

恐龍郵票小全張

隨著科技的進步，恐龍學的研究與化石修復技術不斷突破，揭開了恐龍世界的許多新發現。恐龍兩大家族—蜥臀類與鳥臀類，都有胚胎骨骼被發現於蛋化石之中，使科學家能夠確定不同種類恐龍蛋的形態，並進一步了解牠們的築巢與繁殖行為，為探索遠古生態開啟了一扇嶄新的大門。

為使民眾更加了解古生物學與生物演化的議題，本公司特以白堊紀晚白堊世的 4 種恐龍規劃郵票小全張 1 張，內含面值 15 元郵票 4 枚，預定於 114 年 11 月 7 日發行，圖案簡介如下：

- 一、 泰坦巨龍（面值 15 元）：泰坦巨龍類屬於蜥臀類恐龍，世界各大陸皆有其化石紀錄，推測是地球史上最大的陸生動物，身長可達到 20 公尺以上。牠們以植物為主食，一次能產下數十枚蛋，並將蛋埋於土中、依靠地熱孵化。此復原圖描繪生存於印度的泰坦巨龍類。
- 二、 鴨嘴龍（面值 15 元）：鴨嘴龍類屬於鳥臀類恐龍，其化石在世界各大陸皆有發現。具群居性，且可能重複使用同一片區域築巢，每兩窩巢之間距離約略相等。鴨嘴龍父母會照顧幼龍到離巢，顯示其擁有複雜社群行為。此復原圖描繪生存於美國的鴨嘴龍類。
- 三、 竊蛋龍（面值 15 元）：竊蛋龍類屬於蜥臀類恐龍，生存於東亞與北美洲。牠們一開始被發現時，因被認為在偷吃原角龍蛋而得名。後期研究指出，當初認為被竊的蛋中竟為竊蛋龍類的胚胎，說明竊蛋龍其實在保護自己的蛋。此復原圖描繪生存於蒙古的竊蛋龍類。
- 四、 鐮刀龍（面值 15 元）：鐮刀龍類屬於蜥臀類恐龍，其化石多

發現於亞洲與北美洲。牠們有三根如鐮刀般巨大爪子，以植物與昆蟲為主食。一般認為牠們有羽毛，但不具飛行能力。牠們蛋的外觀、尺寸與鴨嘴龍類相似。此復原圖描繪生存於蒙古的鐮刀龍類。

本套郵票由國立自然科學博物館楊子睿博士規劃，張宗達先生設計，荷蘭瓊安斯丁安宗廠以彩色平版印製。配合郵票發行，特印製首日封、貼票卡、護票卡、原圖明信片及活頁集郵卡各 1 批，於 114 年 11 月 5 日開始發售；另製作預銷首日戳套票封於 11 月 7 日郵票發行當天出售，歡迎訂購。其他詳情請參閱本公司印行之集郵報導或今日郵政月刊。

Chunghwa Post Co., Ltd. Republic of China

Postage Stamps Issuing

Taipei, Taiwan, R. O. C.

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Dinosaurs Souvenir Sheet

In step with technological advance, steady breakthroughs in paleontology and fossil restoration have been shedding new light on dinosaurs and the world they lived in. Embryonic skeletons have been found within fossilized eggs of both major dinosaur groups—the Saurischia and the Ornithischia. These findings have allowed scientists to more reliably differentiate among types of dinosaur eggs and gain deeper insights into dinosaurs' nesting and reproductive behaviors, opening a new window onto ancient ecosystems.

To provide the public with a better understanding of paleontology and evolution, Chunghwa Post is specially issuing a souvenir sheet with four NT\$15-denominated stamps, each featuring a type of dinosaur from the Upper Cretaceous period. Scheduled to be released on November 7, 2025, the stamps are described below:

1. Titanosaurs (NT\$15): Titanosaurs belong to the saurischian group of dinosaurs, with fossil records found on all major continents. They are believed to be the largest land animals in Earth's history, with body lengths exceeding 20 meters. These herbivores could lay dozens of eggs at a time, which they buried in the ground to be incubated by geothermal heat. This reconstructed image depicts a titanosaur species that lived in what is now India.
2. Hadrosaurs (NT\$15): Hadrosaurs belong to the ornithischian group of dinosaurs, and their fossils have been discovered on all major continents. They exhibited social behavior and likely reused the same nesting areas, with

fairly equal spacing between nests. Hadrosaur parents cared for their young until they left the nest, demonstrating complex social behavior. This reconstructed image depicts a hadrosaur species that lived in what is now the United States.

3. Oviraptors (NT\$15): Oviraptors belonging to the saurischian group of dinosaurs, oviraptors lived in East Asia and North America. When first discovered, they were thought to be stealing *Protoceratops* eggs—hence the meaning of their Latin name: “egg thief.” However, later research revealed that the eggs actually contained oviraptor embryos, indicating that the oviraptor was in fact protecting its own eggs. This reconstructed image depicts an oviraptor species that lived in what is now Mongolia.
4. Therizinosaur (NT\$15): Therizinosaur belong to the saurischian group of dinosaurs, and their fossils commonly found in Asia and North America. Each of their hands featured three large, sickle-shaped claws, and they primarily fed on plants and insects. It is generally believed that they had feathers—although they were not capable of flight. Their eggs were similar in appearance and size to those of hadrosaurs. This reconstructed image depicts a therizinosaur species that lived in what is now Mongolia.

This stamp set was planned by Dr. Tzu-Ruei Yang of the National Museum of Natural Science, designed by Mr. Chung-Tat Cheung, and printed in color offset by Royal Joh. Enschede B.V. (Netherlands). By-issues include a first-day cover, folders with and without crystal mounts, maximum cards and a loose-leaf album page to be sold on November 5, 2025. A pre-cancelled FDC with a full set of stamps will go on sale on November 7, 2025, the stamps’ date of issuance. For more information, please refer to the upcoming *Philatelic Bulletin* or *Postal Service Today*.