



Dorsal surface of turtle shell of unidentified testudin fossils from the Kutch, housed at the Private Fossils Museum, Kutch, Gujarat, India. © Raju Vyas.



Ventral surface of the fossil skull of an unidentified crocodylomorph excavated by Dr. Hansh Thewissen from Julrai Village, Lakhapat, Kutch District, and now exhibited at Bharatiya Sanskruti Darshan Museum, Bhuj, Kutch, Gujarat, India. © Raju Vyas.

origin and the continent's history, providing a new theory for the landmass of Gujarat.

The study of geological formation and fossil evidence supports the phenomenon that once upon a time, the Indian plate separated from "Gondwana" (see: Merh 1995), and it was lastly connected with Africa along

Madagascar and Seychelles (Chatterjee & Bajpai 2016). Several examples support the idea that Indian fauna and flora have some common affinities with the fauna and flora of Africa and the Seychelles (Prasad & Bajpai 2016). A recent supporting evidence is the discovery of two new species of frogs (Sahyadri Purple Frog *Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis* and Bhupathy's Purple Frog *N. bhupathi*) belonging to the family Nasikabatrachidae from Western Ghats (Biju & Bossuyt 2003; Janani et al. 2007), which evidently supports that in the past, the Indian subcontinent had a connection with Seychelles Island and the African continent in 150 mya.

The output of paleontological research opened a new sight of the Earth's history, and new opinions established a new hypothesis on the revival of the area's natural history.

The finding of the fossils (chronologically excavated),

the locations of the state, and its source of details are mentioned in Table 1. As per systematic classification, there were 33 taxa of reptiles, including dinosaurs (Sauropoda [= pillar-like four thick legs herbivorous dinosaurs, with non-hollow bones], Therapoda [= carnivorous dinosaurs with three toes' limbs,



Unidentified egg fossils of Dinosaurs at the Fossils Park, Indroda, GEER Foundation, Gandhinagar, Gujarat. This dinosaur's oospecies fossils were excavated at Raiyoli Village, Mahi Sagar District, Gujarat, India. © Raju Vyas.

claws and hollow bones]), and Ichthyosauria (fish like primitive reptile), and four living groups of reptiles that are described up to date, contains 21 species-level (four dinosaurs, one crocodile, four turtles, two lizards, and 10 snakes) and remaining unconfirmed genus-level fossils recorded and identified by various paleontologists. The systematic list of fossils from Gujarat is mentioned in Table 2. This list indicated that Gujarat once had a very diverse and rich biodiversity, especially reptilian fauna.

The fossil eggs of various species of dinosaurs were found at different locations in Gujarat, including Kutch, Kheda, Mahi Sagar, Panchmahal, and Dohad districts. All these sites are formations from the Jurassic and Upper Cretaceous periods of Lameta (limestone) formation and inter-trappean beds, broadly during the Mesozoic era. Published literature surveys show nine eggshell species, excluding two indeterminable forms *Problematica?* *Megaloolithus* (Waniawao, Dohad district), *Trachoolithus sp.* (Lavariya Muwada, Dohad District), and an *Incertaesedis* (Dolidungri, Mahi Sagar District) recognized from Gujarat (Table

3) and update review presented (Vyas 2019).

As of today, various paleontology fossil studies indicate that a good number of reptiles have roamed in the past on the land of Gujarat. Few are found as remains of fossils from the state's various land formations and strata. These fossils are evidence of that species' inhabitation in the earlier Permian to Tertiary periods. During the last two decades, several paleontologists

from various agencies worldwide have carried out several fossilized inventions and explorations in the state. A huge collection of fossils has been dug out from the various land formations of the state for further paleontology and geological research. However, various groups of fossils found in Gujarat are only from four areas.

Fossil hotspots in the state

Four major areas in the state, 1) Piraam Island, near Bhavnagar; 2) Kutch (entire district); 3) Mahi Sagar (Balasinor, Doli Dungri, and Raiyoli); and 4) Vastan, near Surat, have been identified as rich fossil areas or fossils hotspots. However, geological land formation shows all these four 'hotspots' are the Quaternary sediments with a few scattered Jurassic rocks (Image 1B), especially in the Kutch region of Gujarat.

