



Unenlagiinae revisited: dromaeosaurid theropods from South America

FEDERICO A. GIANECHINI and SEBASTIÁN APESTEGUÍA

CONICET – Área de Paleontología, Fundación de Historia Natural ‘Félix de Azara’
Departamento de Ciencias Naturales y Antropología
CEBBAD, Universidad Maimónides, Hidalgo 775 (1405BDB), Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina

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ABSTRACT

Over the past two decades, the record of South American unenlagiine dromaeosaurids was substantially increased both in quantity as well as in quality of specimens. Here is presented a summary review of the South American record for these theropods. *Unenlagia comahuensis*, *Unenlagia paynemili*, and *Neuquenraptor argentinus* come from the Portezuelo Formation, the former genus being the most complete and with putative avian features. *Neuquenraptor* is more incomplete and exhibits pedal features resembling those of *Unenlagia*. The earliest and most complete South American dromaeosaurid is *Buitreraptor gonzalezorum*, whose preserved cranial remains, provides important data in the characterization of unenlagiines. The most recently described, *Austroraptor cabazai*, also with cranial remains, allows further comparisons with Laurasian lineages and a better characterization of unenlagiines. The possible synonymy between *Unenlagia* and *Neuquenraptor* is discussed. Additional evidences from Brazil and Colombia show that dinosaurs with similar dentition to that of unenlagiines were present in the whole South America. However, it is not possible to discard that these remains may belong to other unknown maniraptoran lineages, considering the increasing number of taxa of this group found in South America.

Key words: Deinonychosauria, Dromaeosauridae, South America, Unenlagiinae.

INTRODUCTION

The Dromaeosauridae is a family of highly derived small to mid-sized theropod dinosaurs characterized by the presence of a raptorial second pedal digit and a tail stiffened by the elongated prezygapophyses and chevrons of the medial to distal posterior vertebrae. The manus and pes of these theropods bear sharp trenchant claws and the pubis is generally posteriorly oriented. The majority of phylogenetic analyses found this group of theropods as the closest relatives to Avialae.

After the discovery of *Dromaeosaurus albertensis* in Canada (Matthew and Brown 1922) and *Velociraptor mongoliensis* in Mongolia (Osborn 1924) during the first decades of the twentieth century, and the descrip-

tion of *Deinonychus antirrhopus* from the USA (Ostrom 1969), many other new dromaeosaurids have been found in the northern continents, mainly in North America and Asia. The finding of many quite complete specimens with an outstanding preservation in the USA, Canada, Mongolia, and in the last decades in China, prompted a great advance in the knowledge of these theropods. This record suggested that the greatest diversity and distribution of dromaeosaurids was circumscribed to the Laurasian continents.

However, in the beginning of the 1990s new dromaeosaurid species were discovered in South America, mainly from the Cretaceous beds of Argentina, which showed characters that resemble not only those present in dromaeosaurids, but also some others considered as proper avian. The first Argentine theropod considered as a dromaeosaurid was *Unenlagia comahuensis* No-

vas and Puerta 1997, which shares some features with avians mainly in the scapula and pelvis (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas 2004). Later, more remains were found in other Argentine localities. New material very similar to that of *Unenlagia comahuensis* was attributed to a new species of the same genus, *Unenlagia paynemili* Calvo et al. 2004. In 2005, a new and more fragmentary specimen was described, mainly preserving few remains of the hind limbs. It was assigned to a new genus and species, *Neuquenraptor argentinus* Novas and Pol 2005. In the same year, the earliest and most complete South American dromaeosaurid to date, *Buitreraptor gonzalezorum* (Makovicky et al. 2005), was described. The available skeletons of this species provide excellent information for a better comprehension of the southern dromaeosaurid anatomy. The most recently described South American dromaeosaurid was *Austroraptor cabaizai* Novas et al. 2009, which bears some unusual characters not observed in Laurasian dromaeosaurids and is therefore important in the characterization of this group of southern theropods. This same group also has a representative in Madagascar, *Rahonavis ostromi* (Forster et al. 1998), previously considered an avialan but lately linked with *Unenlagia* mainly through pelvic characters (Novas 2004).

Many phylogenetic analyses found these South American dromaeosaurids in a monophyletic clade named Unenlagiinae (Bonaparte 1999, Makovicky et al. 2005). The anatomical differentiation of this group of South American theropods with respect to Laurasian dromaeosaurids could have been due to a vicariant evolution produced after the separation of Pangea into Laurasia and Gondwana during the Late Jurassic (Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005). This separation would have resulted in the isolation of the South American dromaeosaurids, allowing a parallel evolution with respect to those of Laurasia and, thus, creating a new South American lineage itself.

A brief overview of the South American dromaeosaurids and other possible deinonychosaurian taxa is presented here. Since Cretaceous Argentinean fossil record of unenlagiines is the most complete and diverse of South America, the most important features of individual taxa are here characterized according to stratigraphic order, providing some comments and reinterpretations

of certain materials and discussions on the ideas previously exposed by other authors.

INSTITUTIONAL ABBREVIATIONS

AMNH – American Museum of Natural History, New York, USA.

IGM – Mongolian Institute of Geology, Ulan Baatar, Mongolia.

IVPP – Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology, Beijing, China.

MCF PVPH – Museo Municipal Carmen Funes, Plaza Huinul, Neuquén, Argentina.

MCZ – Museum of Comparative Zoology, Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA.

MML – Museo Municipal de Lamarque, Río Negro, Argentina.

MPCA – Museo Carlos Ameghino, Cipolletti, Río Negro, Argentina.

MUCPv – Museo de Geología y Paleontología de la Universidad Nacional del Comahue, Neuquén, Argentina.

UCMP – University of California Museum of Paleontology, Berkeley, CA, USA.

