見龍在田

赤洲與中國內地恐龍化石展

Sighting Dragons in the Field

An Exhibition of Dinosaur Fossils from Port Island and the Chinese Mainland

免費入場 Admission Free

電 2208 4488

https://www.amo.gov.hk

20.11.2026 / 12.5.2027



香港文物探知館

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre

開放時間

星期一至三、五：上午10時至下午6時
星期六、日及公眾假期：上午10時至晚上7時
聖誕前夕及農曆新年除夕：上午10時至下午5時
星期四（公眾假期除外）、農曆年初一及二休館

Opening Hours

Monday to Wednesday and Friday: 10am – 6pm
Saturday, Sunday and public holidays: 10am – 7pm
Christmas Eve and Chinese New Year's Eve: 10am – 5pm
Closed on Thursdays (except public holidays) and the first two days of Chinese New Year

前言

二〇二四年秋天，發展局聯同中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所和漁農自然護理署，公布香港首次發現恐龍化石，地點為香港東北水域的赤洲，化石位於白堊紀紅層，屬巨型蜥腳類恐龍，化石的發現為香港古生物研究翻開嶄新篇章。粵港澳大灣區與華南廣袤的紅層盆地蘊藏著豐富的化石，當我們把視野從白堊紀時期華南地區延伸至北方內蒙古荒漠和山東的巨型化石床，更可以感受和認識到氣勢磅礴、多姿多采的中國恐龍生態圖景和演化脈絡。

Preface

In the autumn of 2024, the Development Bureau, together with the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department, announced Hong Kong's first discovery of dinosaur fossils. Found on Port Island (Chek Chau) in the northeastern waters of Hong Kong, the fossils were preserved in Cretaceous red rock strata and belonged to a giant sauropod. Their discovery marked a new chapter in Hong Kong's palaeontological research. The vast red-bed basins of the Guangdong – Hong Kong – Macao Greater Bay Area and the wider South China region contain rich fossil resources. By expanding our horizons to encompass Cretaceous dinosaur communities throughout China — from South China to the deserts of Inner Mongolia and the fossil beds of Shandong — we gain a deeper appreciation of the grandeur and diversity of China's dinosaur ecosystems and evolutionary trajectory.



第一單元：上古起龍吟 — 認識化石與恐龍

最早的恐龍約於二億四千萬年前的三疊紀中晚期開始在地球上行走，並在往後的侏羅紀和白堊紀進入黃金時代。在演化進程中，恐龍的骨骼結構讓四肢能筆直地支撐身體，使恐龍擁有移動的優勢。根據骨盆結構可以將恐龍劃分為兩個核心支系：鳥臀目和蜥臀目；而蜥臀目恐龍又可以再細分為蜥腳型類恐龍和獸腳類恐龍。

遠古生物的遺體、遺物或遺跡經過漫長的歲月和石化後，形成了化石，保存在地層中，成為永恆的記錄，揭示億萬年前的生態面貌。根據恐龍化石的保存形態和特點，可以劃分為遺體化石和遺跡化石。恐龍化石一般保存在陸地沉積的地層中。

Section 1: An Ancient Roar from the Past — Understanding Fossils and Dinosaurs

The earliest dinosaurs began walking on the Earth in the mid-to-late Triassic period, around 240 million years ago, and entered their golden age during the Jurassic and Cretaceous periods. During the course of evolution, the development of an anatomical structure enabling an erect posture meant dinosaurs gained a mobility advantage. Based on pelvic structure, dinosaurs can be divided into two core lineages: Ornithischia and Saurischia; while saurischian dinosaurs can be subdivided into sauropodomorphs and theropods.

Over the vast expanse of time, the remnants, impressions or traces of ancient organisms became fossilised and were preserved within rock strata. These fossils provide enduring records of ecosystems from hundreds of millions of years ago. Dinosaur fossils can be categorised as body fossils or trace fossils according to their mode of preservation and characteristics. They are typically found in terrestrial sedimentary strata.

1



周氏黔魚龍完整骨骼 正模標本

時代：晚三疊世
產地：貴州關嶺
爬行綱 魚龍目
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

模式標本是物種命名時作為官方參考標準的原始標本。正模標本是模式標本的一種，指物種命名時由命名者明確指定的唯一核心參考標本。

***Qianichthyosaurus zhoui* — Complete Skeleton. Holotype.**

Age: Late Triassic
Locality: Guanling, Guizhou
Reptilia, Ichthyosauria
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

A type specimen serves as the original specimen used as an official reference standard when naming a species. Among type specimens, a holotype refers to the single core reference specimen explicitly designated by the author during the species naming process.

