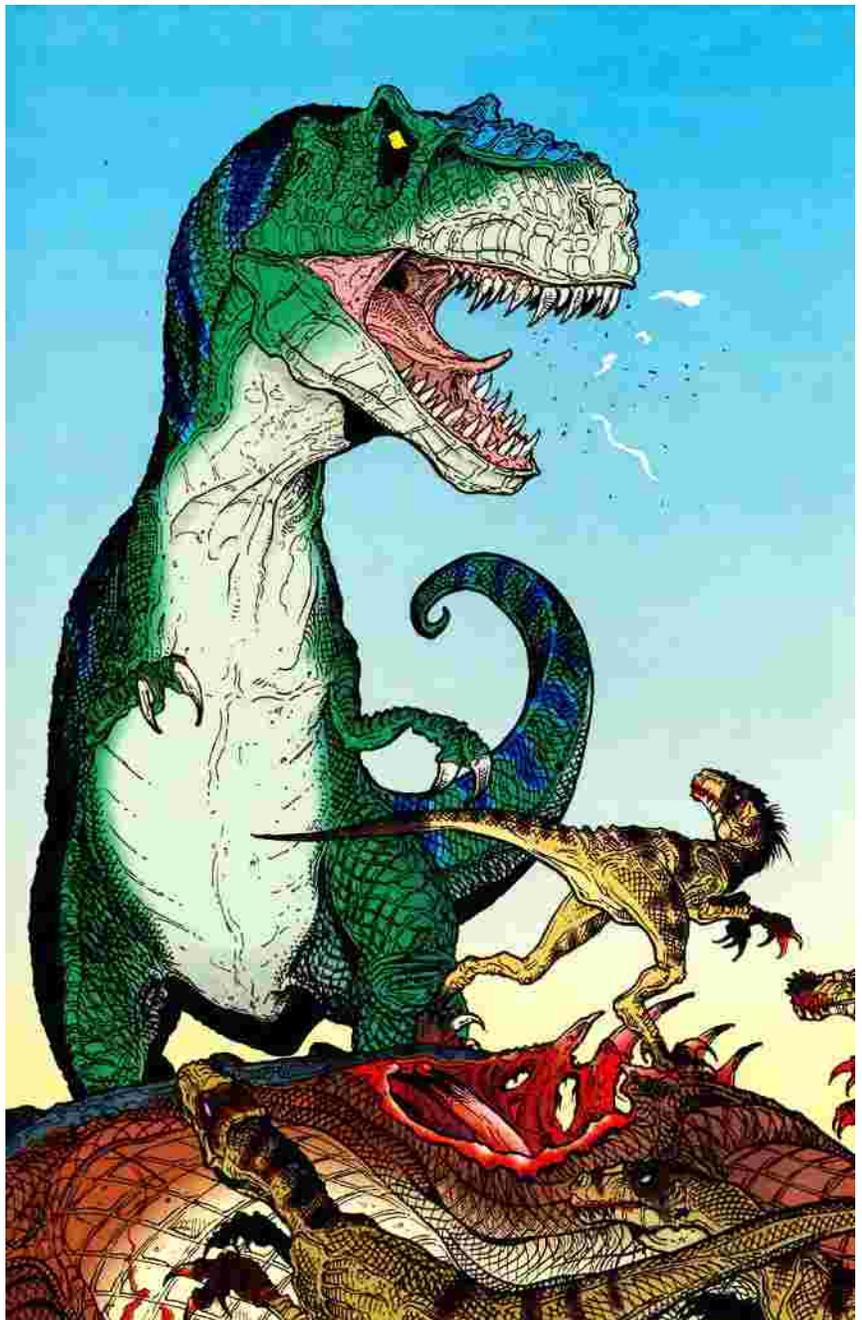
predator the trouble of a prolonged physical confrontation.

Similarly, an allosaur, for example, could run up on a large brontosaur and deliver a nasty bite and retreat. Especially if theropods worked in packs as has been suggested, (and Komodo Dragons and crocodiles do – at least they will all go running in, all biting at once), a series of nasty bites would likely be fatal or crippling over a period of days.

The brontosaurus' defense to this method of predation was to grow ever larger, so that the slashing bites of the carnosaur would be less harmful and physical grappling would prove disastrous for the theropods – an ecological strategy mimicked by the modern elephant. However, this would also provide an explanation as to why the habitats dominated by tyrannosaurs are usually absent of brontosaurus – at least the big ones.

Tyrant dinosaurs represented an upgrade on the basic theropod model, taking the bite and run strategy one step further. Tyrannosaur jaws were armed with much sturdier teeth and a much stronger bite than theropods who had come before – even the larger carcharodonts. Studies based upon feeding bite marks – which are typically less than full strength – compared against modern predators, such as crocodilians and white sharks, show a conservative estimate that still outclasses the best of current-day biters. And besides jaw strength alone, tyrannosaur teeth have evolved for a nasty variation on the bite and slash method. T. rex teeth in particular are extremely thick, armor piercing spikes, as opposed to the thin blades of more primitive theropods – a natural enough adaptation considering the armored herbivores common within its habitat. These teeth were set in a D-cup formation designed, not to slash like a razor, but to actually completely bite out an entire portion of the victim's flesh.

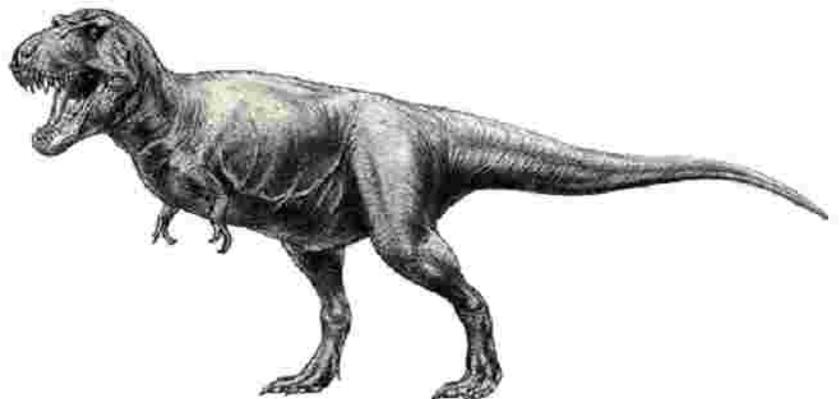
With this sort of dental armament, it is easy to see why, the great size of a brontosaur might have served to work against it when faced with a Tyrant predator. A wound from a carnosaur's slashing bite would not



immediately incapacitate a big bront, but with a tyrannosaur charging in with its huge chomping bite, backed by a thick bulldog neck, with a reinforced skull built to handle impact, a strike on even a big brontosaur's hip or leg would very likely sever a tendons and remove entire portions of muscle and tissue. This, rather than the approach the Komodo Dragon, Tyrant dinosaurs more accurately mimic the hunting methods of Great White Sharks. There is a massively destructive first bite that either kills or cripples the prey, rendering it unable to fight back. This would be an evolutionary necessity considering that the defensive weapons of the herbivores in the tyrannosaur's habitat are faster and more nimble. The three-horned Triceratops horridus, for example, is quite able to defend against the big first strike with dangerous weapons of its own.