DROMAEOSAURID THEROPODS FROM ARGENTINA

THEROPODA Marsh, 1881

MANIRAPTORA Gauthier, 1986

DEINONYCHOSAURIA Colbert and Russel, 1969

DROMAEOSAURIDAE Matthew and Brown, 1922

UNENLAGIINAE Bonaparte, 1999

Buitreraptor gonzalezorum

Makovicky, Apesteguía and Agnolín, 2005

Materials: The holotype (MPCA 245) (Figs. 1B, 2B) consists of an almost complete adult skeleton, including a partial articulated skull with both incomplete maxillae with teeth *in situ*, left jugal, both postorbitals, both quadrates, right squamosal, both incomplete nasals, both frontals, both parietals, the occipital condyle, and mandibular bones, including both dentaries with *in situ* teeth, both splenials, left angular, and left surangular. The postcranium includes cervical, dorsal, sacral, and caudal vertebrae, cervical and dorsal ribs, chevrons, both scapulocoracoids, furcula, both ilia, right ischium, both humeri, right radius and ulna, metacarpals and manual phalanges, both femora, right tibia and fibula, left in-

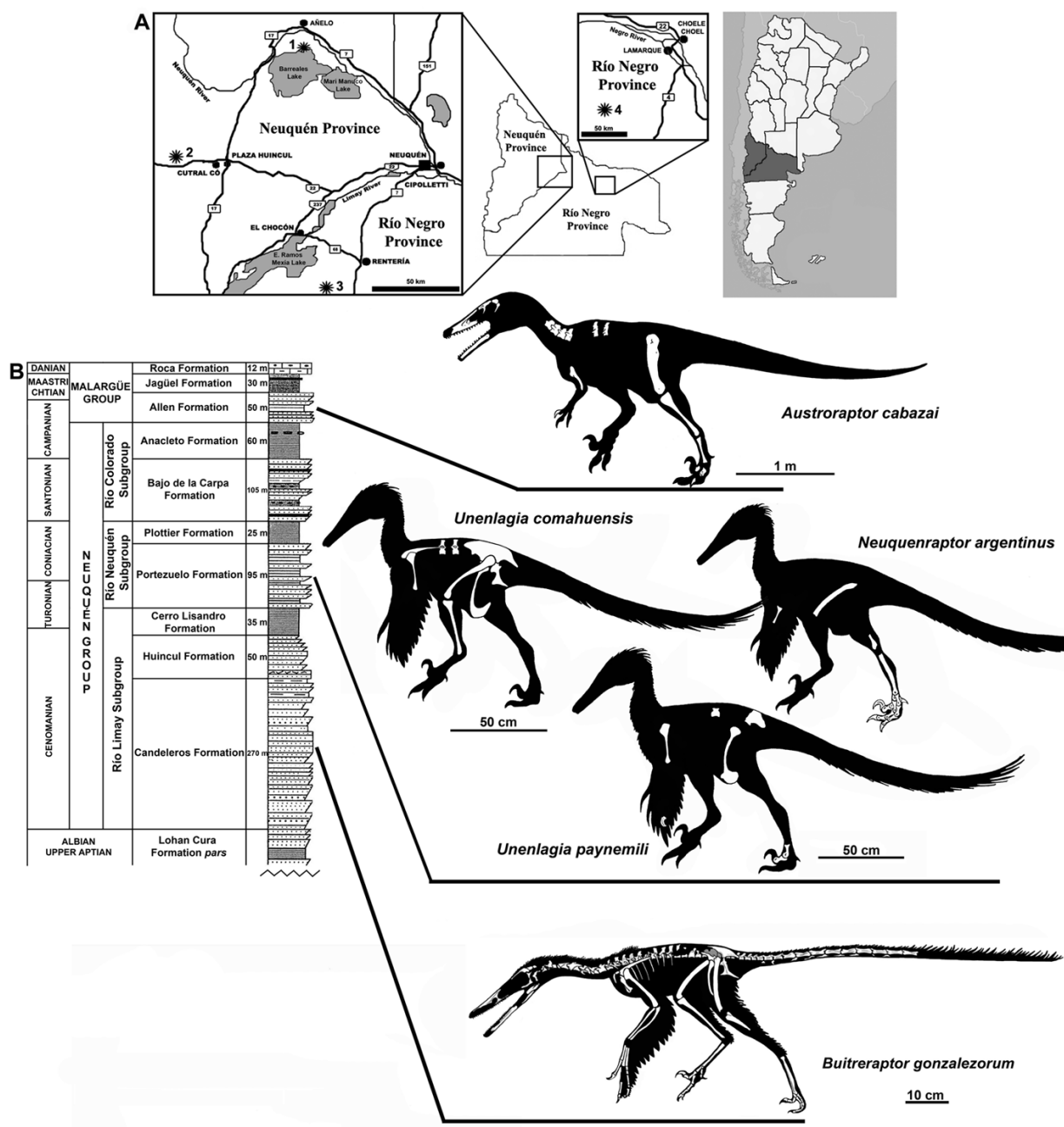


Fig. 1 – **A**: geographic provenance of the Patagonian dromaeosaurids taxa. The numbers in the maps correspond to the localities of provenance of each taxon. 1: Futalongko Site, Lago Barreales Paleontological Center, Neuquén Province: *Unenlagia paynemili*. 2: Sierra del Portezuelo, Neuquén Province: *Unenlagia comahuensis* and *Neuquenraptor argentinus*. 3: La Buitrera, Río Negro Province: *Buitreraptor gonzalezorum*. 4: Bajo de Santa Rosa, Río Negro Province: *Austroraptor cabazai*. **B**: stratigraphic provenance of Patagonian dromaeosaurid taxa. Each taxon is figured schematically through its body silhouette containing the preserved bones (*Buitreraptor* modified from Jaime Headden 2008).

complete tibia and fibula, metatarsals, several pedal phalanges, and indetermined fragments of bone. The holotype of *Buitreraptor* was found in complete articulation in the field, indicating null or little transporting from the site of death.

A referred specimen (MPCA 238) consists of an almost complete right ilium and pubis, right hindlimb (femur, tibia, astragalus, metatarsals, and phalanges), and sacrum, all preserved in articulation.