第二單元：巨龍出赤洲 — 赤洲的蜥腳類恐龍

赤洲恐龍骨骼化石並不完整，且在保存過程中有所變形，但基本保持原有形態，採集的化石當中包括大部分右側髂骨、部分右側恥骨、部分右側股骨及最前部尾椎的椎體部分。由於保存下來並可識別的骨骼集中來自臀部及附近部位，而且大小相互匹配，因此推測可能屬於同一隻體型巨大的蜥腳類恐龍；從化石標本骨組織可見，這恐龍已進入個體發育晚期，體型龐大且接近成熟。

Section 2: Giants Emerging from Chek Chau — Sauropod Dinosaurs of Port Island

The dinosaur bone fossils from Port Island are incomplete, having undergone a degree of flattening, but they have mostly retained their original shape. The collected fossils include most of the right ilium, part of the right pubis, part of the right femur, and the centrum of an anteriormost caudal vertebra. Since the preserved, identifiable bones are concentrated in and near the pelvic region and match one another in size, it is inferred that they likely belong to the same large sauropod dinosaur.

Moreover, bone tissue structures from the fossil specimens indicate that the dinosaur had reached a late stage of ontogeny, confirming it was massive and close to somatic maturity.







蜥腳類恐龍髂骨

時代：早白堊世晚期到晚白堊世早期
產地：香港赤洲
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

Sauropod Ilium

Age: late Early Cretaceous to early Late Cretaceous
Locality: Port Island, Hong Kong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong



蜥腳類恐龍前部尾椎

時代：早白堊世晚期到晚白堊世早期
產地：香港赤洲
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

Sauropod Anterior Caudal Vertebra

Age: late Early Cretaceous to early Late Cretaceous
Locality: Port Island, Hong Kong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong

蜥腳類恐龍股骨

時代：早白堊世晚期到晚白堊世早期
產地：香港赤洲
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

Sauropod Femur

Age: late Early Cretaceous to early Late Cretaceous
Locality: Port Island, Hong Kong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong



蜥腳類恐龍恥骨

時代：早白堊世晚期到晚白堊世早期
產地：香港赤洲
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類
香港古物古蹟辦事處藏

Sauropod Pubis

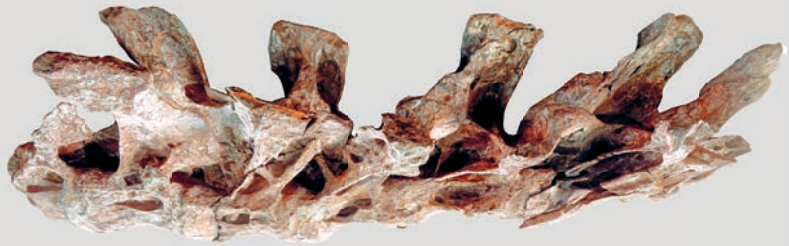
Age: late Early Cretaceous to early Late Cretaceous
Locality: Port Island, Hong Kong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha
Collection of Antiquities and Monuments Office, Hong Kong

第三單元：群龍居南國 — 華南的白堊紀動物群



徐氏亞洲暴龍復原圖
Palaeoart restoration of *Asiatyrannus xui*

白堊紀時期，華南地區孕育出高度繁盛的恐龍動物群，區內發現的白堊紀陸生脊椎動物化石也呈多樣性。廣西的中生代脊椎動物化石與廣東、贛南的相比，顯出不同的時代面貌，後兩者不僅展現高度繁盛且獨具特色的生態面貌，其環境也有利於骨骼與蛋化石的保存。在中生代陸地生態系統中，獸腳類恐龍展現了極高的生態適應力與演化可塑性，牠們其中一些支系演化成為頂級掠食者，另一些則轉型走向植食與雜食並存。廣東南雄、河源和江西贛州是世界級的恐龍蛋化石集中產地，呈現極高的生物多樣性。恐龍蛋及恐龍蛋窩具有研究恐龍繁殖、生長模式與滅絕的重要科研價值，也有助了解白堊紀的古生態環境。



贛州江西巨龍頸椎和背椎正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：江西贛州
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類 泰坦巨龍類
廣西壯族自治區自然博物館藏

