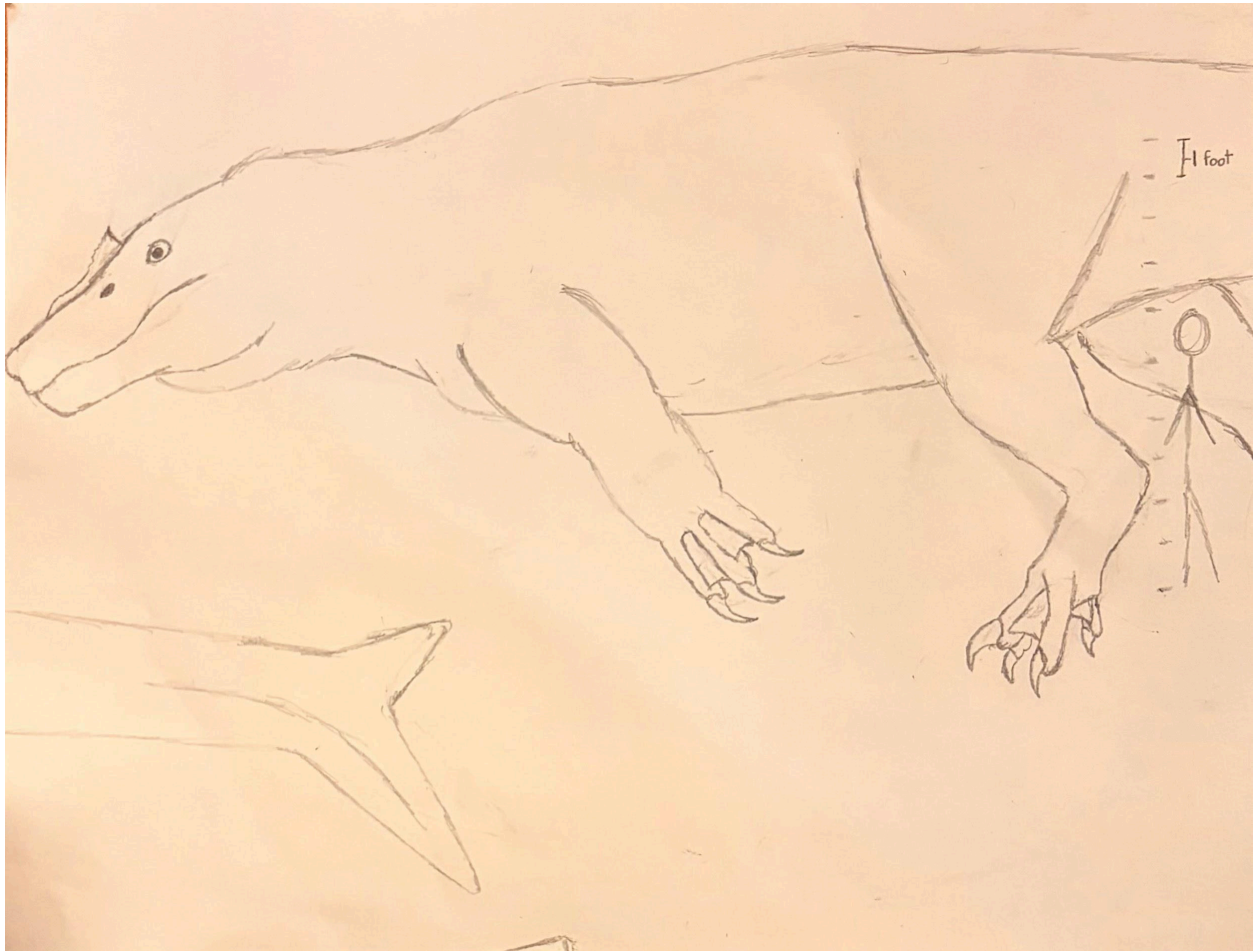


Victorvonomia fatalis



Short-hand genome:

1. Spinosaurus aegyptiacus
2. Irritator challengeri
3. Taurovenator violentei
4. Tyrannosaurus rex
5. Nestor notabilis
6. Dacelo rex (credit to **Spinoclanker**)
7. Geospiza magnirostris
8. Struthio camelus