Locality and horizon: Both the holotype and referred specimen were found at the fossiliferous locality of 'La Buitrera', located in the northwestern Río Negro Province, Patagonia, Argentina, close to the southern shore of the Ezequiel Ramos-Mexía Lake (Fig. 1). Its sedimentary beds correspond to the Candeleros Formation (Cenomanian) and show a high diversity of taxa with a superb preservation of the fossils, which make this fossiliferous locality one of the most outstanding and important of Gondwana. The 'La Buitrera' locality presents a peculiar bias towards micro and mesovertebrates, including remains of sphenodontids, crocodyli-forms, basal limbed snakes, and mammals (including dryolestoids) (Carignano et al. 2002, Apesteguía and Novas 2003, Pol and Apesteguía 2005, Apesteguía and Zaher 2006). Nevertheless, dinosaurs are also present, including carcharodontosaurid and noasaurid theropods, and rebbachisaurid and basal titanosaur sauropods (Calvo and Salgado 1995, Coria and Salgado 1995, Gallina and Apesteguía 2005, Brissón Egli and Apesteguía 2008).

Main anatomical features and comments: *Buitreraptor* is the earliest dromaeosaurid discovered in South America to date and the most complete one (Makovicky et al. 2005). It bears some anatomical features, mainly cranial and dental ones, which distinguish it from Laurasian dromaeosaurid lineages. The skull is elongated and low (Fig. 2B, a, b), exceeding the femoral length by 25% (Makovicky et al. 2005; synapomorphy of Unenlagiinae *sensu* Novas et al. 2009). All the preorbital bones are very long. Both maxillae are preserved only at mid-length and bear a large maxillary fenestra. This fenestra is oval in shape, with its major diameter in antero-posterior direction, instead of being small, oval, teardrop-shaped, and dorsally displaced (Fig. 2B, a) as in most

dromaeosaurids (e.g. Colbert and Russel 1969, Ostrom 1969, Sues 1977, Currie 1995, Barsbold and Osmólska 1999, Burnham et al. 2000, Xu and Wu 2001, Burnham 2004, Norell et al. 2006, Turner et al. 2007, X. Xu, unpublished data). A maxillary fenestra enlarged and not dorsally displaced is proposed as a synapomorphy of Unenlagiinae by Novas et al. (2009). Posterior to the maxillary fenestra is the antorbital fenestra (inner antorbital fenestra *sensu* Witmer 1997), which remains separated by a narrow interfenestral bar (Fig. 2B, a) (Makovicky et al. 2005). The nasals are very long, flat, and narrow (Fig. 2B, b), suggesting an elongated and narrow snout, as in *Velociraptor* and *Tsaagan* (Makovicky et al. 2005, Norell et al. 2006), as well as in some troodontids like *Byronosaurus jaffei* (Makovicky et al. 2003). The frontals are also elongated, with laterally projected postorbital rami, resembling other dromaeosaurids. The jugal is low and the postorbital has the triangular trirradiate form that is common among dromaeosaurids. The quadrate has an enlarged quadrate foramen (Fig. 2B, c), thus differing from the general condition observed in dromaeosaurids. However, the condition of *Buitreraptor* resembles that of troodontids, in which this character is better represented, as seen in *Troodon formosus* and *Sinovenator changii*, (Varrichio 1997, X. Xu, unpublished data).

The dentary is very long and low, with dorsal and ventral parallel rims that run horizontally along the entire length. On the lateral side, close to the alveolar margin, there is a deep subalveolar groove that lodges a row of nutrient foramina (Fig. 2B, a), as is frequent in troodontids (Makovicky et al. 2003, 2005). Among the postdentarial bones, only the splenials, left angular, and left surangular are present. The splenials are articulated with the medial side of the dentary, but they are not very visible because the jaws are in occlusion and still partially covered by matrix.

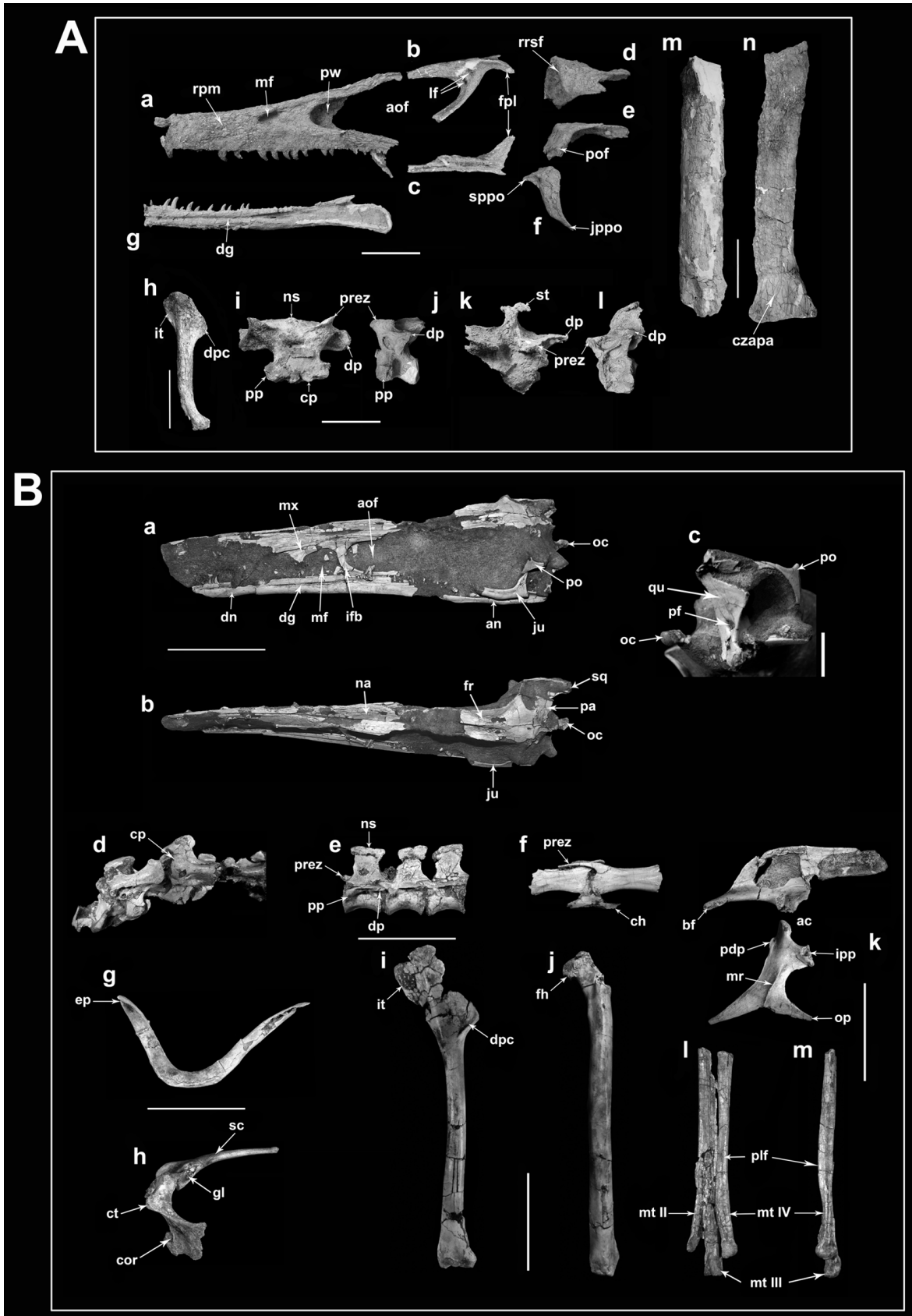
The teeth of *Buitreraptor* are very characteristic mainly because of their high number and diminutive size regarding the dimensions of the skull, the absence of denticles on both mesial and distal margins, the presence of longitudinal grooves, a strong lateral compression of the crown, eight-shaped basal section, and an absence of any constriction in the root-crown transition (Makovicky et al. 2005, Gianechini et al. 2009). This

