A large coelurosaurian theropod in the Upper Cretaceous of Neuquén*

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We communicate new materials of Theropoda that were presented in the 2001 Jornadas de Paleontología de Vertebrados, which allow us to preliminarily confirm the systematic identification that we suspected in our last communication. The specimen is composed of a large portion of the posterior part of the skull and mandibles, including the basicranium, quadrate, quadratojugal, palatine, postdentary bones and hyoids. Postcranial elements include dorsal neural arches, gastralia, tibia, and calcaneum in addition to previously recovered cervical, dorsal, sacral and caudal vertebrae, haemal arches, and pelvic bones, together with several dozen isolated premaxillary, maxillary, and dentary teeth, almost all with roots. The teeth possess crowns that are proportionally short with respect to their total length, and they are very small in relation to the estimated size of between 7 to 8 meters of the specimen. Typically coelurosaurian characters include transversely wide cuppedicus fossae, pubis oriented perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the ilium, and reduced ischia. The stratigraphic level of the new example is not correlative with that of Megaraptor namunhuaiquii Novas, 1998 (another coelurosaurian from the Upper Cretaceous of the Neuquén Group), and it does not include anatomical elements that are comparable with that form.

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