Tyrannosaur jaws were not the only improvement on the basic design. The Tyrant dinosaurs also demonstrated forward-oriented eyes, becoming the first clade of theropods granted binocular vision – another handy adaptation for dealing with fast, dangerous prey, which would allow for a more precise bite than was necessary for a carnosaur tackling a sauropod many times its size. And while the top speed attainable by big theropods has been hotly debated, the tyrannosaurs also retain the specific adaptations for speed inherited from its smaller, speedier ancestors – long, gracile hind-limbs, and a barrel chest housing large, sprinter's lungs, quite unlike the flat-ribs of more primitive theropods.

And although by modern mammalian standards, no dinosaur is ever going to score well on any I.Q. test, it also happens that T. rex has the largest brain of any known dinosaur – nearly twice the size of the comparably-sized Giganotosaurus. Often referred to as the King of the Dinosaurs, in terms of speed, efficiency in hunting for prey, or directly face-to-face, T. rex has simply out-evolved the competition.



And even though its status as largest land predator of all time has been edged out, the general consensus is that a battle between a Giganotosaurus carolini and Tyrannosaurus rex would be comparable to a pit-bull versus a German shepherd – explosive power wins out over sheer size.

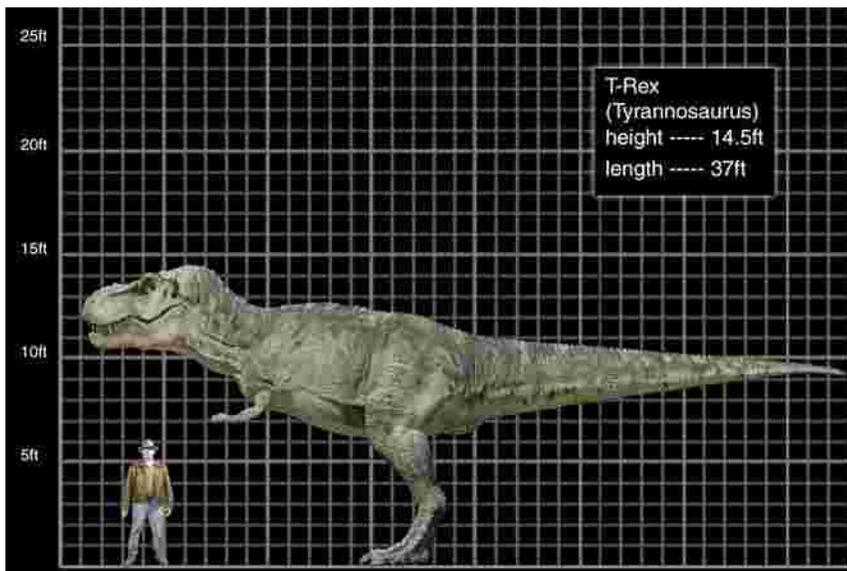
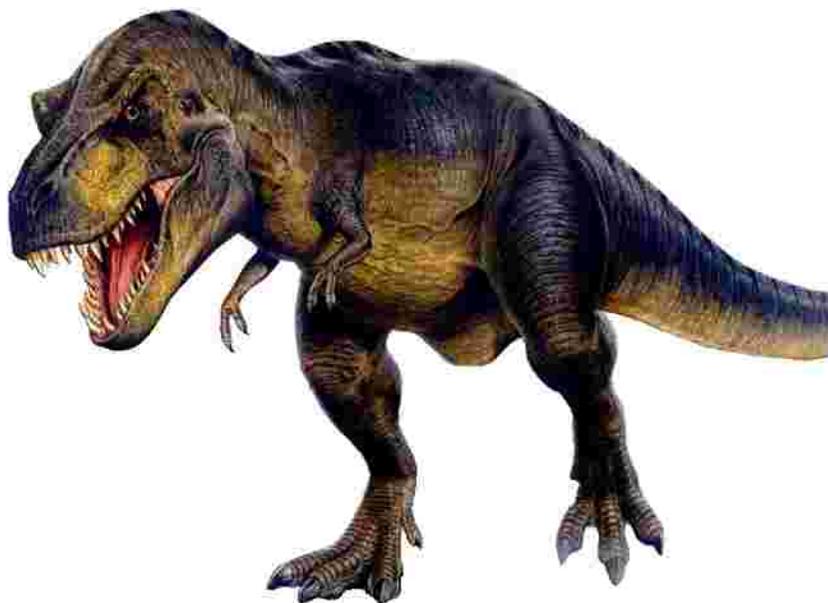
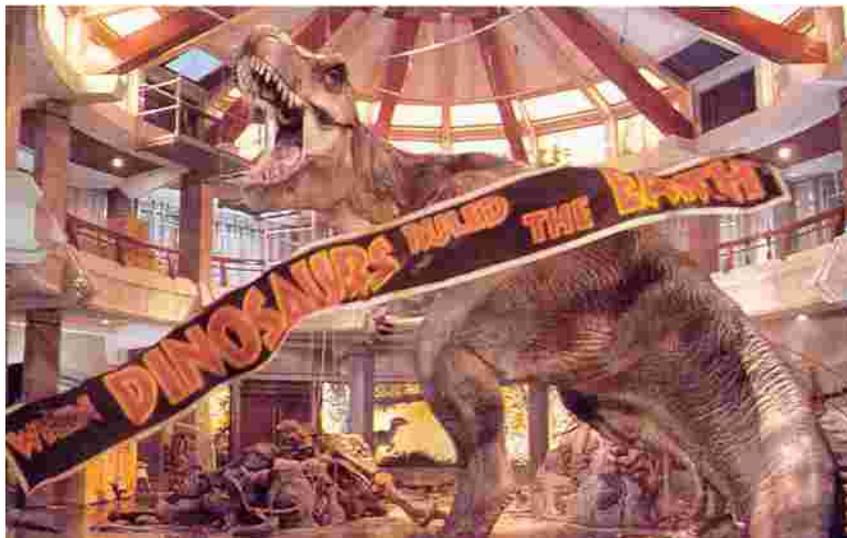
Vastatosaurus rex:

Vastatosaurus rex is a modern remnant dinosaur species descended from the prehistoric Tyrannosaurus rex, and has been discovered inhabiting any of a series of islands along the pacific chain. Most famous of these was the notorious ‘Skull Island’ – home of the mighty giant gorilla, known as ‘King Kong.’ Skull Island is believed to be the primary source of most of the prehistoric throwback species in evidence today; protected by volcanic gases from the climate change that killed the rest of the dinosaurs, the island had become a literal Lost World, a place where Mesozoic evolution had continued unabated.