suite of dental characters is only observed in *Buitreraptor* and can be considered as potentially autapomorphic of this species (Gianechini et al. 2009). In most Laurasian dromaeosaurids the teeth are larger than in *Buitreraptor* (e.g. Colbert and Russell 1969, Ostrom 1969, Sues 1977, Currie 1995, Xu and Wu 2001, Currie and Varricchio 2004), and they are fewer in number, since most dromaeosaurids bear 11 to 16 dentary teeth (Norell and Makovicky 2004), whereas *Buitreraptor* bears up to 20 alveoli (this estimate takes into account that many alveoli are not preserved and broken, but due to the length of the dentary, the extension of the dental row and the size of the alveoli, it is estimated that more than 20 alveoli were present in the jaw). Among deinonychosaurs, only troodontids have such large dental count (Makovicky et al. 2003, Makovicky and Norell 2004). The complete absence of denticles is not a common character among dromaeosaurids. However, some taxa possess a wide variety of denticle development, ranging from total absence in one border (generally the mesial) to the total absence, like in *Microraptor*, *Bambiraptor*, *Shanag*, and *Sinornithosaurus* (Burnham et al. 2000, Xu et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Burnham 2004, Hwang 2005, Turner et al. 2007, X. Xu, unpublished data). Nevertheless, the total absence of denticles in some of these taxa is not characteristic of all teeth, as is conversely observed in *Buitreraptor* (Gianechini et al. 2009), *Austroraptor* (Novas et al. 2009) and avialans, as will be discussed later. The presence of grooves on the sides of the crown is strange among dromaeosaurids. Moreover, the grooves observed in the teeth of *Sinornithosaurus* (Xu and Wu 2001, X. Xu, unpublished data) and some isolated teeth assigned with doubts to *Dromaeosaurus* (Sankey et al. 2002) are very different from those of *Buitreraptor*, both in morphology, density, and location. Accordingly, the eight-shaped basal section is not common among dromaeosaurid teeth, and only is recorded in some taxa such as *Saurornitholestes* (Currie et al. 1990, Sankey et al. 2002), *Tsaagan* (Norell et al. 2006), and *Pyroraptor* (Allain and Taquet 2000, S. Apesteguía, personal observation). Nevertheless, the teeth of these taxa are not as labiolingually compressed as those of *Buitreraptor*.

The cervical vertebrae (Fig. 2B, d) have low neural spines and small epiphyses, in contrast to the large

epiphyses observed on the cervical vertebrae of *Deinonychus* and *Velociraptor* (Ostrom 1969, Norell et al. 2006). Carotid processes are present in the posterior cervical centra as in some dromaeosaurids, such as *Microraptor* and *Tsaagan*, and also in troodontids and alvarezsaurids (Hwang et al. 2002, Makovicky and Norell 2004, Norell et al. 2006). A characteristic feature of *Buitreraptor* is the presence of low ridges on the ventrolateral corners of the last cervical centrum, which terminate posteriorly as small tubers (Makovicky et al. 2005). The dorsal vertebrae (Fig. 2B, e) have tall and rectangular neural spines, as is common among dromaeosaurids, without a distal transverse expansion as a spine table. Hypapophyses are present on the ventral side of the anterior dorsal centrae, as in the dromaeosaurids *Velociraptor*, *Saurornitholestes*, *Deinonychus*, *Luanchanraptor*, *Bambiraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Rahonavis* (Ostrom 1969, Forster et al. 1998, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Burnham 2004, Lü et al. 2007, X. Xu, unpublished data), and also in troodontids, oviraptorosaurs, alvarezsaurids, ornithomimosaurs, *Ornitholestes hermanni*, and basal avialans such as hesperornithiforms and *Ichthyornis* (Osmólska et al. 1972, Kurzanov 1981, Perle et al. 1994, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Barsbold et al. 2000, Norell et al. 2000, Currie and Dong 2001, Makovicky et al. 2003, Clarke 2004). The dorsal vertebrae of *Buitreraptor* bear stalked parapophyses, considered as a common feature among Dromaeosauridae, despite also being observed in alvarezsaurids (Novas 1997, Norell and Makovicky 1999) and in the basal bird *Confuciusornis sanctus* (Chiappe et al. 1999). The caudal vertebrae (Fig. 2B, f) are low and elongated as in other dromaeosaurids, and the distal ones are devoid of neural spines. Unlike Laurasian lineages, the prezygapophyses of these vertebrae are not anteriorly extended forming bony rods, and they only overlap up to half of the preceding vertebra (Makovicky et al. 2005). Some chevrons are present, which are dorsoventrally compressed and bifids at their anterior and posterior ends, as in other paravians (Makovicky et al. 2005).

The pectoral girdle of *Buitreraptor* is represented by the scapulocoracoid and furcula. No evidence of sternum is available, thus it is not possible to know whether this element was present. The furcula (Fig.



