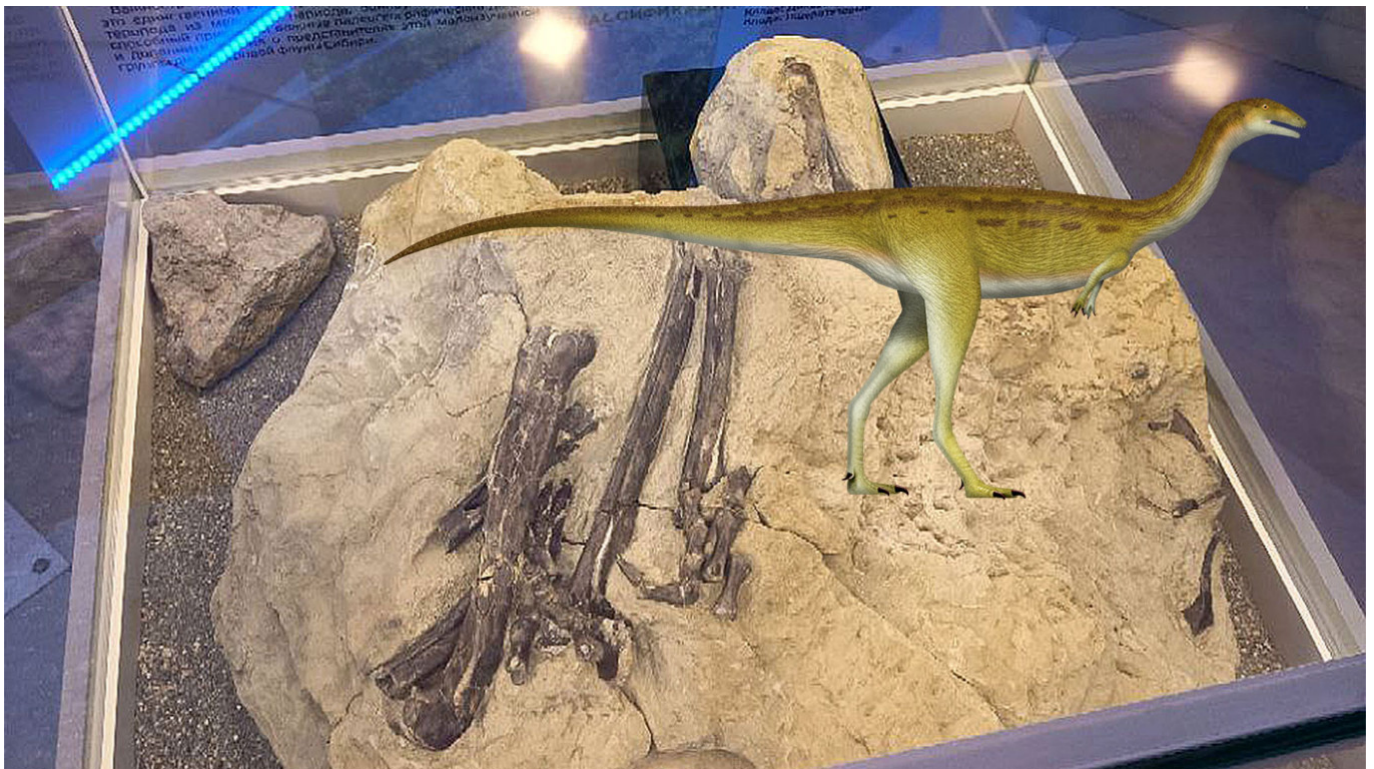


Russian Scientists Discover New Dinosaur Species in Siberia

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The bones and image rendering of the *Kiyacursor longipes*. **Stepan Ivantsov / Telegram; UnexpectedDinoLesson (CC BY 4.0)**

Russian paleontologists at St. Petersburg State University [said](#) Thursday that they have discovered a new species of fast-running dinosaurs believed to have lived in Siberia at least 100 million years ago.

A single specimen of the *Kiyacursor longipes* was found in the Kiya River of the coal-producing Kemerovo region. The dinosaur belongs to a genus of carnivorous ceratosaurs thought to have lived in the Late Jurassic Period around 153–148 million years ago.

“This dinosaur is the first ceratosaur found in the sediments of the Cretaceous period [145–100.5 million years ago] in Asia, while it was previously believed they went extinct in this area 40 million years earlier,” scientists said.

Kiyacursor longipes belongs to a family of noasaurids, which the Russian paleontologists

described as “small, graceful and fast-running ceratosaurs.” The name *Kiyacursor* means “runner” from the banks of the Kiya River, while *longipes* means “long-legged.”

The dinosaur was able to run fast thanks to its long hind limbs, which are similar to those of modern-day ostriches, according to the scientists.

The study describing the *Kiyacursor longipes* was first [published](#) on Wednesday in The Royal Society of London’s flagship biological research journal.

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