9. *Edmontosaurus annectens*
10. *Opisthocoelicaudia skarzynskii*
11. *Sarhsaurus aurifontanalis*
12. *Varnus komodoensis*
13. *Drepanosaurus unguicaudatus*
14. *Megalancosaurus preonensis* (credit to **Spinoclanker**)
15. *Psittacosaurus mongoliensis*
16. *Crocodylus niloticus*
17. *Plotosaurus bennisoni*
18. *Ophthalmosaurus icanicus*
19. *Pliosaurus funkei*
20. *Lonchidion humblei* (credit to **Spinoclanker**)

Long-hand genome:

1. **Spinosaurus** is the base, anterior teeth (front 30% of teeth), decent claws, semi-aquatic adaptations
2. **Irritator** provides a sagittal crest that anchors neck and jaw muscles, binocular vision, osteosclerosis, shorter neural spines (used for muscle attachment instead of display), strong ventral rugosities for strong dorsoventral flexion
3. **Taurovenator** provides highly indicated cervical vertebrae, a shorter neck, tips of the cervical neural spines are expanded into flange-like structures that interlock, a sickle toe claw compatible with larger theropods (shared trait with *Meraxes*), raised neural spines used for muscle attachment, cervical muscular, medial teeth (the middle 40% of teeth), larger nostrils
4. **Tyrannosaurus** provides a more robust skull, an elongated ilium, hip muscles placed at a greater distance from the hip joint to bolster agility, an expanded pubic boot, jaw muscles, a deeper and broader skull, senses (vision, sense of smell,

low-frequency hearing), posterior teeth (the back 30% of teeth), larger nostrils, pachysclerosis in the skull, teeth behind lips

5. **Kea** provides denser neuron packing, dorsal ventricular ridge (DVR), enlarged spiriform nucleus (SpM), domain-general intelligence, forebrain, general brain anatomy and intelligence, curiosity, a larger lumbosacral organ (LSO), tool use
6. **Shovel-billed kookaburra** fuses the upper jaw to the braincase, optical and sagittal ridges, widens the cervical vertebrae lateral processes, oxidative stress resistant tissue, rapid metabolizing fat into chemical energy during high activities, more hemoglobin in the blood and myoglobin in the muscle, higher mitochondrial density and efficiency
7. **Galápagos large ground finch** provides a far broader and deeper skull, jaw musculature with a strongly negative allometric length scaling, shorter and tightly packed fiber bundles for a higher Physiological Cross-Sectional Area (PCSA), extremely hypertrophied jaw musculature (a bulging adductor mandibulae externus), an incredibly robust skull, deeper cranial crests and broader cranial surfaces to anchor the huge jaw muscles, m. pterygoideus muscle contracts at a near-perpendicular line of action to maximize crushing efficiency, a syrinx, a bite force 320x that of T.rex proportionally (will be toned down)
8. **Ostrich** provides thicker tendons, a larger gastrocnemius tendon that runs down the back of the leg, bolstered thigh and pelvic musculature, gular fluttering, panting, increased lung vascularization, proportionally larger heart, heart rate range, high blood volume and pressure, proprioception, brain cooling, dense leg bones, elastic cushion pads on the feet, fibrocartilaginous pad inside the ankle joint
9. **Edmontosaurus** provides thicker leg and arm bones, padded feet, longer chevrons, a generally more robust skeleton, stamina, a further prominent fourth trochanter, bolstered caudofemoralis muscles, robust leg bones, nasal cavities were lined with blood vessels to further bolster thermoregulation, elongated scapula, a highly developed nuchal ligament running along the top of the neck vertebrae to

the base of the skull, bolstered facultative bipedalism, further enhanced leg musculature, a more robust shoulder girdle