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Fig. 2 – **A**: holotype of *Austroraptor cabazai* (MML-195); a-g: skull bones; a: left maxilla; b and c: left lacrimal, in lateral and ventral views; d and e: right frontal, in dorsal and lateral views; f: right postorbital, in lateral view; g: left dentary, in lateral view; h: right humerus, in lateral view; i-l: presacral vertebrae; i and j: cervical 8th?, in cranial and left lateral views; k and l: dorsal 4th?, in cranial and left lateral views; m: left femur, in lateral view; n: right tibia, in cranial view. Scale bars: 5 cm. **B**: *Buitreraptor gonzalezorum*; a-k: holotype (MPCA 245); a and b: skull, in left lateral and dorsal views; c: close-up of the right quadrate; d: cervicodorsal vertebrae, in ventral view; e and f: mid-dorsal and distal posterior vertebrae, in lateral view; g: furcula, in posterior view; h: scapulocoracoid, in lateral view; i: right humerus, in lateral view; j: left femur, in anterior view; k: right ilium and ischium, in lateral view; l-m: referred material (MPCA 238); l and m: right metatarsus, in plantar and lateral view. Scale bars: 5 cm, except in c (1 cm). **Abbreviations**: ac, acetabulum; an, angular; aof, antorbital fenestra; bf, brevis fossa; cor, coracoid; cp, carotid process; ct, coracoid tubercle; czapa, contact zone of the ascendent process of the astragalus; dg, dentary groove; dn, dentary; dp, diapophysis; dpc, deltopectoral crest; ep, epicleidum; fh, femur head; fpl, fan-shaped process of the lacrimal; fr, frontal; gl, glenoid; ifb, interfenestral bar; ipp, pubic process of the ischium; it, internal tuberosity; jppo, jugal process of the postorbital; ju, jugal; lf, lacrimal foramina; mf, maxillar fenestra; mr, medial ridge; mt II, III, IV, metatarsals II, III and IV; mx, maxilla; na, nasal; ns, neural spine; oc, occipital condyle; op, obturator process; pa, parietal; pdp, proximodorsal process; pf, pneumatic foramen; plf, posterolateral flange of metatarsal IV; po, postorbital; pof, postorbital process of the frontal; pp, parapophysis; prez, prezygapophysis; pw: postantral wall; qu, quadrate; rpm, anterior process of the maxilla; rrsf, anterior rim of the supratemporal fenestra; sc, scapula; sppo, squamosal process of the postorbital; sq, squamosal; st, spinal table.

2B, g) is stout, curved, with a very rudimentary hypocleidum, and is nearly U-shaped in form. Moreover, the furcula of *Buitreraptor* is pneumatic, being hollow and reinforced by internal trabeculae (Makovicky et al. 2005). The strap-like scapular blade (Fig. 2B, h) is curved close to the glenoid, with a triangular acromion that resembles that of other dromaeosaurids such as *Sinornithosaurus* and *Velociraptor*, as well as that of *Archaeopteryx* (Ostrom 1976b, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Xu et al. 1999, X. Xu, unpublished data). The coracoid (Fig. 2B, h) is bent in an approximately straight angle between the glenoid portion and the ventral region, the latter being expanded as a blade-like structure. The anterior surface of the coracoid has a prominent tubercle (“biceps tubercle” or “biceps tuber” for Ostrom 1974, Xu et al. 1999, Burnham 2004, Makovicky et al. 2005, and other authors) at the point of flexion of the coracoid. The glenoid appears to be laterally directed, as in *Archaeopteryx* (Ostrom 1976b, Wellnhofer 1992, Paul 2002). In many dromaeosaurids the coracoid acquires a L-shape, reaching the dorsal part that articulates with the scapula at a 90° angle with respect to the ventral part, as in *Buitreraptor*. This flexion allows the ventral portion of the coracoid to articulate with the anterolateral margin of the sternum, as occurs in *Bambiraptor* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004), and brings the glenoid into a lateral position. In this way,

the general form of the scapulocoracoid is reminiscent of that of Asian dromaeosaurids, such as *Microraptor* and *Sinornithosaurus*, and also of that of basal birds including *Archaeopteryx* and *Confuciusornis* (Ostrom 1975, 1976a, b, 1986, Wellnhofer 1992, 1993, Chiappe et al. 1999, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data).

The forelimb of *Buitreraptor* is proportionally very long, as in *Sinornithosaurus* and *Microraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, X. Xu, unpublished data). The humerus (Fig. 2B, i) has a well-developed deltopectoral crest, similar in form to that of *Unenlagia comahuensis* (Novas and Puerta 1997), sharing an internal tuberosity with a straight edge (Makovicky et al. 2005). The shaft is long and slender, slightly posteriorly bowed, and distally expanded into radial and ulnar condyles, which are separated by a shallow groove. The ulna and radius are both articulated and subequal in length, but the radial shaft has a smaller diameter. The ulnar shaft is posteriorly bowed, and the proximal articular end is subtriangular in proximal view, with the olecranon process located on its proximoventral margin. Accordingly, the general aspect of the ulna is very similar to other maniraptorans (e.g. Ostrom 1969, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Hwang et al. 2002, Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data). Three metacarpals are partially preserved, including metacarpal I, which is shorter than the others.

The pelvis shares several features with other dromaeosaurids, such as *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Rahonavis*, but also with early birds as *Archaeopteryx* (Ostrom 1976b, Wellnhofer 1992, 1993, Forster et al. 1998, Xu et al. 1999, Xu et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data). The ilium (Fig. 2B, k) shows a slightly convex dorsal rim, with a posteriorly curved postacetabular blade bearing a posterior concave rim due to the posterior expansion of the brevis shelf (character 227, Turner et al. 2007), resembling other unenlagiines (an issue that will be discussed later). A peculiar feature is a strong lateral torsion of the dorsal rim of the iliac blade at the level of the ischiadic peduncle, so that dorsal margins of both iliac blades diverge later from the sagittal axis at this zone. A similar eversion of the dorsal margin of the iliac blade is also observed in *Sinovenator* (Xu et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data), whereas in *Velociraptor* and *Archaeopteryx* the dorsal margin of the ilium, above the ischiac process, is thickened and slightly laterally everted, and the blade is laterally concave (Wellnhofer 1974, Norell and Makovicky 1997), thus resembling the ilium of *Buitreraptor*.