Because of its isolation, there was little infiltration from invasive modern animals, save for the ‘Kong’ ape-species, which was apparently introduced several million years ago. On Skull Island, the giant gorillas and the Vastatosaurus were deadly enemies – fact, the V. rex species seemed to have won the ages-long rivalry as Kong himself was apparently the last surviving member of his species. Skull Island eventually sank into the sea, but remnant animals have been discovered on other islands – particularly those near the isles of Japan.... where the nuclear testing was done during the fifties Vastatosaurus is larger and heavier than T. rex, with the following stats:

Vastatosaurus rex:

Dex: 04 **Str:** 11 **Body:** 10
Int: 00 **Will:** 02 **Mind:** 02
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04
Initiative: 08 **HP:** N/A
Powers:



Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 12), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 12), Growth: 7, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 12

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10

Height: 25' (average)

Length: 50' (average)

Weight: 12 to 16 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

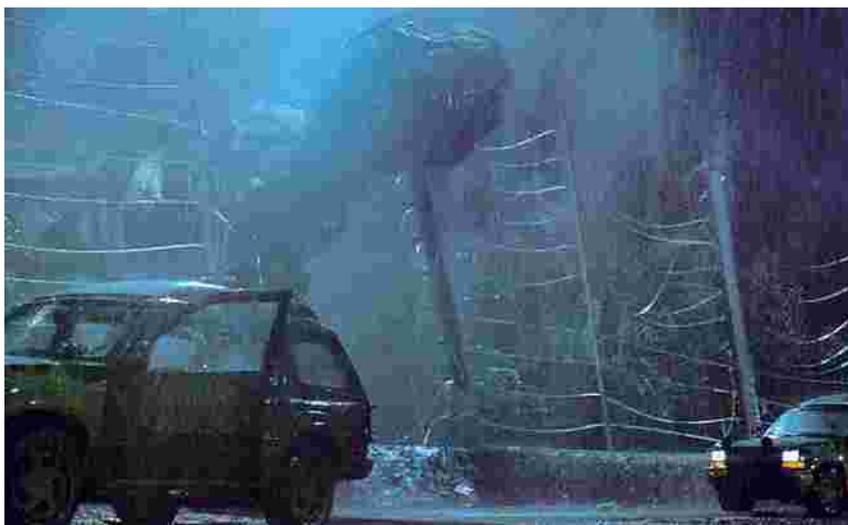
Gwangi:

Like Vastatosaurus, Gwangi was a remnant tyrannosaur-species that managed to survive until nearly modern times in an isolated valley in a remote corner of the Grand Canyon. The factors resulting in the survival of Gwangi and a number of other saurian species has never been fully investigated. The exact location of the valley itself has been lost to time, and it is presumed that most of the remaining relic species were those that were killed over the course of events that led to the capture, and eventual demise of Gwangi himself.

Gwangi was a somewhat lighter, faster, and highly aggressive species, perhaps changed even less from the ancestral tyrannosaurs than the Vastatosaurus of Skull Island. Interestingly, Gwangi was identified as an allosaur in early reports, due to the third digit on his hands – it turns out this was actually true of other tyrannosaurs as well, as recent T. rex specimens have been found with a remnant third digit on the diminutive hand. Professor Raymond Harryhausen, probably the world's leading expert on the relic creatures of the 'Lost Valley' has recently confirmed Gwangi's tyrannosaurian status. Gwangi's stats are as follows:

Gwangi:

Dex: 05	Str: 10	Body: 10
Int: 00	Will: 02	Mind: 02



Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04
Initiative: 08 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 12), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 11), Growth: 7, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10

Height: 14'

Length: 35'

Weight: 7 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

Jurassic Park T. rex:

The now world-famous Jurassic Park was the first known attempt at cloning extinct creatures for profit. Unfortunately, as is often the case when profit is the motivating factor, corners tend to get cut in order to maximize the bottom line. Glitches inevitably result, and in this case, you had an island full of dinosaurs with jumbles of interacting DNA from a myriad of different creatures. These dinosaurs showed varying results; the T. rex demonstrated amphibian-style blindness to moving objects, whereas the Velociraptors actually developed the frog-like ability to change sex. More unfortunately than that, the construction standards of the zoo itself represented more corner-cutting and the animals eventually escaped. All the animals in the park were destroyed, but it has since been revealed that other islands were used as genetic warehouses, retaining dinosaur populations of their own. This is to say nothing of animals that may have escaped to the mainland.

The genetically-engineered Jurassic Park T. rex has the following stats:

Jurassic Park T. rex:

Dex: 04 **Str:** 11 **Body:** 10



Int: 00 **Will:** 02 **Mind:** 02
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04
Initiative: 06 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 12), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 12), Growth: 7, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

* Fatal Vulnerability ('Lysine Deficiency'):
As an attempt at bio-control, the dinosaurs of Jurassic Park were engineered with an amino-acid deficiency that would cause death within 72 hours unless taken as a dietary supplement.

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10

Height: 20'

Length: 43'

Weight: 12 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None



Other Tyrannosaurs:

T. rex was not the only species of tyrannosaur. Tarbosaurus bataar of Asia was nearly identical (with identical stats) – and possibly co-generic. In addition there were a number of smaller (although still giant) species. Among the best known are:

Gorgosaurus:

Dex: 05 **Str:** 09 **Body:** 09
Int: 00 **Will:** 01 **Mind:** 01
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04
Initiative: 03 **HP:** N/A

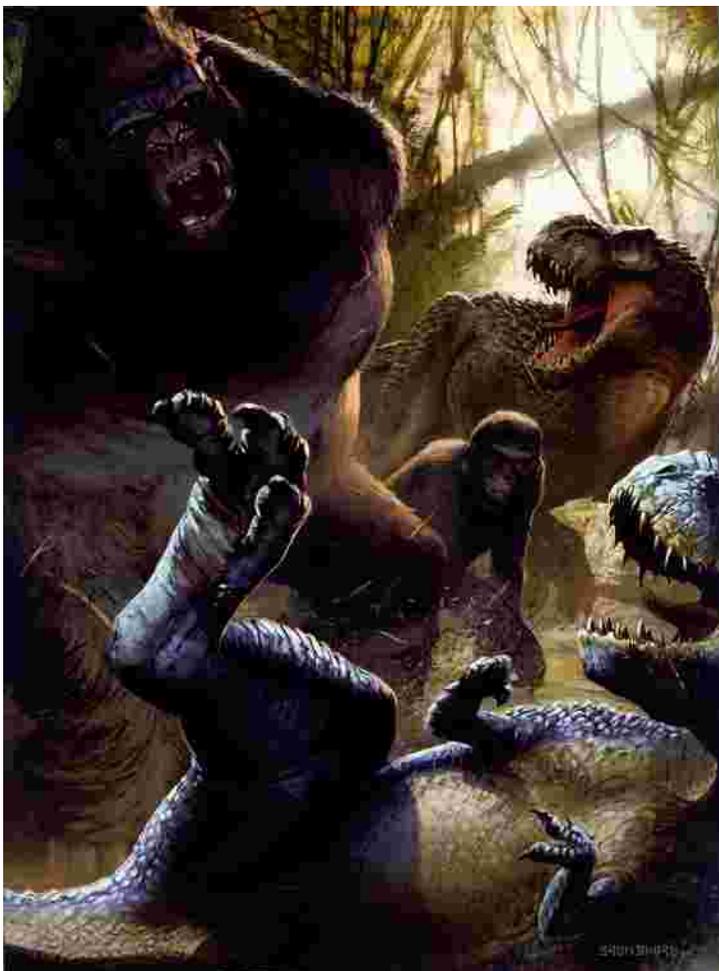
Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 10), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 10), Growth: 6, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10



