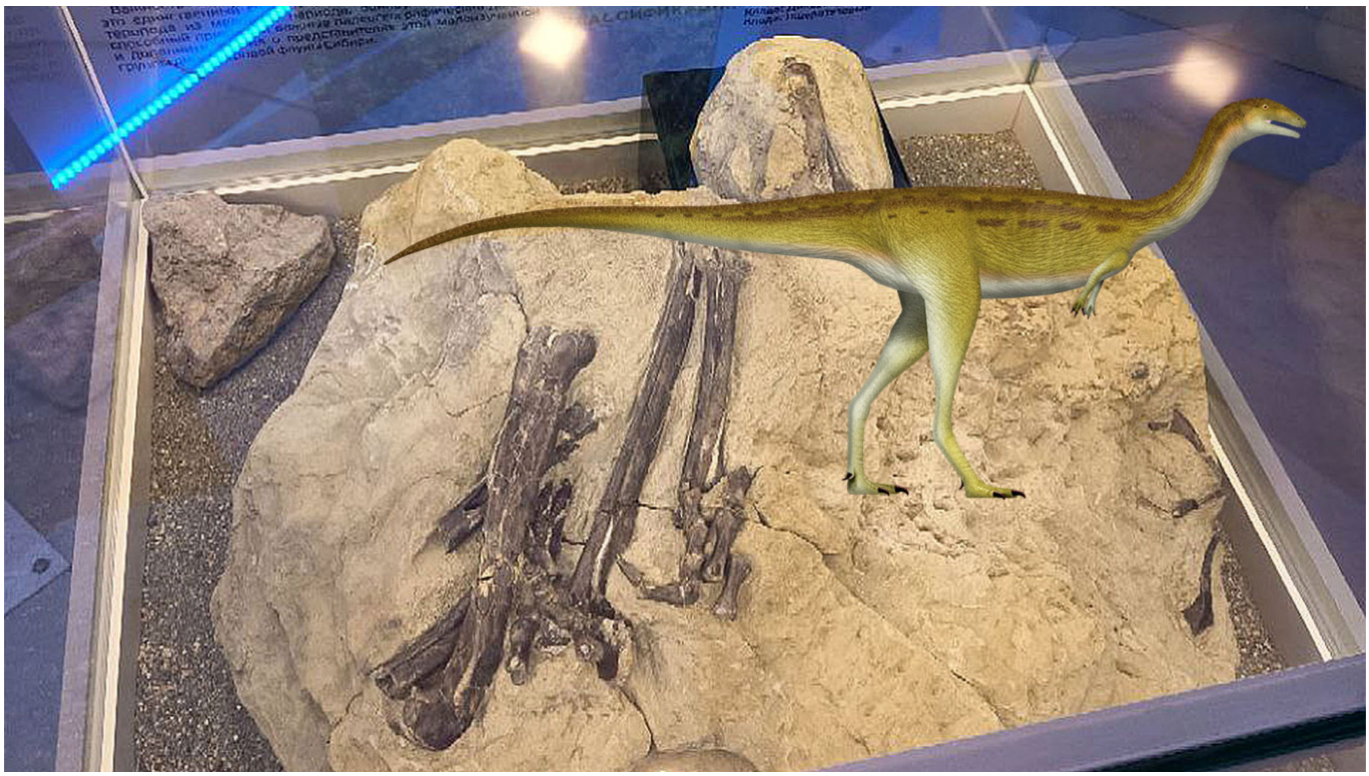
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Russian Scientists Discover New Dinosaur Species in Siberia

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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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