***Jiangxititan ganzhouensis* — Cervical and Dorsal Vertebrae. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Ganzhou, Jiangxi
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha, Titanosauria
Collection of Natural History Museum of Guangxi







徐氏亞洲暴龍頭骨、下頜及部分頭後骨骼 正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：江西贛州
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 暴龍科
浙江自然博物院藏

***Asiatyrannus xui* — Cranium, Mandible and Partial Postcranial Skeleton. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Ganzhou, Jiangxi
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Tyrannosauridae
Collection of Zhejiang Museum of Natural History

Section 3: Dinosaurs in the Southern Realm — Cretaceous Faunas of South China

The Cretaceous period saw the thriving of highly diverse dinosaur faunas across South China, where a rich variety of terrestrial vertebrate fossils has been discovered. Compared to those of Guangdong and southern Jiangxi, the Mesozoic vertebrate fossils of Guangxi present a distinct chronological profile. The former two regions not only exhibit high species diversity and a unique ecosystem, but their palaeoenvironments were also particularly conducive to the preservation of both bone and egg fossils. Within Mesozoic terrestrial ecosystems, theropod dinosaurs demonstrated exceptional ecological adaptability and evolutionary plasticity. While some of their lineages became apex predators, others transitioned towards herbivory or omnivory. Nanxiong and Heyuan in Guangdong, along with Ganzhou in Jiangxi, are world-renowned sites for dinosaur egg fossil concentrations, displaying remarkably high biodiversity. Dinosaur eggs and clutches hold immense scientific value for research into dinosaur reproduction, growth patterns and extinction, while also providing crucial insights into Cretaceous palaeoenvironments.





秦氏花山龍尺骨 正模標本

時代：早中侏羅世
產地：廣西寧明
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類
廣西壯族自治區自然博物館藏

***Huashanosaurus qini* — Ulna. Holotype.**

Age: Early – Middle Jurassic
Locality: Ningming, Guangxi
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha
Collection of Natural History Museum of Guangxi



保存有竊蛋龍胚胎的恐龍蛋化石

時代：晚白堊世
產地：江西贛州
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 竊蛋龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

Dinosaur Egg Fossils Preserved with Oviraptorid Embryos

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Ganzhou, Jiangxi
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Oviraptoridae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

短棘南雄龍部分骨骼 正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：廣東南雄
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 鐮刀龍超科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Nanshiungosaurus brevispinus* — Partial Skeleton. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Nanxiong, Guangdong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Therizinosauroidea
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



南康江西鱷頭骨及下頜 正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：江西贛州
爬行綱 鱷目
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Jiangxisuchus nankangensis* — Cranium and Mandible. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Ganzhou, Jiangxi
Reptilia, Crocodylia
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



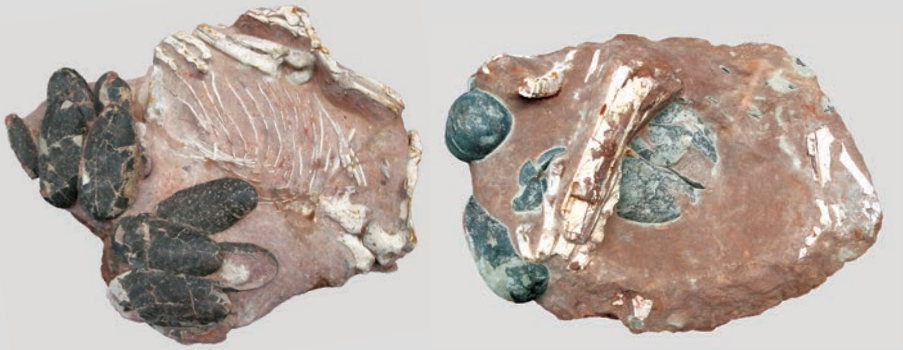


保存在岩石中的恐龍蛋蛋片

時代：晚白堊世
產地：廣東廣州
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

Dinosaur Egg Shells in Matrix

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Guangzhou, Guangdong
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



恐龍蛋與竊蛋龍類部分骨骼

時代：晚白堊世
產地：江西贛州
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 竊蛋龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

Dinosaur Eggs and Partial Skeleton of an Oviraptorid

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Ganzhou, Jiangxi
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Oviraptoridae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