The acetabulum is medially partially occluded, a derived avian feature also present in *Unenlagia comahuensis* (Novas and Puerta 1997). A supracetabular crest is present, similar to that of *Rahonavis* (Forster et al. 1998), and the brevis shelf is laterally projected and posteriorly extended beyond the posterior end of the vertical lamina (Makovicky et al. 2005). However, in the referred material, the brevis shelf is slightly more laterally projected and more ventrally curved at the posterior end, so some small differences can be observed between the two specimens, which seem to be a case of intraspecific variation. The pubis is preserved in the referred material, and is vertically oriented with a posteriorly curved distal half. Unfortunately the distalmost portion of the pubis is not preserved, and therefore it is not possible to observe the form and degree of fusion at the symphysis. The ischium (Fig. 2B, k) is platelike, as in other paravians, with an anteroposteriorly short iliac process and an anteriorly projected ischiadic process, which is dorsoventrally expanded. The ischium tapers distally to a posteroventrally oriented pointed end. The obturator process is long, pointed, and anteroventrally projected, as in *Microraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*,

and *Rahonavis* (Forster et al. 1998, Hwang et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data). A posterodorsal process is present, similar to the proximodorsal process of *Bambiraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Rahonavis* among dromaeosaurids, the one of the troodontid *Sinovenator*, and of early birds such as *Archaeopteryx*, *Enantiornithes*, *Iberomesornis*, and *Confuciusornis* (Ostrom 1976b, Forster et al. 1998, Chiappe et al. 1999, Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Burnham et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data). On the lateral side, a sharp ridge is extended in dorsoventral direction, approximately at the middle of the shaft, dividing the latter into anterior and posterior halves.

The femur (Fig. 2B, j) is a slender bone, 25% shorter than the skull, with a ventrolaterally oriented head, and without a distinct neck (Makovicky et al. 2005). The shaft is strongly anteriorly bowed, as in some non-avian theropods and avialans (Ostrom 1976b, Norell and Makovicky 1999, X. Xu, unpublished data). The fourth trochanter is poorly developed, as common among dromaeosaurids, and a conspicuous lateral ridge (*linea intermuscularis lateralis sensu* Hutchinson 2001) is present, which extends from the base of the posterior trochanter towards the cranial edge of the proximal tip of the lateral condyle, often fading away near midshaft. This is a character also observed, for example, in *Velociraptor*, *Microraptor*, and *Sinornithosaurus* (Norell and Makovicky 1999, Hwang et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data). The tibia is longer than the femur and it remains articulated with the fibula in the holotype, the latter being proximally wide. Below the proximal end, the fibula is sharply constricted to a very slender bony rod that reaches the ankle. The tibia is distally wide and fused to the astragalus. The ascending process of the astragalus covers the anterior surface of the distal portion of the tibia. The foot is subarctometatarsal (see Fig. 2B, l) because the third metatarsal is proximally pinched between the second and fourth metatarsals, but remains visible in anterior and posterior views. This condition differs from the true arctometatarsal condition, in which metatarsal III is proximally wedged and transversely compressed between metatarsals II and IV, thus the proximal end of metatarsal III is not visible at anterior and posterior views (character 200 and 358 of Hu et al. 2009), as occurs in derived tyrannosaurids, ornithomi-

mids, and troodontids (Holtz Jr. 2004, Makovicky and Norell 2004, Makovicky et al. 2004). However, the proximal most portion of the metatarsus of *Buitreraptor* is not preserved, so it is not possible to discern if metatarsals II and IV were proximally in contact to each other. Therefore, although metatarsal III is pinched proximally, it cannot be asserted if it was completely hidden beneath metatarsals II and IV in anterior view, as it was stated by Hu et al. (2009). The metatarsus (Fig. 2B, l, m) is long, ca. 70% of the femoral length and ca. 67% of the tibial length (see Table I). By contrast, in *Velociraptor*, the metatarsus is only about 40% and 35% of the femoral and tibiotarsal length, respectively, while in *Deinonychus* these ratios are ca. 49% and ca. 45%, respectively (Ostrom 1969, 1976c, Norell and Makovicky 1999). Accordingly, the metatarsal length of *Buitreraptor*, in comparison with the femoral and tibial lengths, is similar to that observed in *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Bambiraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Burnham et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data). There is also similarities with troodontids, such as *Sinovenator*, *Sinornithoides*, and *Saurornithoides* (Xu et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data), and with basal birds such as *Archaeopteryx* (Wellnhofer 1974, 1992, X. Xu, unpublished data), in which the length of the metatarsus, in comparison with the femoral length, varies between 70% and 80% approximately. Metatarsal III is the longest element of the metatarsus, whereas metatarsal II is slightly shorter than the IV. Metatarsals II and IV have a diameter similar to each other, unlike the condition observed in derived troodontids, in which metatarsal IV is the most robust (Xu et al. 2002, Makovicky et al. 2003). Metatarsals II and III have a partially developed ginglymoid distal articulation. The distal anterior surface of metatarsal III is slightly transversely expanded over the anterior surfaces of metatarsals II and IV. On the other hand, the distal posterior portion of metatarsals II and IV are expanded over the posterior surface of metatarsal III. The posterolateral surface of metatarsal IV is posteriorly projected as a sharp ridge (Fig. 2B, l,m), resembling *Microraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, and *Archaeopteryx* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Paul 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data). The pedal phalanges are similar to those of other dromaeosaurids, with phalanx II-2

with a proximoventral flexor heel and a distal articulation dorsoventrally expanded. However, this phalanx is shorter and with a shaft not as constricted at mid-length. Additionally, the ventral heel is less developed, when it is compared with more derived dromaeosaurids such as *Dromaeosaurus*, *Velociraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Saurornitholestes* (Matthew and Brown 1922, Colbert and Russel 1969, Ostrom 1969, Currie 1995, Norell and Makovicky 1997, Longrich and Currie 2009). Thus, it is morphologically more similar to the phalanx II-2 of *Rahonavis*, *Microraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Graciliraptor*, and some primitive troodontids (Forster et al. 1998, Xu and Wang 2000, Xu et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data).