These areas are not just ordinary locations, but they hold a treasure trove of well-preserved fossils from various groups of flora and fauna. The most notable fossils, spanning various animal groups, are found in the Cambay Shale Formation of the state's Vastan, Surat District

Table 1: Details for fossils chronologically excavated in various locations in Gujarat State, India

No.	Fossils Excavation Site Location	Geo coordinates	Fossils	Sources
1	Piram Island, Nr. Bhavanagar District	21.5937; 72.3581	<i>Colossochelys atlas</i> Now= <i>Megalochelys sivalensis</i>	Falconer & Cautley 1837; Falconer 1845
2	Khur Is., Kutch	21.3997; 69.7412	<i>Dinosaurs</i>	Moor 1962
3	Piram Island, Bhavanagar, District	21.5937; 72.3581	<i>Piramys auffenbergi</i> <i>Lissemys piramensis</i>	Prasad 1974
4	Sukhpar, Abdasa, Kutch District	23.3736; 68.7486	<i>Tomistoma tandani</i>	Sahni & Mishra 1975; Vijayasarithi & Sabale 1985
5	Viri (=vidi), Anjar, Kutch District	23.0760; 69.9885	<i>Dinosaurs</i> (Sauropod)	Ghevariya 1988
6	Anjar, Kutch District	23.1187; 70.0139	<i>Indophis sahnii</i>	Rage & Prasad 1992
7	Raiyoli, Kheda (=Mahi Sagar District	23.0463; 73.3379	<i>Indosuchus sp.</i> (Theropoda)	Chatterjee & Rudra 1996
8	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar District	23.0558; 73.3435	<i>Ellipsolithus khedaensis</i>	Loyal et al. 2000
9	Panandhro Mine, Kutch District	23.6726; 68.7633	<i>Pterosphenus katchensis</i> <i>Pterosphenus biswasi</i> <i>Pterosphenus sp.</i>	Rage et al. 2003
10	Temple Hill, Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar District	23.0572;73.3418	<i>Rajasaurus narmadensis</i>	Wilson et al. 2003
11	Cheriya Bet / Khadir Is., Kutch District	23.8708; 70.3012	<i>Dinosaurs</i> (Sauropod) <i>Camarasauromorpha</i>	Moser et al. 2006
12	Dholi Dungri, Mahi Sagar District	23.1333; 73.3833	<i>Megalolithus dhoridungriensis</i>	Anon 2007
13	Pasuda, Kutch District	23.1583;70.1916	<i>Acrochordus hornstedt</i>	Head et al. 2007 Singh et al. 2021a
14	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat District	21.4167; 73.1224	<i>Palaeophis vastaniensis</i>	Bajpai & Head 2007
15	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat District	21.4167; 73.1224	<i>Indophis sahnii</i>	Rage et al 2008
16	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat District	21.4120; 73.1008	<i>Vastanagama susani</i> <i>Tinosaurus indicus</i>	Prasad & Bajpai 2008
17	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat District	21.4120; 73.1008	<i>Palaeophis sp.</i> <i>Peterosphenus sp</i> <i>Russellophis crassus</i> <i>Procerophis sahnii</i> <i>Thaumastophis missioaeni</i>	Rage et al. 2008
18	Dholi Dungri, Mahi District	23.1333; 73.3833	<i>Sanajeh indicus</i>	Wilson et al. 2010
19	Samda, Kutch District	23.4994; 68.8544	<i>Tomistominae</i>	Patnaik et al. 2014
19A	Lodai village, Nr. Bhuj, Kachchh	23.3731; 69.9115	<i>Ophthalmosauridae gen. et sp. indet</i>	Prasad et al. 2017
20	Tappar, Kutch	23.0087; 69.6573	<i>Ahaetuliinae</i> indet	Singh et al 2021a
21	Palasva, Kutch	23.4693; 70.9339	<i>Python sp.</i> <i>Acrochordus cf. dehmi;</i> <i>Acrochordus sp.</i>	Singh et al.2021a
22	Tappar, Kutch	23.0087; 69.6573	Colubrinae" indet	Singh et al. 2021b
23	Panandhro Mine, Kutch District	23.6726; 68.7633	<i>Vasuki indicus</i>	Datta & Bajpai 2024