10. **Opisthocoelicaudia** provides bifurcated, taller and broader neural spines for extra muscle and tendon attachment, a prominent fourth trochanter, caudofemoralis muscles, large surface areas for insertion of spinal and epaxial musculature, V/Y-shaped chevrons, tail reinforcement
11. **Sarahsaurus** provides a more robust humerus, a deltopectoral crest that extends halfway down the humerus to anchor massive arm and chest muscles, a proportionally larger and wider scapula, a more robust scapula, huge pectoralis and forearm flexors, larger deltoids and brachialis, prominent fourth trochanters, massive triceps and biceps, ventromedial scapular ridge, an elaborate cuboid fossa, exceptionally wide and robust hip bones to anchor thigh and gluteal musculature
12. **Komodo dragon** provides a forked tongue, vomeronasal organ, iron reinforced teeth, bolsters teeth serrations, hemotoxic venom, a more robust immune system, os pisiforme I & II act as powerful mechanical levers for the dense flexor muscles, os carpi ulnare and os carpi intermedium et radiale block provides heavy stabilization to the wrist, os carpi centrale sits in the middle to facilitate smooth pivoting and twisting of the wrist, os carpi distale I-III, general wrist structure that is more mobile and agreeable with facultative bipedalism
13. **Drepanosaurus** provides a shoulder hump for neck and shoulder muscle attachment, hypertrophied arm musculature, large flexor muscles, *further* bolstered deltoids, hyper-developed retractor muscles, a humerus featuring massive bony crests, a sharply bent scapula, even bigger biceps and triceps
14. **Megalancosaurus** provides fenestrated chevrons, T-shaped caudal neural spines, an opposable digit
15. **Psittacosaurus** provides proportionally the thickest skin of any sauropsid, an expanded dermis comprising up to 40 individual layers of collagenous fibers, orientation of these 40 collagen sheets alternated directions from layer to layer allowing the skin to remain highly flexible for movement while remaining tough

enough to absorb the stress, the two final individual fibers here were wound tightly into left- and right-handed geodesic helix patterns acting as a shock-absorbing net, skin thickness varies from region to region but is relatively thick all round

16. **Nile crocodile** provides night vision, integumentary sense organs (ISOs) covering the snout, palatal valve, nictitating membranes, nasal disc valve, ear flaps, a foramen of panizza that allows the hybrid to reroute blood, stomach acidity, antimicrobial peptides, unidirectional breathing, bolstered jaw muscles, four-chambered heart, lactic acid buffering, further bolster core muscles, death role behavior, dual aortas, bradycardia, further enhanced myoglobin levels, nictitating membrane, further bolsters jaw musculature
17. **Plotosaurus** provides taller and broader neural spines for axial muscle attachment, longer chevrons, larger eyes, enlarged surface area for the attachment of the deep m. transversospinalis and m. longissimus dorsi muscle groups, massive blocks of muscle along the spine packed into the rows of 28 to 37 pygal tail vertebrae, tail fluke, tiny and diamond-shaped scales reinforced by internal osteoderms that act similar to shark dermal denticles and reduce drag, streamlining, salt glands, tail fin
18. **Ophthalmosaurus** provides a trunk dominated by large segmented muscle blocks, further enlarged axial musculature, a horizontal line of connective tissue separating the epaxial muscles from the hypaxial muscles, long tendons spanning several vertebrae anchoring muscles to the peduncle, heavy tendon networks wrapped around the tail stock will function like a rubber band, storing energy on a tail-swipe and snapping the tail back, larger eyes
19. **Pliosaurus funkei** provides colossal depressor and elevator muscles, a more robust sagittal crest, enormous pterygoid and temporalis muscle groups, base bite force, massive temporal fenestrae behind the eyes, a mandibular symphysis, deep tooth roots, trihedral teeth, bolster core musculature
20. **Lonchidion** provides fluorapatite in the teeth, fuses the dentin with fluorapatite, medullary organ to block out background noise, helical fibers in the bone, allows muscles and tendons to attach to cartilage, stratum compactum in the skin

Stats:

1. Length: 64.9-67.26 feet
2. Height (at the hip): 9.9-10.26 feet
3. Weight: 10-11 metric tons
4. ~Top speed (On land): ~11-16 mph (MAJOR GUESS) maybe faster 🤔
5. ~Top speed (In Water): ~25-30 mph
6. Skin thickness: ~6.16-6.32 inches (~15.6-16 cm) at the thickest scaled from **psittacosaurus** 0.8 inch (~2 cm) thick skin at ~45 lbs
7. Agility: Moderate-High (Sarhsaurus + Tyrannosaurus + Ostrich)
8. Stability: High-Very High
9. Bite force: 160,000-200,000 N