Height: 15' (average)
Length: 30' (average)
Weight: 3 to 4 tons
Eyes: Yellow
Hair: None

Daspletosaurus:

Dex: 04 **Str:** 10 **Body:** 09
Int: 00 **Will:** 01 **Mind:** 01
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 04
Initiative: 03 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

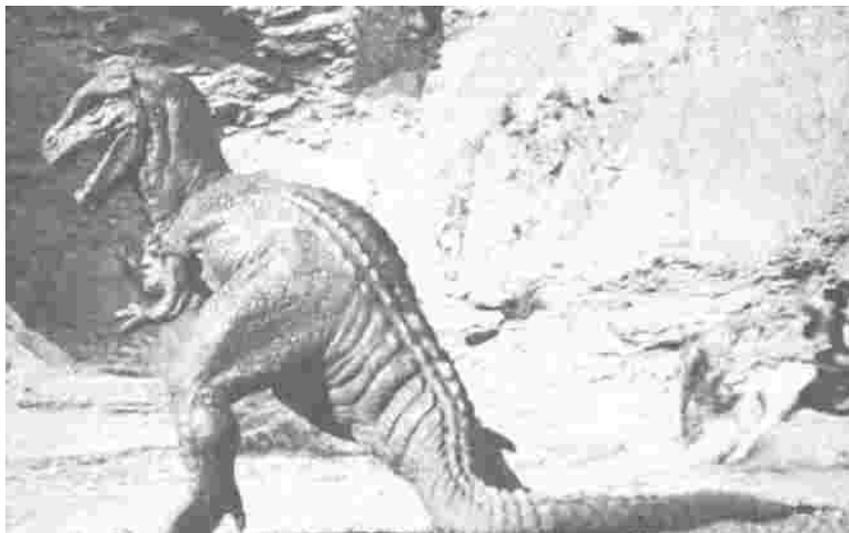
Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 11), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 11), Growth: 6, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Skills: Martial Arts (Natural Weapons): 8, Military Science (Tracking): 10

Height: 15' (average)
Length: 30' (average)
Weight: 3 to 5 tons
Eyes: Yellow
Hair: None



Other Flesh-Eaters:

The tyrannosaurs had plenty of company in the giant, toothy, rampaging monster category; some of their more notorious compatriots are listed below:

Spinosaurus:

Dex: 02 **Str:** 11 **Body:** 10
Int: 00 **Will:** 01 **Mind:** 01
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 01
Initiative: 03 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Forearms) (EV: 11.), Claws (Teeth) (EV: 10), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 12), Growth: 7, Running: 4, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Height: 20' (average)
Length: 50' (average)



Weight: 4 to 6 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

Notes: In Jurassic Park III, there was a Spinosaurus that had apparently been genetically-enhanced to be much stronger than a true Spinosaurus, demonstrated as the slender-necked spinosaur first survived a full-on bite from a T. rex and then, seemingly effortlessly, broke the tyrannosaur's thick, bulldog neck. This Spinosaurus (which we'll call Spinosaurus superior), gains two APs to STRENGTH, BODY, and Skin Armor. For more on the historical Spinosaurus, See History below

Allosaurus:

Dex: 05 **Str:** 09 **Body:** 09

Int: 00 **Will:** 01 **Mind:** 01

Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 01

Initiative: 05 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Forearms) (EV: 08.), Claws (Teeth) (EV: 09), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 10), Growth: 6, Running: 5, Skin Armor: 1

Bonuses and Limitations:

* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Height: 15' (average)

Length: 30' (average)

Weight: 2 to 4 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

Notes: See History below

Giganotosaurus:

Dex: 03 **Str:** 11 **Body:** 10

Int: 00 **Will:** 01 **Mind:** 01

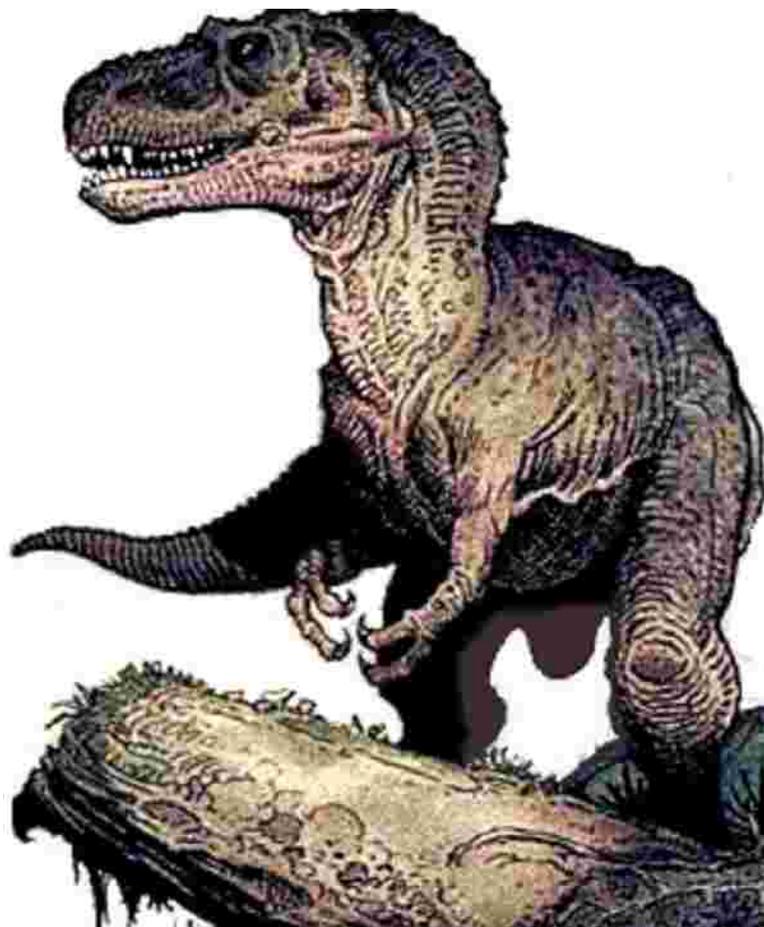
Infl: 01 **Aura:** 01 **Spirit:** 01

Initiative: 04 **HP:** N/A

Powers:

Analytical Smell/Tracking Scent: 7, Claws (Teeth) (EV: 11), Extra Limb (Tail): (EV: 12), Growth: 7, Skin Armor: 1, Running: 4

Bonuses and Limitations:



* Growth is Always On and is already factored in

Height: 20' (average)

Length: 45' (average)

Weight: 8 to 10 tons

Eyes: Yellow

Hair: None

Notes: See History below

History:

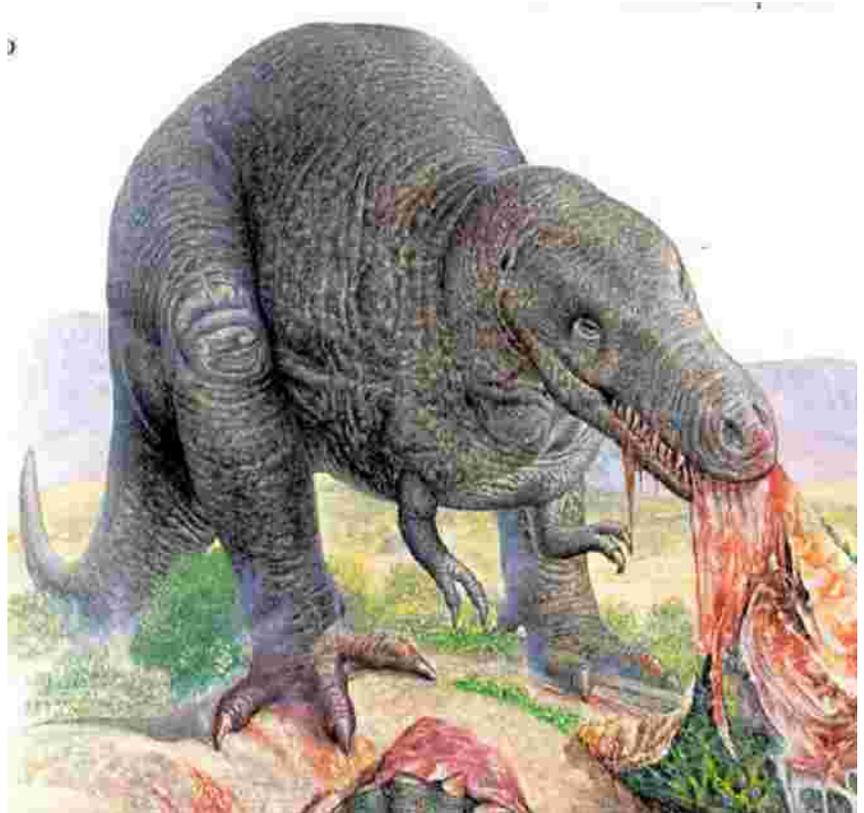
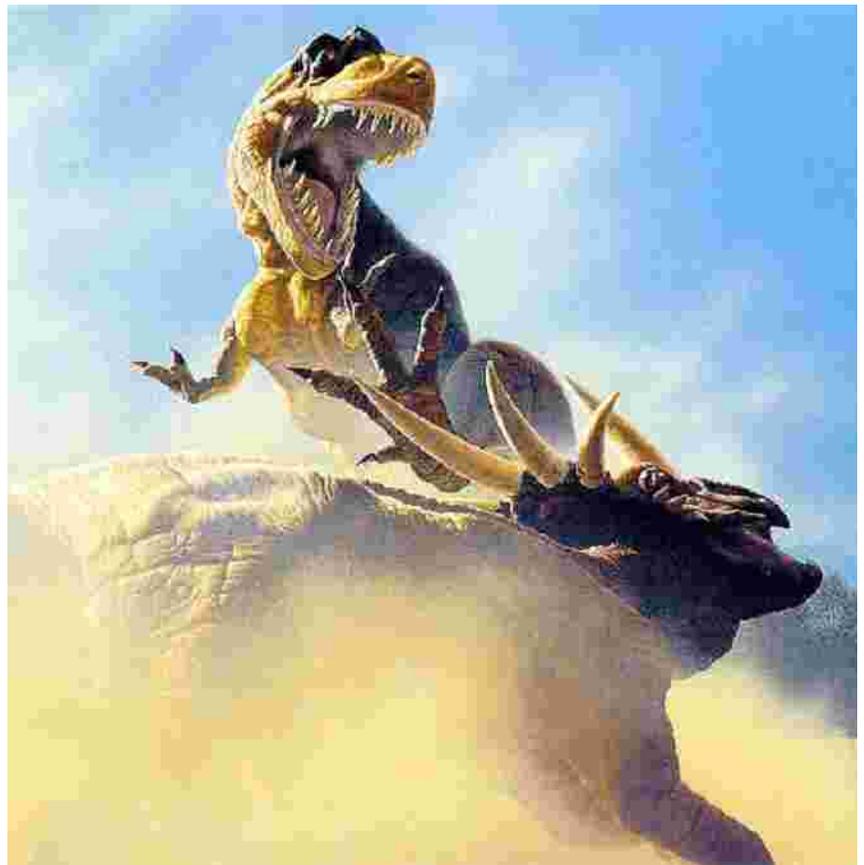
Tyrannosaurus rex was the last and largest of the great tyrannosaur clade, the final group of Theropods to evolve. Along with Triceratops, T. rex was among the last dinosaur species on earth flourishing for only the last two-million years of the Age of Reptiles.

Detailed histories of individual T. rex are detailed above, but the evolutionary history of the clade goes back nearly to the beginning of the dinosaurs' reign.

The first dinosaurs were small, bipedal predators, not terribly different from T. rex itself. This group diverged into species that developed the ability to survive on plants, and this was the branch that eventually developed a predominantly quadrupedal posture and evolved into the giant dinosaurian herbivores.

The other group maintained the two-legged stance, advantageous for speed, and their descendants became the great terrifying flesh-eaters that stalked the Mesozoic Era.

The first group of really large Theropods were the primitive ceratosaur. Ceratosaurus nasicornis is the namesake of the branch, famous for its nasal horn, and while flat-ribbed and more lightly built than its contemporary rival, Allosaurus, it was still a nasty piece of work, with disproportionately large teeth and claws. But while Ceratosaurus itself was a comparative lightweight, weighing in at less than one ton, and twenty-four feet long, fragmentary evidence of ceratosaur-like teeth measuring over six-inches indicate the prehistoric presence of relatives that were much larger - perhaps twice the size of Ceratosaurus itself.