Table 2: List of fossilized reptiles described and reported from various locations of Gujarat State, Western India

No	Groups / Family / Species – Authority	Type Locality / Fossils Site	Geo coordinates	Hot Spot Area	Source / Reference
	Dinosaurs (Sauropoda)				
1	<i>*Titanosaurus Raiyoliensis</i> Mathur & Srivastava, 1987	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0572; 73.341	3	Mathur & Srivastava 1987
2	<i>*Titanosaurus indicus</i> Lydekker, 1877	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	21.4120; 73.1008	3	Chatterjee & Rudra 1996
	Dinosaurs (Theropoda)				
3	<i>Rajasaurus narmadensis</i> Wilson, Sereno, Srivastav, Bhatt, Khosla & Sahni 2003	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0572; 73.3418	3	Wilson et al. 2003
4	<i>Raiyolisaurus gujaratensis</i> Novas, Chatterjee, Rudra & Datta, 2010	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0572; 73.341	3	Novas et al. 2010
5	<i>Indosuchus</i> sp.	Balasinor, Mahi Sagar	23.0569; 73.3386	3	Chatterjee 1978 Chatterjee & Rudra 1996
	Ichthyosauria (Ophthalmosauridae)				
6	<i>Ophthalmosauridae</i> gen. et sp. indet	Lodai village, Nr. Bhuj, Kachchh	23.3731; 70.0916	2	Prasad et al. 2017
	Crocodile				
7	<i>Gavialis</i> sp.	Piram Island	21.5787; 72.3628	1	Falconer 1859; Martin 2018
8	<i>Crocodylus</i> sp.	Harudi, Kutch	23.5554; 68.6742	2	Sahni & Mishra 1975
9	<i>Tomistoma tandani</i> Sahni & Mishra, 1975	Nareda (=Naredi), Kutch	23.3736; 68.7486	2	Sahni & Mishra 1975
10	<i>Tomistoma</i> affinities	Sukhpar, Abdasa, Kutch	23.3736; 68.7486	2	Vijayasarithi & Sabale 1985
11	<i>Tomistoma</i> sp.	Samda, Kutch	23.4994; 68.8544	2	Vijayasarithi & Sabale 1985; Patnaik et al. 2014
	Turtles/Tortoise				
	Family: Testudinidae				
12	<i>Megalochelys sivalensis</i> Falconer & Cautley, 1837	Piram Island, Bhavnagar	21.5937; 72.3581	1	Falconer & Cautley 1837 (see: Vlachos 2019)
	Family : Chelonidae				
13	<i>Piramys auffenbergi</i> Prasad 1974	Piram Is., Bhavnagar	21.5937; 72.3581	1	Prasad 1974 Ferreira et al. 2018
	Family: Trionychidae				
14	<i>Lissemys piramensis</i> Prasad 1974	Piram Is, Bhavnagar	21.5937; 72.3581	1	Prasad 1974
	Family: Pelomedusidae				
15	<i>Carteremys leithi</i> Carter 1852	Lakshmipur (Tara), Nakhatrana, Kutch	23.2467; 69.3981	2	de Lapparent de Broin et al. 2009; Prasad & Sahni 2014
	Lizards				
	Family: Agamidae				
16	<i>Vastanagama susani</i> Prasad & Bajpai 2008	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Prasad & Bajpai 2008
17	<i>Tinosaurus indicus</i> Prasad & Bajpai 2008	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Prasad & Bajpai 2008
	Snakes				
	Family: Palaeophiidae				
18	<i>Pterosphenus katchensis</i> Rage, Bajpai, Thewissen & Tiwari, 2003	Panandhro Mine, Kutch District,	23.6726; 68.7633	2	Rage et al. 2003
19	<i>Pterosphenus biswasi</i> Rage, Bajpai, Thewissen & Tiwari, 2003	Panandhro Mine, Kutch District	23.6726; 68.7633	2	Rage et al. 2003
20	<i>Pterosphenus</i> sp.	Panandhro Mine, Kutch District	23.6726; 68.7633	2	Rage et al. 2003
21	<i>Palaeophis vastaniensis</i> Bajpai & Head, 2007	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4167; 73.1224	4	Bajpai & Head 2007
22	<i>Palaeophis</i> sp.	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Rage et al. 2008
23	<i>Peterosphenus</i> sp.	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Rage et al. 2008
	Family: Pythonidae				
24	<i>Python</i> sp.	Palasva, Kutch	23.4693; 70.9339	2	Singh et al 2021a
	Family: Madtsoiidae				
25	<i>Sanajeh indicus</i> Wilson, Mohabey, Peters & Head, 2010	Dholi Dungri village, Mahi Sagar	23.1333; 73.3833	3	Wilson et al. 2010
26	<i>Vasuki indicus</i> Dutta & Bajpai 2024	Panandhro Lignite Mine, Kutch	23.6726; 68.7633	2	Datta & Bajpai 2024
	Family: Nigerophiidae				
27	<i>Indophis sahnii</i> Rage & Prasad 1992	Viri, near Anjar, Kutch	23.1187; 70.0139	2	Rage et al. 2004

