

A NEW GONIOPHOLIDID SKULL FROM THE LATE JURASSIC OF LOURINHÃ, PORTUGAL

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Goniopholidids are common in the Portuguese fossil record. Fossil remains of this clade have been found since the late XIX century, such as the putative goniopholidid *Oweniasuchus lusitanicus* from the Cenomanian of Cacém and Lisbon area, *Goniopholis baryglyphaeus* from the late Upper Jurassic of the Alcobça Formation in the Guimarães coal mine, or indeterminate goniopholidid remains such as a postcranial skeleton or isolated teeth from the Upper Jurassic of the Lourinhã Formation. Here we present for the first time an almost complete and well-preserved, mesorostrine skull (ML2776) of a goniopholidid crocodylomorph from the Lourinhã Formation (Upper Jurassic, Lourinhã, Portugal), discovered by Holger Lüttke. ML2776 is approximately 38 cm long and 18 cm wide, wider than higher, missing the posteriormost right and the occipital regions of the skull. ML2776 was found in a big, isolated sandstone boulder in Paimogo beach, and it was transported to Parque dos Dinossauros (Lourinhã) for preparation and study. After mechanical preparation, the skull showed some goniopholidid features, such as the axe-shaped dorsal outline because of the deep notch between the premaxilla-maxilla contact, and the most remarkable features being the presence of fossae and depressions on the posterolateral region of the maxilla. A first preliminary phylogenetic analysis carried out places ML2776 closely related to the genus *Goniopholis* and *Hulkepholis*, presenting differences with other representatives of these genera, so that ML2776 has the potential to belong to a new goniopholidid species.

Keywords: Crocodylomorpha, *Goniopholis*, Lourinhã Formation.

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