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NEW SPECIMEN OF DRYOMORPHAN (ORNITHISCHIA, IGUANODONTIA) REMAINS FROM THE UPPER JURASSIC OF PORTUGAL

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Upper Jurassic Lourinhã Fm. has yielded a diverse vertebrate fauna dated to the Kimmeridgian/Tithonian interval. Extremely common are saurischian dinosaurs, although recent work made by the working team highlighted an over-looked diversity and abundance of ornithischian and ornithopod dinosaurs. Fieldwork activities of Museu da Lourinhã have unearthed ML 2700, a partially articulated left hind limb and associated carpal elements. The specimen is fractured and distorted, however several elements are identifiable and provide a useful taxonomic signal. The hind limb of ML 2700 comprises a partial tibia, an almost complete fibula, a complete metatarsal (MT)-I, a complete MT-II, partial MT-III and several phalanges, which articulate with one another, including three pedal claws. The carpal elements include an isolated partial metacarpal, and an ungual phalanx. The diagnostic characters of ML 2700, include: a rounded and well distinguishable cnemial crest that projects cranio-laterally; fibular condyle that projects laterally and forms a 90° structure together with the caudal condyle; symmetric margins of the proximal end of fibula and enlarged distal one; reduced splint-like MT-I; MT-II overlaps MT-III dorsally; extremely

shortened pedal phalanx III-3 and claw-like pedal claws with well-developed lateral and medial flanges. Furthermore, the manual ungual is claw-like and strongly arched. This combination of characters indicates a basal iguanodontian affinity for ML 2700, and it is not consistent with two taxa identified in Lourinhã Fm, *Eousdryosaurus nanohallucis* and *Draconyx loureiroi*. Phylogenetic analyses, employing Maximum Parsimony and Bayesian Inference, confirmed these results, recovering ML 2700 at the base of Dryomorpha.