No	Groups / Family / Species – Authority	Type Locality / Fossils Site	Geo coordinates	Hot Spot Area	Source / Reference
	Family: Russellophiidae				
28	<i>Russellophis crassus</i> Rage, Folie, Rana, Singh, Rose & Smith, 2008	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Rage et al. 2008
	Family: Colubroidea				
29	<i>Procerophis sahnii</i> Rage, Folie, Rana, Singh, Rose & Smith, 2008	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Rage et al. 2008
30	<i>Thaumastophis missiaeni</i> Rage, Folie, Rana, Singh, Rose & Smith, 2008	Vastan Lignite Mine, Surat	21.4120; 73.1008	4	Rage et al. 2008
31	<i>Ahaetuliinae</i> indet	Tappar, Kutch	23.0087; 69.6573	2	Singh et al. 2021b
	Family: Acrochordiae				
32	<i>Acrochordus cf. dehmi</i> Hoffstetter, 1964	Pasuda, Kutch	23.1583; 70.1916	2	Head et al. 2007
33	<i>Acrochordus sp.</i>	Palasava, Kutch	23.4693; 70.9339	2	Singh et al. 2021a

Table 3. Dinosaur egg fossils (oospecies) and their records from different locations in Gujarat State, India.

No.	Oospecies	Fossils location site in Gujarat	Geo coordinates	Hot Spot Area	Source/ reference
1	<i>Megaloolithus jabalpurensis</i> Khosla & Sahni, 1995	Waniawao, Dohad		3	Mohabey & Mathur 1989; Fernández & Khosla 2014
		Dhoridungi, Mahi Sagar	23.1319; 73.3847	3	Mohabey 1998
2	<i>M. cylindricus</i> Khosla & Sahni, 1995	Khempur, Lunawada, Mahi Sagar	23.2486; 73.3868	3	Khosla & Sahni 1995
		Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0477; 73.3388	3	Mohabey 1998
3	<i>M. mohabeyi</i> Khosla & Sahni, 1995	Balasinor, Mahi Sagar Waniawao, Dohad	22.95; 73.3308	3	Khosla & Sahni 1995
		Phensani=Felsani, Mahi Sagar	23.0252; 73.3222	3	Mohabey 1998
4	<i>M. khempurensis</i> Mohabey, 1998	Khempur	23.1038; 73.3872	3	Mohabey 1998
		Werasa, Mahi Sagar	22.9902; 73.331	3	
5	<i>M. megadermus</i> Mohabey, 1998	Dholidhanti, Dohad & Paori, Dohad		3	Mohabey 1998
		Daulatporia (=Dolatpoyda), Mahi Sagar	23.0922; 73.3925	3	Mohabey 1998
6	<i>M. dhoridungriensis</i> Mohabey, 1998	Dholidungri, Mahi Sagar	23.1319; 73.385	3	Wilson et al. 2010
7	<i>Fusiolithus baghensis</i> Khosla & Sahni, 1995	Anjar, Kutch	23.1188; 70.0138	2	Khosla & Sahni 1995 Mohabey 1998
		Balasinor, Mahi Sagar	22.95; 73.3308	3	
		Jetholi, Mahi Sagar	23.0716; 73.3508	3	
		Dhuvadiya, Mahi Sagar	23.0311; 73.3494	3	
8	<i>Ellipoolithus khedaensis</i> Loyal et al. 1998	Kevadiya, Mahi Sagar	23.07; 73.3186	3	Mohabey 1998
		Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0477; 73.3388	3	Loyal et al. 1998
9	<i>Subtiliolithus kachchhensis</i> Khosla & Sahni, 1995	Anjar, Kutch	23.1188; 70.0138	2	Khosla & Sahni 1995
10	? <i>Megaloolithidae</i> - <i>problematica</i>	Balasinor, Mahi Sagar	22.95; 73.3308	3	Mohabey 1998
		Phensani, Mahi Sagar	23.0255; 73.3222	3	
		Sonipur, Mahi Sagar	22.8441; 73.4366	3	
11	cf. <i>Trachoolithus</i>	Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar	23.0477; 73.3388	3	Mohabey 1998
12	<i>Incertaesedis</i> (of uncertain placement)	Dhoridungi, Mahi Sagar	23.1319; 73.385	3	Mohabey 1998