Unenlagia comahuensis Novas and Puerta, 1997

Materials: The holotype of *Unenlagia comahuensis* (MCF PVPH 78) (Figs. 1B and 3A) consists of an incomplete skeleton found in partial articulation, which includes three presacral vertebrae considered as the 8th, 10th, and 13th dorsals (the latter articulating to the sacrum), sacrum, dorsal ribs, two proximal haemal arches, left scapula and incomplete humerus, ilia, pubes, right ischium, right femur (found in direct association with the other elements), and left tibia (Novas and Puerta 1997). This theropod is medium-sized, approximately 2 meters in length.

Locality and horizon: Portezuelo Formation (late Turonian-early Coniacian), Sierra del Portezuelo region, Neuquén Province, Argentina (Fig. 1B, A). This geological sedimentary unit is composed of continental sediments, bearing frequent paleosol tops (Leanza et al. 2004). Apart from this species, this unit has provided other theropod species such as *Patagonykus puertai* Novas 1996, *Megaraptor namunhuaiquii* Novas 1998, a big undescribed coelurosaur (Coria et al. 2001), fragments of an abelisauroid (Novas 1996), and fragments of an undescribed Neornithes.

Main anatomical features and comments: *Unenlagia comahuensis* has been considered as one of the maniraptoran theropods most closely related to birds, sharing many anatomical features with basal birds, mainly with *Archaeopteryx* (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas 2004).

Three presacral vertebrae are preserved, which are

TABLE I
Comparative measurements and ratios of limb bones of some dromaeosaurid taxa considered in this work. All measurements are expressed in millimeters.

	<i>Buthreraptor gonzalezorum</i> (MPCA 245)	<i>Austroraptor cabazai</i> (MML-195)	<i>Unenlagia comahuensis</i> (MCF PVPH 78)	<i>Neuquenraptor argentinus</i> (MCF PVPH 77)	<i>Mahakala omnogovae</i> (IGM 100/1033)	<i>Sinornithosaurus milleni</i> (IVPP V12811)	<i>Microaptor zhaotianus</i> (IVPP V13475)	<i>Bambiraptor feinbergi</i> (AMNH 001)	<i>Rahonavis ostromi</i> (UA 8656)	<i>Velociraptor mongoliensis</i> (IGM 100/986)	<i>Deinonychus antirrhopus</i> (MCZ 4371)
Humerus	135	262	265 ^d		40 ^d	133.5 ^a	42	102.5 ^a			254
Radius	95			72*	36*	106*	34.5	85.85	126.9		192
Femur	145	560	368	250 ^d	79	> 146*	49.75 ^a	118	87.55 ^a	238	336
Tibia	> 149*	565	> 418*		110		66 ^c	168.5 ^{a,c}	120 ^a	255 ^c	368
Metatarsal III	> 100* ^b	330		169 ^d	82	93	35.3	79 ^a	48.05 ^a	99.1	164.4
Humerus/Femur	0.93	0.47	0.72		> 0.50	< 0.91	0.84	0.87			0.76
Femur/Tibia	< 0.97	0.99	< 0.88		0.72		0.75	0.70	0.73	0.93	0.91
Met. III/Femur	> 0.69	0.59		0.68 ^d	1.04	< 0.64	0.71	0.67	0.55	0.42	0.49
Met. III/Tibia	> 0.67	0.58			0.75		0.53	0.47	0.40	0.39	0.45

*Incomplete bone. ^aAverage between measurements of right and left limb bones. ^bMPCA 238. ^cMeasurement corresponding to tibiotarsus. ^dEstimated measurement.