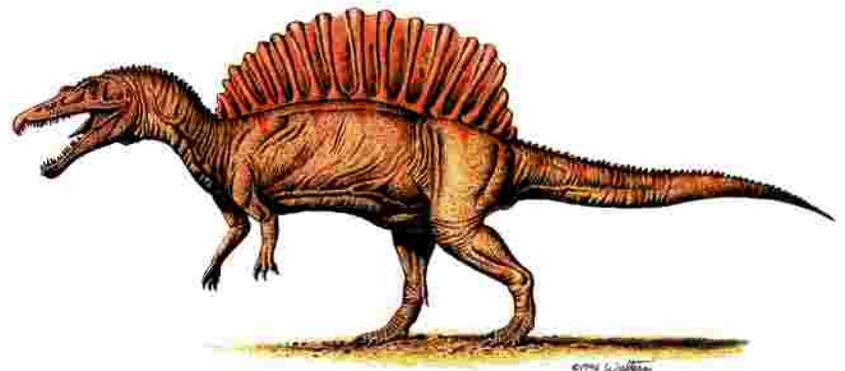
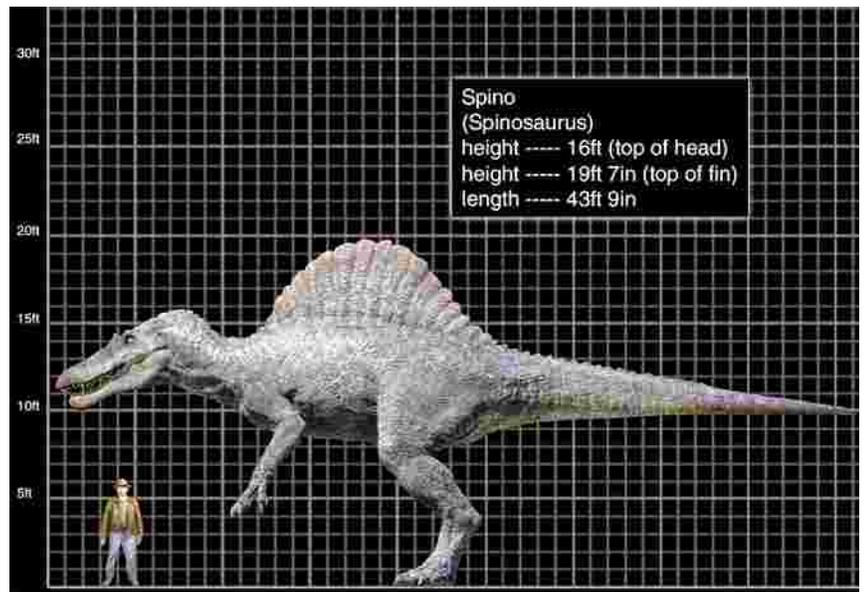
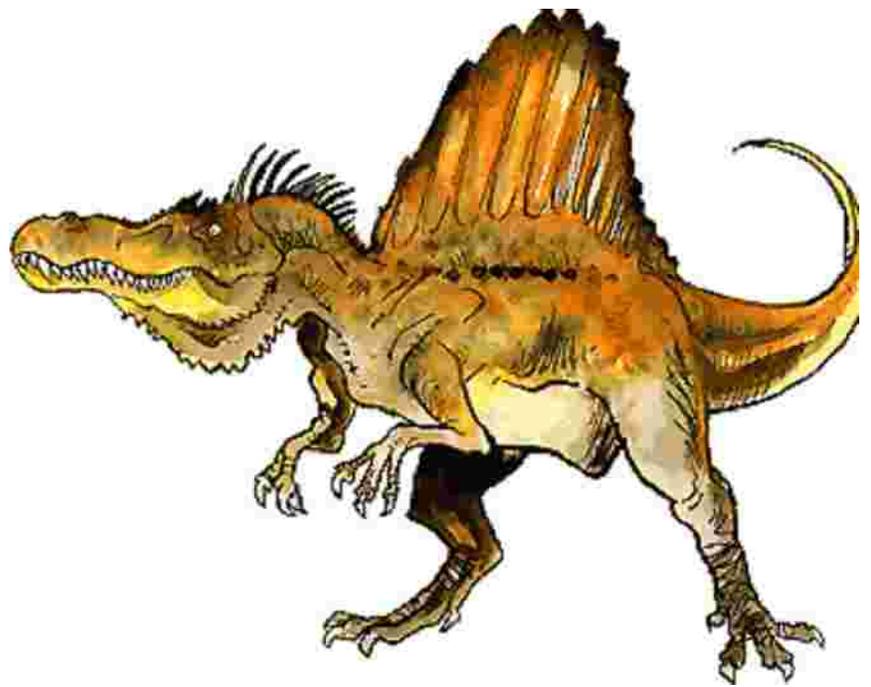


The next branch of theropods is the teturans. This is also often referred to as the 'allosaur branch'. This branch is further divided into two subgroups; the primitive allosaurs, or 'megalosaurs', and the advanced allosaurs or 'carnosaurs.' The megalosaur branch includes Megalosaurus itself and a number of similar, big headed, large toothed relatives, all more heavily built than the ceratosaurs. The primitive allosaurs have also lost the fourth digit on their hands – a characteristic retained by primitive theropods like the ceratosaurs.

Megalosaurus bucklandi, 'Big Lizard,' is a formidable creature, an overall upgrade on the theropod design from Ceratosaurus, reaching a length of perhaps 25 feet and a weight of more than one ton. Like Ceratosaurus, however, fragmentary relatives suggest sizes that might rival T. rex itself. A single rib of a megalosaur relative – dubbed 'Big Ed' by the paleontological community – was perhaps six feet long – easily comparable to the other, more advanced super-heavyweights. But it is an offshoot of the megalosaur branch, however, that has produced an extremely unusual and specialized new contender, whose remains suggest an overall body-length exceeding any other theropod known.

Spinosaurus aegyptiacus has been credited with lengths of fifty feet or more, with weight estimates ranging from five to as much as eight tons. Spinosaurus is characterized by a long, crocodile-like snout, and by its namesake rack of six-foot spines running the length of its back. The purpose of the back spines has been suggested as anything from sexual display to a possible mechanism for controlling body temperature, similar to the large ears of an African elephant. It is the business end, however, that has led to speculation that Spinosaurus perhaps occupied a different ecological niche than some of the other giant theropods.

The spinosaur clade as a whole displays jaws that seem rather slender and narrow for