and Panandhro Lignite Mines, Kutch (Sahi et al. 2006; Datta & Bajpai 2024). The lithology and overall fossils assemblage of the Cambay Shale suggest a freshwater to brackish water and inner shelf deposition. Let's delve into the fascinating history of these geological formations and their fossil contents. Overall, a higher number of fossils of different taxa were found beneath lignite-deposited areas; this reflects Gujarat State's Palaeo-environmental (ancient environment) conditions.

1. Piram Island, Bhavnagar District

Piram Island (Bhavangar District) is located in the Gulf of Khambhat (previously Gulf of Cambay), and is known to support multiple fossil records, including crocodylians (Vyas 2022). The island covers an expanse of about 7.5 km² across an intertidal zone, with 1.5 km² of unsubmerged land area. It is surrounded by rocky reefs that run 3–5 km to the north and south-east and are exposed to low tides. The geology of Piram is complex, and it appears to have been formed during the Pliocene and Holocene periods. The vertebrate bonebed and round pebble conglomerate surfaces were formed prior to this period, during the Upper Miocene to Lower Pliocene. The thickness of these rocks vary 1–15 m; the strata represent mammalian bones and bone fossils of other non-mammalian vertebrates (Sakhawala 1990).

The vertebrate fossils at Piram Island have attracted attention for over 175 years (Falconer 1845; Ferreira et al. 2018). Fossils representing most living groups have been discovered, along with many fossils representing extinct groups. The common fossil species are Probocidia, Ungulata, Chelonia, Pisces, Turtles and Crocodylia (Prasad 1974). The oldest fossil representative of the genus *Gavialis*, from the late Miocene, is

also from Piram Island (Falconer 1859; Martin 2018).

2. Kutch District

The geology of Kutch is a captivating tapestry, spanning from the Jurassic era to the present day (Moser et al. 2006). Its Mesozoic rocks have captivated geologists worldwide, thanks to their extraordinary fossil wealth from the Jurassic period (Čerňanský et al 2022). Kutch is a prime location for paleontological studies, offering a unique window into the evolution of various ages and periods. The fossil history and the vast paleontological knowledge accumulated over the years paint a vivid picture of western Kutch's past. It was once a mosaic of diverse habitats, with numerous swamps teeming with a rich variety of flora and fauna (Tiwari 1995; Vyas 2022). Kutch's reputation as a treasure trove of Neogene vertebrates, established since the mid-18th Century (Grant 1840; Wynne 1872; Lydekker 1880), commands respect and awe and continues to grow with recent discoveries of a fish-like reptiles *Ophthalmosauridae* gen. et sp. indet (Prasad et al. 2017), and a giant serpent *Vasuki indicus* (Dutta & Bajpai 2024).

