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Two new ornithopod dinosaurs from the Lower Cretaceous (lower Barremian, Camarillas Formation) of Galve (Teruel, Spain)

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Two partially articulated skeletons with no cranial remains from the Lower Cretaceous of Galve, previously described as *Iguanodon bernissartensis* and *Hypsilophodon foxii*, represent two new unnamed ornithopod dinosaurs. The remains of these dinosaurs were recovered by the local amateur José María Herrero in the "La Maca" locality in 1958, and in the "Poyales Barranco Canales" locality in 1982. Both localities pertain to the small village of Galve, in the Teruel province (Northeast Spain), and are geologically situated in the Galve sub-basin (Maestrazgo Basin, Iberian Range), in two outcrops of the Camarillas Formation (Lower Barremian).

The "La Maca iguanodontid" was briefly described by Albert F. de Lapparent in 1960. Its remains (cervical, dorsal, sacral and caudal vertebrae, cervical and dorsal ribs, chevrons and ossified tendons; left pelvis) are fragmentary because of a bad dig, and are housed in the Museo de Teruel. It has been identified as an "iguanodontid" (i.e., a non-hadrosaurid iguanodontoid) by its deep prepubic blade and the absence of antitrochanter on ilium. The ilium is similar to that of "*Camptosaurus*" *depressus* from the Barremian of South Dakota (USA). The ornithopod from La Maca represents a new iguanodontoid genus characterized by the following autapomorphies: anterior dorsal ribs with a foramen; posterior dorsal ribs with long, parallel and unfused capitulum and tuberculum; ossified sternal ribs (also in *Hypsilophodontidae*); and straight and lateromedially expanded preacetabular process of ilium (also in *Zalmoxes*).

Two bones of the "Poyales hypsilophodontid" (left ilium and femur) were described by J. Luis Sanz and others in 1987. The preparation of the remainder of the skeleton (posterior dorsal, sacral and caudal series, left pelvis and both hindlims) by the first author, showed a characteristic of the femora, a deep cleft between the lesser and greater trochanters which is not present in *Hypsilophodon*. The skeleton was studied in 1996, in the unpublished master thesis of the first author, and a brief description has been published in 2001. The ornithopod from Poyales is recognised as an hypsilophodontid by its rod-shaped prepubic process, and has several autapomorphies: L-shaped first chevron; fibula shorter than tibia (85%) and with no contact to the calcaneum; twisted prepubic process (also in *Parksosaurus* and *Thescelosaurus*); and deep intertrochanteric cleft (also in *Othnielia*). It represents a new hypsilophodontid genus in the Lower Cretaceous of Europe.