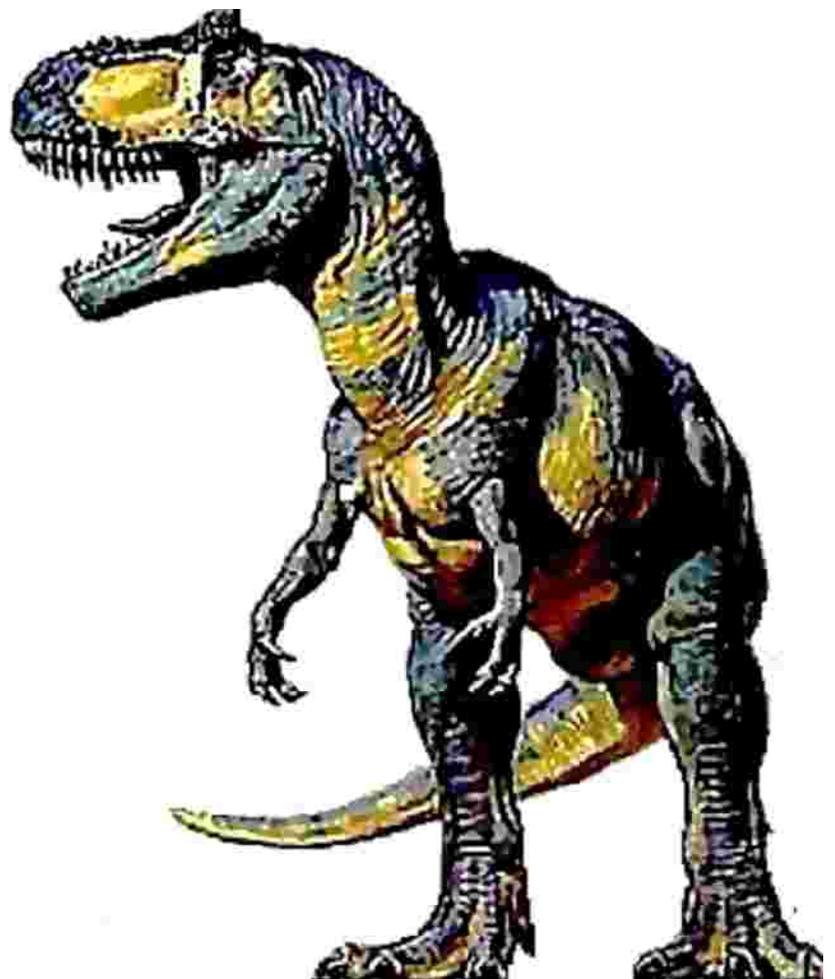
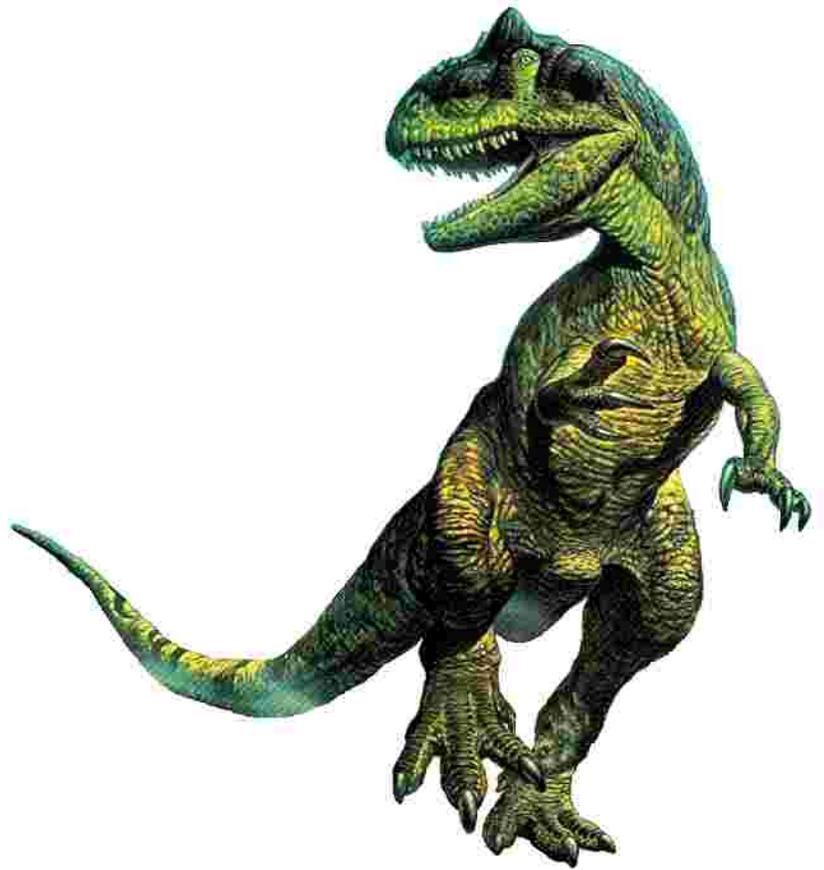


taking down big prey. It's possible that despite its great size, Spinosaurus did not fit into the top-predator niche. Specialized modern-day crocodilians such as gavials also possess long, slender snouts and, although they are among the largest of today's reptiles and are indeed giant carnivores, they feed mostly on small fish. It is possible the spinosaur group did likewise. On the other hand, Spinosaurus' jaws, while perhaps slender compared to T. rex, were not as slender as a gavial's – really more comparable to a modern salt-water crocodile's, which are certainly big-game hunters. Possibly Spinosaurus represents a particular hunting method that mimics the crocodile's, grab-and-tug method.

It is the next group of teturans, however, that the true super-heavyweights arise. The advanced allosaurs, or 'carnosaurs' produced killers not only of great size, but also show the beginnings of specializations that eventually led to T. rex itself. It was with the Allosaurus species that this group of advanced 'avetheropods' diverged. The more advanced of the two sister groups developed into the ceolurosaurs - splitting once again into the bird-like sickle-claws – a clade that eventually evolved into the first birds – the ostrich-like ornithomimids, and of course the advanced tyrannosaurs. It was the first group, however, of the more primitive allosaurian carnosaurs, that went on to become some of the largest land carnivores in earth history, some species of which actually matched or exceeded T. rex in terms of sheer size.

Several species of carnosaurs attained notable size. The Allosaurus genus itself produced at least one species, Allosaurus amplexius, that might have attained forty feet or more, but it is in its Cretaceous descendants that carnosaur evolution reached its apex.

Recent finds in South America and Africa have revealed a monstrous new carnosaur group known as the carcharodonts. And unlike more ancient species, known from fragments, these gigantic creatures are

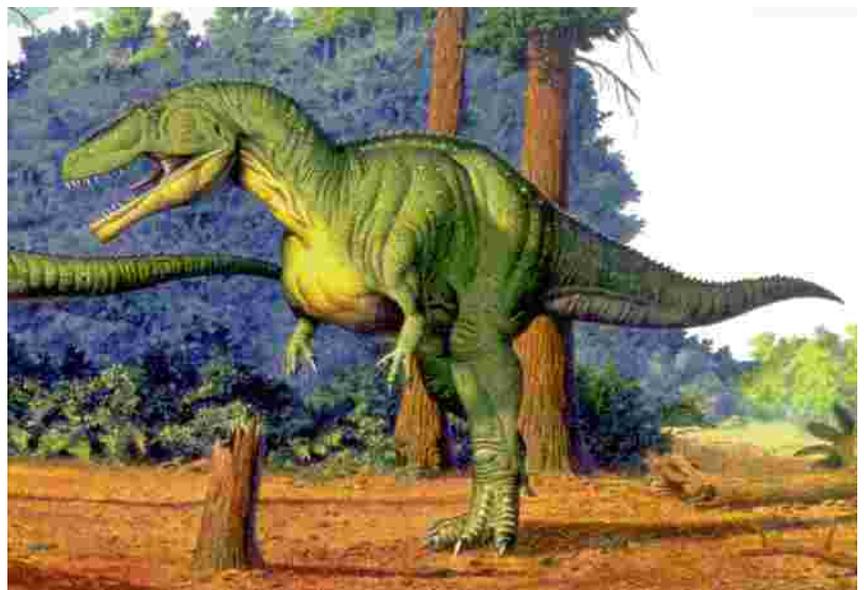


becoming known from fairly complete skeletons.

The namesake species, out of Africa, *Carcharodontosaurus saharicus*, ‘Shark-Tooth-Lizard,’ demonstrates all the evolutionary trends of past carnivores taken to its greatest extreme – a disproportionately giant head, over five-feet long, further reduced forelimbs, and jaws lined with thin, knife-bladed teeth. *Carcharodontosaurus* falls comfortably into the forty-plus-foot range, and was, in fact, recognized in 1998 by the Guinness Book of World Records as the largest predatory dinosaur ever. It is, however, the *Carcharodontosaurus*’ South American counterpart that currently lays legitimate claim to that title.