第四單元：龍跡遍神州 — 中國各地的白堊紀恐龍

中國是世界上恐龍化石資源最豐富的國家之一，完整保留了自侏羅紀至白堊紀的陸相地層，從森林湖泊到乾旱平原，建構一幅多樣化生態的圖景，並孕育了極具地域特色的恐龍動物群。白堊紀時期，蜥腳類恐龍以巨龍形類為主，其面貌演替受古地理、氣候、植被等因素影響；而另一個龐大的恐龍支系—鳥臀類恐龍則成為北方大陸極具競爭力的植食動物，牠們的生居習性都可從骨骼化石中找到線索。至於屬獸腳類的諸城暴龍，在白堊紀末期成為當地頂級掠食者，為確保能夠攝取能量，牠們對獵物和領地都有極大需求，並以體型、咬合力等優勢捕捉獵物，牠們與北美洲的暴龍有接近的演化關係。除了諸城暴龍外，獸腳類還曾經演化出像廓羽盜龍類的小型個體，其中一些逐漸發展成鳥類。



大水溝吉蘭泰龍部分骨骼 正模標本
左：肱骨 右：前爪

時代：早白堊世
產地：內蒙古阿拉善左旗
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 僵尾龍類
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Chilantaisaurus tashuikouensis* —**
Partial Skeleton. Holotype.
Left: Humerus Right: Manual Claw

Age: Early Cretaceous
Locality: Alxa Left Banner, Inner Mongolia
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Tetanurae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



4

Section 4: Dinosaurs Across China — Cretaceous Dinosaurs in Other Provinces

China has one of the richest dinosaur fossil records in the world, with terrestrial strata from the Jurassic to the Cretaceous preserving dinosaur faunas with distinct regional characteristics. From forests and lakes to arid plains, these strata also reveal a diversity of landscapes. During the Cretaceous, sauropod faunas were dominated by titanosauriforms, whose faunal turnover was influenced by palaeogeography, paleoclimate and vegetation. Meanwhile, ornithischian dinosaurs became highly competitive herbivores in the Northern Continents and their fossils preserve clues to their lifestyles. *Zhuchengtyrannus*, a theropod dinosaur, was the local apex predator near the end of the Cretaceous. Its large body and powerful bite enabled it to capture the abundant prey needed to sustain it, while its ecological role required an extensive territory. It shared a very close phylogenetic relationship with *Tyrannosaurus* of North America. Beyond *Zhuchengtyrannus*, theropods also evolved small-bodied forms such as Pennaraptorans — the lineage that includes birds.





神州戈壁巨龍部份骨骼 正模標本

時代：早白堊世
產地：甘肅
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 蜥腳型類 巨龍形類
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Gobititan shenzhouensis* — Partial Skeleton. Holotype.**

Age: Early Cretaceous
Locality: Gansu
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Sauropodomorpha, Titanosauriformes
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

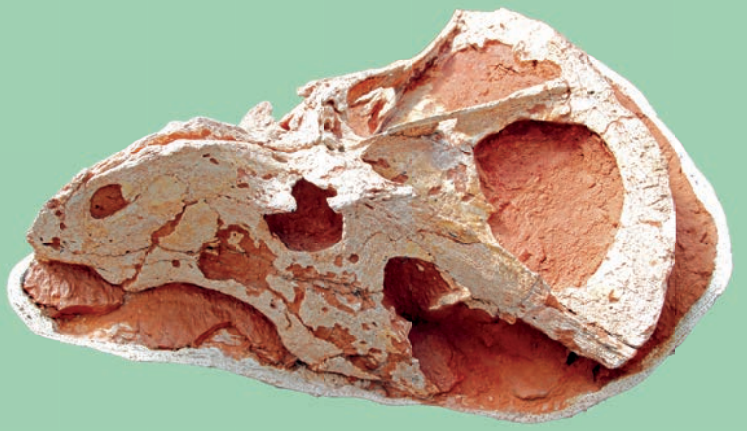


棘鼻青島龍頭骨與下頜 正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：山東萊陽
恐龍總目 鳥臀目 鴨嘴龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Tsintaosaurus spinorhinus* — Cranium and Mandible. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Laiyang, Shandong
Dinosauria, Ornithischia, Hadrosauridae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



安氏原角龍頭骨

時代：晚白堊世
產地：內蒙古巴彥淖爾
恐龍總目 鳥臀目 原角龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Protoceratops andrewsi* — Cranium**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Bayannur, Inner Mongolia
Dinosauria, Ornithischia, Protoceratopsidae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences







陸家屯鸚鵡嘴龍多個完整個體

時代：早白堊世
產地：遼寧朝陽
恐龍總目 鳥臀目 鸚鵡嘴龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Psittacosaurus lujiatunensis* — Multiple Complete Individuals**

