Homalocephales (pronounced ho-mah-lo-SEF-ah-lee) is a type of Pachycephalosaur. Pachycephalosaur means thick headed lizard. Also it means bonehead. The subtype is Homalocephalids which means flat top skulls.

Homalocephales lived in Mongolia. They lived in the cretaceous times. That was 80 to 70 million years ago. A nearly complete skeleton was found 1901. It was found Nemegetu, Mongolia.

Homalocephales had thick skulls, strong hips, and thickset bodies for head butting. Their skulls were 3 to 4 inches thick and had pits and bony knobs. The skull saved their walnut-sized brain when they fought. Also they had good vision and good sense of smell. They had tiny teeth, which they used to eat plants. They were bipedal, which means they walked on 2 legs. They walked with their backs level to the ground. They were slow
runners. They leaned on their tails when they stood. They were the size of a goat. They were 5 feet long, and weighed about 95 pounds. They had stiff tails and short arms.

Figure 3. This is a skeleton of a Homalocephales. [9]

Figure 4. This is a picture of a bone which is called a skull. [9]

Their activities included head butting for territory. Like today’s big-horned sheep they rammed heads to decide who would mate with the females. Many dinosaurs laid eggs. But this kind of dinosaur did not lay eggs. They had babies. People think this because of the shape of their hip bone.

Homalocephales roamed in herds led by males. They looked for food. They ate plants, leaves, fruits, seeds, and maybe insects. They had to watch out for other dinosaurs like the tyrannosaur.
Figure 5. This is a drawing of a Homalocephales. [8]

References