Giganotosaurus carolini is the current record-holder for largest predatory dinosaur of all time. With confirmed measurements of forty-five feet, with evidence of individuals even larger, *Giganotosaurus* edges out its cousin *Carcharodontosaurus*, and even the largest specimens of *T. rex*, by several feet. *Giganotosaurus*, ‘Gigantic Lizard,’ represents the pinnacle of carnivore evolution, with various experts estimating a bodyweight approaching ten tons. Nearly a mirror image of *Carcharodontosaurus*, *Giganotosaurus*’ skull stretches nearly six feet, with bladed teeth over ten-inches long – suitable, as this monster’s main prey animal was the titanosaurid sauropod known as *Argentinosaurus*, a colossal brontosaurus relative that may have scaled as much as one hundred tons. Confrontations between these two titans, the largest predator and the largest prey of all time, must have been truly awe-inspiring.

Ironically, the predominant part of the Cretaceous period was populated by creatures that were really more or less specialized versions of the Jurassic Era that preceded it. The tyrannosaurs did not arise until the last ten-million years of the Cretaceous after the Jurassic fauna collapsed – an event that marked the real extinction of the dinosaurs, for while the dinosaurs that rose to replace



them were highly specialized, the small animal niche – breeds of which are what refill the landscape whenever the dominant creatures are eliminated – was now mammals (and birds – which are technically specialized dinosaurs – direct descendants of the tyrannosaur sister-group of sickle-claws).

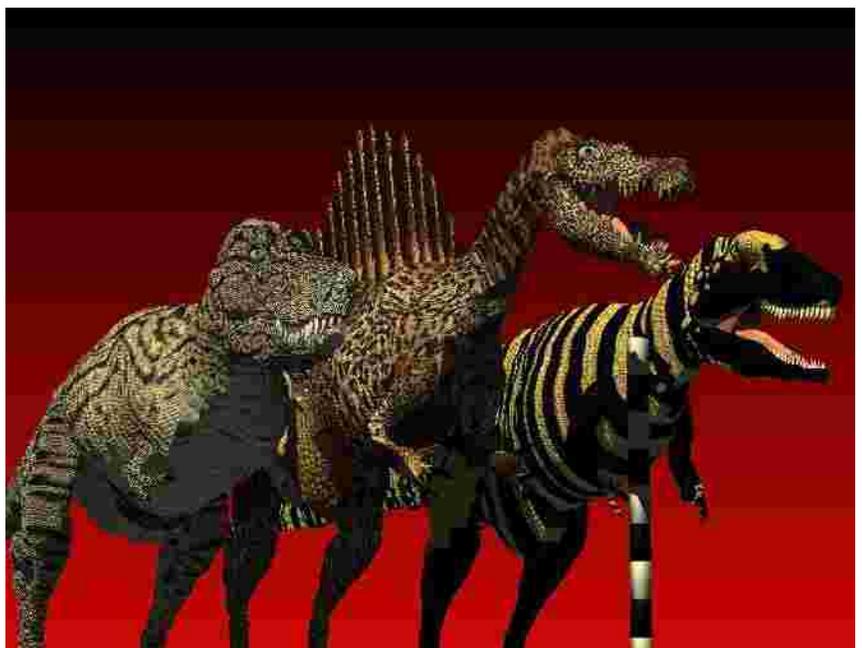
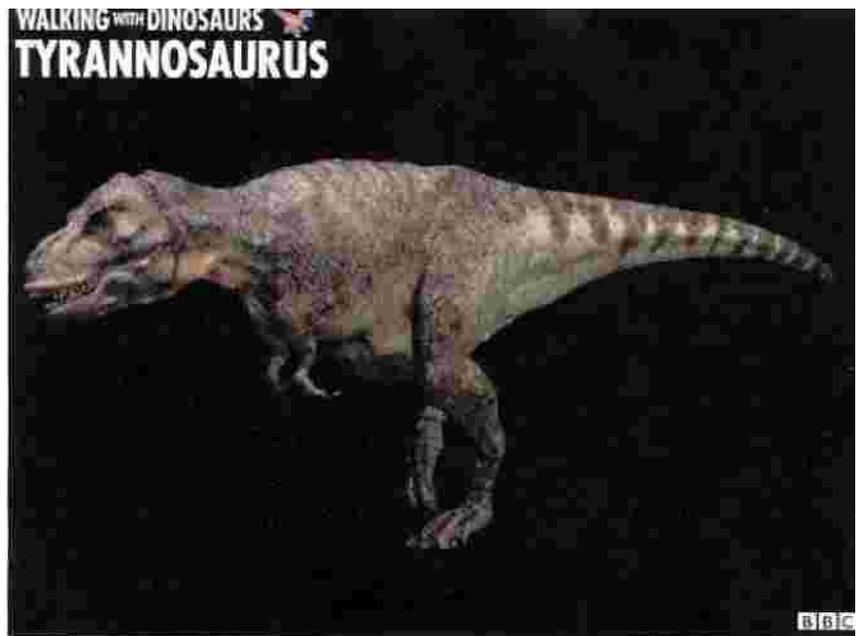
Tyrannosaurus rex presided over the epoch of its kind, climaxing a 150 million years of Theropod evolution – with the bare exception of Giganotosaurus, it was the largest expression of its entire evolutionary line, and far exceeded even its closest rivals in terms of explosive power, weaponry, speed, and even intelligence. But none of that was sufficient to see off its own end.

For whatever reason – some have attributed killer comets and the like – but likely a simple pattern of cyclical extinction, the dinosaurs finally disappeared (except for birds), replaced predominantly by mammals. They left their mark, however, and ironically, the species that eventually replaced them were instrumental in bringing them back from extinction. The clones of Jurassic Park are rumored to have gained a foothold in the wilds of Central America. And the isolated pockets in the pacific that contained remnant species of dinosaurs have been exposed to intense amounts of radiation – causing heavy mutation and all kinds of problems for the isles of Japan.

There is also at least one alternate future (chronicled in the Dragons of Earth series) where the dinosaurs eventually regain their foothold after the collapse of modern society. Sixty-five million years after the fact, T. rex and its ilk seems to be making a comeback – and we likely haven't seen the last of them.

Description:

Tyrannosaurus rex is a massive, two-legged monster, with a rib-cage roughly the diameter of an elephant with thirteen-foot legs, diminutive three-fingered (yes, three) forelimbs, short, stiff tail held aloft behind, all packed behind a heavy, bulldog-neck, and an extremely powerful five-plus-foot skull,



with foreword-facing, dog-like eyes, and jaws lined by twelve-inch, serrated, spike-like teeth.

Personality:

T. rex has been speculated as a temperamental sort, prone to inter-species confrontation. Modern examples, both cloned and remnant species, demonstrate high levels of aggression, although some have been known to respond to scent and other stimuli like dogs, their human handless learning to curb their aggression with the proper movements and manners.

DC Universe History:

You can pretty much plug a T. rex in anywhere and it'll liven things right up. If there's a major comic hero in any universe who hasn't squared off with a Tyrannosaurus at some point, I don't know who it would be.