Age: Early Cretaceous
Locality: Chaoyang, Liaoning
Dinosauria, Ornithischia, Psittacosauridae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

巨型山東龍股骨

時代：晚白堊世
產地：山東諸城
恐龍總目 鳥臀目 鴨嘴龍科
諸城市恐龍文化研究中心藏

***Shantungosaurus giganteus* — Femur**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Zhucheng, Shandong
Dinosauria, Ornithischia, Hadrosauridae
Collection of Zhucheng Dinosaur Culture Research Center

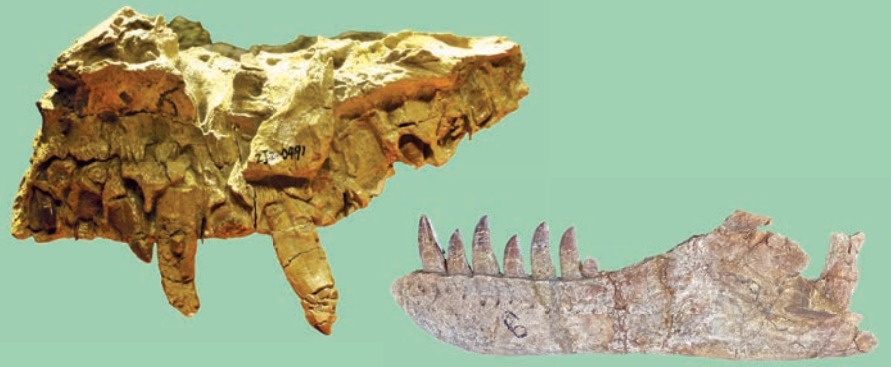


楊氏中國鳥形龍部分骨骼 正模標本

時代：早白堊世
產地：內蒙古鄂爾多斯
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 傷齒龍科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Sinornithoides youngi* — Partial Skeleton. Holotype.**

Age: Early Cretaceous
Locality: Ordos, Inner Mongolia
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Troodontidae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



巨型諸城暴龍上頜骨與齒骨正模標本

時代：晚白堊世
產地：山東諸城
恐龍總目 蜥臀目 獸腳亞目 暴龍科
諸城市恐龍文化研究中心藏

***Zhuchengtyrannus magnus* — Maxilla and Dentary. Holotype.**

Age: Late Cretaceous
Locality: Zhucheng, Shandong
Dinosauria, Saurischia, Theropoda, Tyrannosauridae
Collection of Zhucheng Dinosaur Culture
Research Center

第五單元：新生現南灣 — 恐龍時代之後的嶺南

在大約六千六百萬年前，小行星撞擊地球，加上大規模的火山爆發，引發全球氣候劇變，標誌著恐龍時化的終結，但倖存的哺乳動物和小型恐龍（鳥類）則開始崛起，兩者經歷漫長演化，終發展成今天的多樣性。同時，位於大灣區的三水盆地，在白堊紀大滅絕後的古近紀時期氣候回暖，植物茂盛，為哺乳動物、鳥類以及其他脊椎動物提供有利的生存環境，從多種具代表性的動物化石的發現，印證大灣區在巨龍滅絕後進入嶄新時代。





洞庭鱖完整骨骼兩件

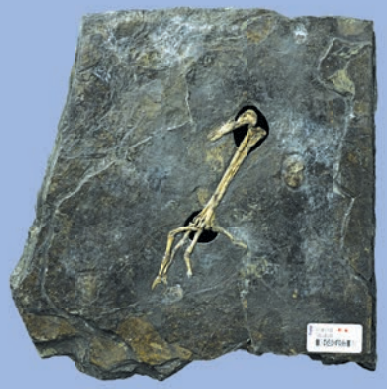
時代：古近紀
產地：廣東佛山
輻鰭魚綱 鱸形目
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Tungtingichthys* — Two Complete Skeletons**

Age: Palaeogene
Locality: Foshan, Guangdong
Actinopterygii, Perciformes
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

Section 5: A New Era in the Southern Bay — Lingnan After the Age of Dinosaurs

Around 66 million years ago, an asteroid impact and massive volcanic activities triggered global climatic upheaval, causing a mass extinction event that marked the end of the Age of Dinosaurs. However, surviving mammals and avian dinosaurs (birds) subsequently diversified through a long process of evolution, eventually giving rise to the diversity seen today. Following the end-Cretaceous mass extinction, the Sanshui Basin in the Greater Bay Area experienced a warming climate and lush vegetation during the Palaeogene, providing favourable habitats for mammals, birds and other vertebrates. The discovery of various representative Palaeogene animal fossils in the Greater Bay Area confirms the dawning of a new era following the extinction of the giant dinosaurs.

