

Phobos

1. Tyrannosaurus rex: base, hip & leg structure for agility, teeth reinforcement
2. New caledonian crow: reasoning ability, mental modeling, abstract reasoning, & tool use capabilities (tool use is limited in this build, but the other aspects can help to prepare & strategize for a fight)
3. Diplodocus carnegii: size increase, leg reinforcement, thicker base of the tail & lengthening Acrocanthosaurus tail chevrons (gigantoraptor primarily)
4. Gigantoraptor erlianensis: thickening the tail base for more counterweight against the heavier arms added, lengthening Acrocanthosaurus tail chevrons
5. Allosaurus fragilis: skull replacement (around the same bite force as T. rex when scaled by head weight)
6. Giganotosaurus carolinii: specialized chin for better stress absorption, slight reinforcement & modification of the allosaurus skull
7. Acrocanthosaurus atokensis: neural spines for modified muscle attachments for strong front limbs & skull support, locking neck vertebrae, ball-&-socket neck-head joint, bifurcated/Y-shaped chevrons, slight lower jaw reinforcement
8. Xenosmilus hodsonae & Sun bear: arm bases (sun bear enlarged scapular attachments)(only as long as megaraptoran arms proportionally)(neck vertebrae bifurcation from smilodon)
9. Koala: hand structure with double opposable digits for better grappling
10. Western lowland gorilla: flexibility increase of the digits, intelligence,

Armor & Teeth

11. Sarcosuchus imperator: full body osteoderm armor, somewhat, fat storage in the tail to further counterbalance the heavier arms added, immune system
12. Typothorax coccinarum: expanding the coverage of sarcosuchus osteoderms
13. Iberosuchus macrodon: sinking the osteoderms further down and removing the scutes covering the osteoderms to allow coelacanth scales to grow better, Sharpey's fibers
14. Trachymetopon liasicum (a bigass coelacanth): scale armor growing from the upper dermis
15. Alligator gar: gaoine and dentin layers, modifying the scale attachment
16. Calabar burrowing python: criss-cross skin structure & thickness (adjusted to a moderate thickness to not interfere with swimming)
17. Psittacosaurus: dermal fiber layer count, some skull robustness increase
18. Komodo dragon: iron-enriched serrations, venom, osteoderm armor on places not covered by caiman osteoderms
19. Southern sea otter: enamel resistant to cracking
20. Tiger shark: double serrations, fluorapatite teeth material, immune system

Thermoregulation

21. Blue wildebeest: more efficient fast-twitch muscles
22. Sauroposeidon proteles: base air sacs with extremely pneumatized vertebrae
23. Rocasaurus muniozi: pneumatic skeleton with air sacs reaching farther into the tail more than any other sauropod
24. Katepensaurus goicoecheai: extra set of opening for air sacs that other sauropods do not have
25. Red-billed quelea: rete ophthalmicum (specialized vascular system) for maintaining the brain temperature below core body temperature to protect brain from thermal damage, heat shock proteins (only produced when overheating) for stabilizing cellular proteins due to heat stress
26. Ostrich: better kidneys for water conservation, specialized salt-excretory nasal glands for ability to drink saline water & tolerate high salt intake, ability to secrete urine separately from feces to reduce water loss
27. Rufous-cheeked nightjar: efficient gular fluttering
28. Bar-headed goose: increased capillary density in muscles