In recent years, our understanding of Kutch's fossil wealth has been enriched by numerous discoveries. More fossil specimens have been unearthed from various sediments, particularly from the late Miocene sites of Tapar and Pasuda (Singh et al. 2021a,b). These include teleosts, batoids, turtles (Image 2), crocodylians (Image 3), lizards, snakes, suids, equids, giraffids, rhinocerotids, and elephants. Notably, a giant madtsoiid snake was discovered in the Naredi Formation of Panandhro Lignite Mine, Kutch, Gujarat State, adding to the growing body of knowledge about this fascinating region (Bajpai



A real-life size model of Sauropod Dinosaurs *Rajasaurus narmadensis* at the 'Fossils Park', Raiyoli Village, Mahi Sagar District, Gujarat, India. These dinosaur fossils were excavated in the Narmada River Valley area.
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& Thewissen 2002). The entire Kutch District is a treasure of fossils; you can find molluscan fossils everywhere (Tiwari 1995; Nail & Pal 2004). Recently, the government established a wooden fossil park at Dhola Vira (Harappan Civilization site), Khadir, Kutch. Numerous large wooden fossils are naturally found there.

3. Balasinor, Doli Dungri & Raiyoli, Mahi Sagar District

All these localities of Mahi Sagar District (before 2013, it was a part of Kheda and Panchmahal), north of the Mahi River, are rich in fossils. The fossils are found preserved in "infra trapean" sediments of the Lameta Formation exposed in Doli Dungari (Temple Hill) and Raiyoli villages. Both localities are well known for dinosaur fossils, including eggs; especially noteworthy are *Raiyolisaurus* and *Rajasaurus*, which are among the most important discoveries from the area (oospecies: Image 4) (Srivastava et al. 1986; Vyas 2019), as well as large Madtsoiidae snakes and predators of dinosaur hatchlings (Wilson et al. 2010).

4. Vastan, Surat District

The early Eocene Cambay Shale Formation at Vastan, Tadkeshwar (Surat), and Rajpardi (Bharuch) Lignite Mine, located north-east of Surat District in Gujarat, western India, has recently received attention for its rich vertebrate assemblage (Rana et al. 2004, 2005; Bajpai et al. 2005; Rose et al. 2006; Bajpai 2009). The terrestrial vertebrates come from continental thin lenses (< 0.5 m thick) of dark, clayey silt and shale with abundant plant matter, situated about 1m above the lower of the two major lignites occurring in the mine (Sahni et al. 2006; Rose et al. 2009b).

The vertebrate-bearing part of the section is estimated to be middle Ypresian in age, corresponding to the shallow benthic zone SBZ 10, based on the large foraminifer *Nummulites burdigalensis* (type of bivalve mollusk) that has been identified about 10 m above the continental lenses (Rana et al. 2005; Sahni et al. 2006).

The mammal fauna from Vastan has important palaeo-biogeographic implications and includes the earliest modern mammals from the Indian subcontinent, with a high diversity of bats (Smith et al. 2007), the first Asian ailuravine rodents (Rana et al. 2008), the oldest lagomorphs (Rose et al. 2008), primitive adapoid and omomyid primates (Rose et al. 2009a), the first Indian tillodont (Rose et al. 2009b), and basal artiodactyls (Kumar et al. 2010). Besides mammals, other vertebrates include fishes (Rana et al. 2004), snakes (Rage et al. 2008), lizards (Prasad & Bajpai 2008), and birds (Mayr et al. 2007, 2010). Amphibians have also been reported (Bajpai & Kapur 2008; Folie et al. 2008) and are described in detail based on hundreds of well-preserved three-dimensional isolated frogs remaining, including diagnostic ilia and vertebrae.

However, scientists from the Geological Survey of India (GSI) accidentally discovered fossils in the sedimentary rocks of Raiyoli Village in Balasinor, in 1981. Since then, researchers have uncovered fossils of about 1,000 dinosaur eggs, belonging to at least 13 species of dinosaurs, making Raiyoli in Balasinor the third-largest dinosaur hatchery in the world (Loyal et al. 2000). The site is also where *Rajasaurus narmadensis*, the first dinosaur species (the gigantic, horned, 30-foot-long carnivore: Image 4) unique to India, was identified in 2003 (Wilson et al. 2003). A rare example of non-dinosaurian predation on dinosaurs was also found in the form of a fossilized dinosaur-eating snake named *Sanajeh indicus* (Wilson et al. 2010). Recently, the Government of Gujarat has identified a large area, and developed it as a tourist destination site, 'Fossils Park' (Vyas 2019), and a fossils museum near Balasinor (23.054; 73.337).

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