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19th
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How to cite an abstract from this volume:

Yurac Diaz M., Salazar C., Meyer C.A., Suárez M.E., Belvedere M. 2022. The dinosaur ichnological record of northern Chile: a review and its potential development. In: Belvedere M., Mecozi B., Amore O., Sardella R (eds.). Abstract book of the XIX Annual Conference of the European Association of Vertebrate Palaeontologists, Benevento/Pietraroja, Italy, 27th June-2nd July 2022. *PalaeoVertebrata*, Special Volume 1-2022, 224. Doi: 10.18563/pv.eavp2022

A BASAL ANKYLOPOLLEXIAN DINOSAUR FROM THE LATE JURASSIC OF PORTUGAL AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR IGUANODONTIAN DIVERSITY

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Keywords: Ornithopoda, systematics, phylogenetic analysis, Europe

Historically, Portugal has been a hot spot for Late Jurassic dinosaur diversity and several institutions have been conducting fossil collections over the past few decades. Here we re-describe known specimens of basal ankylopellexian iguanodontians hosted at the Sociedade de História Natural (SHN) and Museu da Lourinhã (ML), and present novel interpretations. The material has been recovered from the Upper Jurassic Lourinhã Formation from various localities and has been figured and described already in peer-reviewed publications or other academic works. The specimens include: SHN.(JJS).015, associated scapula, humerus, femur and calcaneum; ML 434 isolated femur (previously regarded as *Draconyx loureiroi*); SHN.073 isolated femur; ML 2055 associated femur and partial tibia. These specimens share a bowed femoral shaft, high crest on the cranial surface of the shaft and pendant 4th trochanter of the femur with an extensive lamina projecting dorsally, and the difference in size suggests they represent different ontogenetic stages of the same species. With the abovementioned features, SHN.(JJS).015 presents a combination of characters which distinguish it from *Draconyx loureiroi* and other Late Jurassic ankylopellexians, such as: straight scapular blade, glenoid and deltoid fossa not strongly

separated. We modified published data matrices to explore the systematic affinities of this specimen. Employing maximum parsimony, we recover SHN.(JJS).015 at the base of Ankylopollexia. These results increase the diversity of Late Jurassic iguanodontians present in the Late Jurassic of Portugal, possibly reporting the first ontogenetic series for ankylopollexians in Europe. Further investigation on histology is needed to elucidate growth patterns in this clade.