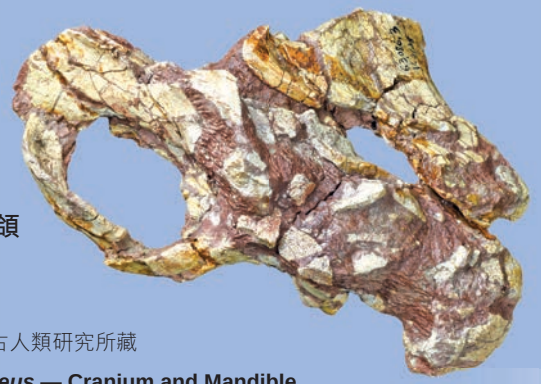


張氏三水鳥後肢 正模標本

時代：古近紀
產地：廣東佛山
恐龍總目 獸腳亞目 鳥綱 今顎類
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Sanshuiornis zhangi* — Hindlimb. Holotype.**

Age: Palaeogene
Locality: Foshan, Guangdong
Dinosauria, Theropoda, Aves, Neognathae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences



腫骨階齒獸頭骨及下頜

時代：古近紀
產地：廣東南雄
哺乳綱 全齒目 階齒獸科
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所藏

***Bemalambda pachyoesteus* — Cranium and Mandible**

Age: Palaeogene
Locality: Nanxiong, Guangdong
Mammalia, Pantodonta, Bemalambdidae
Collection of Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology
and Paleoanthropology, Chinese Academy of Sciences

鳴謝

在赤洲恐龍化石發掘、研究和展覽籌備過程中，特別感謝漁農自然護理署提供支持與協助。
此外，亦承蒙下列人士及機構慷慨提供珍貴資料和協助，謹此一併致謝：
(排名依筆劃序)

個人

文嘉棋教授　　梁嘉成先生

機構

入境事務處
中航明捷航空服務有限公司
中國地質大學 (北京)
中國地質大學 (武漢)
地政總署
建築署
香港空運貨站有限公司
香港海關
香港警務處
康樂及文化事務署
　九龍公園辦事處
　香港科學館
廣西卡斯特動漫有限公司
機電工程署

Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to the Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department in providing support and assistance for the excavation of dinosaur fossils on Port Island, research and production of this exhibition, and the following individuals and institutions in providing valuable information and assistance:
(In alphabetical order)

Individuals

Mr Liang Jiacheng　　Professor Michael Pittman

Institutions

Architectural Services Department
China University of Geosciences (Beijing)
China University of Geosciences (Wuhan)
Electrical and Mechanical Services Department
Guangxi Cast Comic and Animation Co., Ltd.
Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals Limited
Hong Kong Customs and Excise Department
Hong Kong Police Force
Immigration Department
Lands Department
Leisure and Cultural Services Department
　Hong Kong Science Museum
　Kowloon Park Management Office
Menzies CNAC Aviation Services Limited

主辦單位 Jointly presented by

香港特別行政區政府發展局
Development Bureau,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
中國科學院古脊椎動物與古人類研究所
Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology,
Chinese Academy of Sciences

支持單位 Supported by

香港特別行政區政府發展局文物保育專員辦事處
Commissioner for Heritage's Office, Development Bureau,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
中國古動物館
Paleozoological Museum of China

承辦單位 Organised by

香港特別行政區政府發展局古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office, Development Bureau,
The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region

香港文物探知館
九龍尖沙咀海防道九龍公園

Hong Kong Heritage Discovery Centre
Kowloon Park, Haiphong Road,
Tsim Sha Tsui, Kowloon

協辦單位 In association with

廣西壯族自治區自然博物館
Natural History Museum of Guangxi
浙江自然博物院
Zhejiang Museum of Natural History
諸城市恐龍文化研究中心
Zhucheng Dinosaur Culture Research Center

© 2026 發展局古物古蹟辦事處
Antiquities and Monuments Office,
Development Bureau
版權所有，未獲許可，
不得翻印、節錄或轉載。
All rights reserved.

2026年11月編印 Printed in November 2026
政府物流服務署印
Printed by the Government Logistic Department