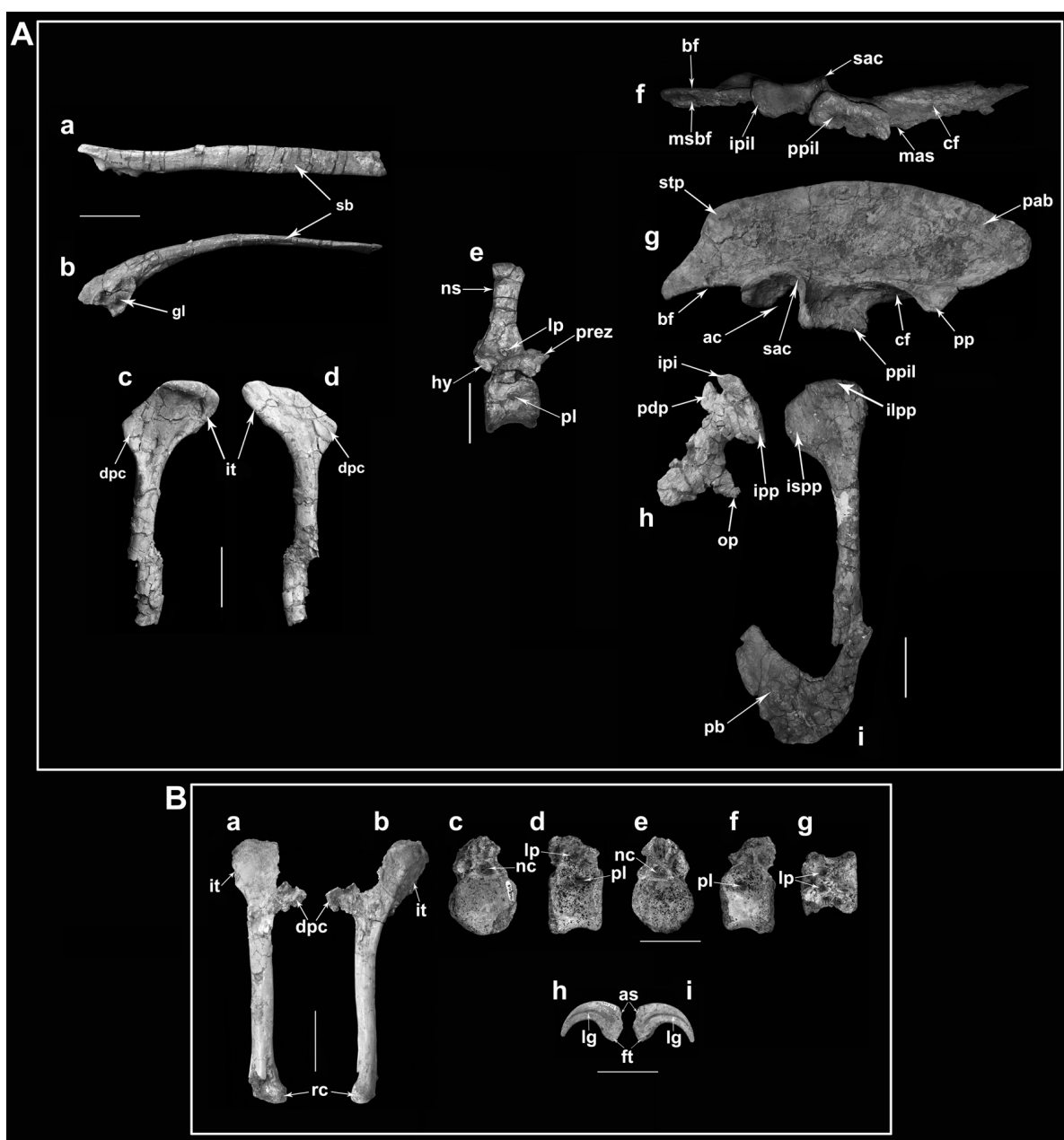


Fig. 3 – **A**: holotype of *Unenlagia comahuensis* (MCF PVPH 78); a and b: left scapula, in dorsal and lateral views; c and d: left humerus, in lateral and medial views; e: dorsal vertebra 13th?, in right lateral view; f-i: pelvic girdle; f and g: left ilium, in ventral and lateral views; h: left ischium, in lateral view; i: left pubis, in lateral view. Scale bars: 5 cm. **B**: *Unenlagia paynemili*; a-b: holotype (MUCPv-349); a and b: left humerus, in medial and lateral views; c-i: referred materials; c-g (MUCPv-416): dorsal vertebra, in anterior (c), right lateral (d), posterior (e), left lateral (f), and dorsal (g) views; h and i (MUCPv-343): manual ungual, in lateral views. The remaining materials of the holotype and referred materials (MUCPv-409) are shown in Figure 4. Scale bars: 5 cm. **Abbreviations**: the same of Figure 2, except: as, articular surface; cf, fossa for *M. cuppedicus*; ft, flexor tubercle; hy, hyosphene; ilpp, iliac process of the pubis; ipi, iliac process of the ischium; ipil, ischiadic process of the ilium; ispp, ischiadic process of the pubis; lg, lateral groove; lp, lateral pit; mas, medial antiliac shelf; msbf, medial shelf of the brevis fossa; nc, neural canal; pab, preacetabular blade; pb, pubic boot; pl, pleurocoel; pp, pendant process; ppil, pubic process of the ilium; rc, radial condyle; sac, supracetabular crest; sb, scapular blade; stp, supratrochanteric process.

characterized by the presence of hyposphenes and pleurocoels on the dorsolateral surface of the centrum. The first of these vertebrae (considered as the 8th dorsal) has an anteroventral heel on the centrum, similar but less developed than that present on the last cervicals and first dorsals of some dromaeosaurids such as *Deinonychus* (Ostrom 1969). The other dorsals preserved (the 10th? and the 13th) (Fig. 3 A, e) of *U. comahuensis* have tall neural spines, which are anteroposteriorly expanded at its distal ends, being that of the anterior sacral more vertically elongated. A peculiar feature of the anterior sacral is the presence of deep lateral pits at the base of the neural spines (Fig. 3A, e) (Novas and Puerta 1997).

The sacrum consists of six fused vertebrae, although the ilia extend spanning the last two dorsal vertebrae anteriorly and the first caudal vertebra posteriorly (Novas and Puerta 1997). Six sacral vertebrae are also observed in dromaeosaurids such as *Mahakala* and *Velociraptor* (IGM 100/986) (Norell and Makovicky 1999, Turner et al. 2007), and troodontids such as *Saurornithoides* and *Troodon* (Forster et al. 1998, Rauhut 2003, Makovicky and Norell 2004, Norell and Makovicky 2004, Turner et al. 2007, Norell et al. 2009, P.J. Makovicky, unpublished data). On the other hand, the number of sacral vertebrae is five in the dromaeosaurids *Saurornitholestes*, *Sinornithosaurus*, and *Microraptor* (Norell and Makovicky 1997, Hwang et al. 2002, Rauhut 2003, X. Xu, unpublished data), in the basal troodontids *Meilong*, *Sinovenator* and *Sinuso nasus magnodens* (Xu and Norell 2004, Xu and Wang 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data), and in *Archaeopteryx* (Ostrom 1975, 1976b, Wellnhofer 1974, 1992).

In the original description of *U. comahuensis*, Novas and Puerta (1997) observed several avian traits in this dromaeosaurid, especially in the pectoral girdle, forelimb and pelvic bones. The general shape of the scapula (Fig. 3 A, a,b) is certainly quite similar to that of *Archaeopteryx* and *Buitreraptor*, with a twisted shaft, being strap-like in dorsal aspect and curved in lateral view (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas 2009). Furthermore, the glenoid of *Unenlagia* was interpreted as laterally oriented, resembling the condition observed in birds (Novas and Puerta 1997, Norell and Makovicky 1999). This is in contrast to the more posteroventrally faced glenoid present in some dromaeosaurids, such as *Deinonychus*

antirrhopus (Ostrom 1969, 1974). Nevertheless, a laterally oriented glenoid has also been observed in other dromaeosaurids, including, for example, *Velociraptor mongoliensis* (Norell and Makovicky 1999), *Sinornithosaurus millenii* (Xu et al. 1999, X. Xu, unpublished data), *Bambiraptor feinbergi* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004), *Tsaagan mangas* (Norell et al. 2006), *Rahonavis* (Forster et al. 1998), and *Buitreraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005), among others. The presence of a laterally oriented glenoid would have permitted a forelimb folding involving rotation of the humerus and also a more marked humeral abduction. Additionally, it would allow an almost vertical position of the forelimb during maximum upstroke, resembling the avian movements of the forelimb (Novas and Puerta 1997). However, Carpenter (2002) considered that the anatomical orientation of the scapula proposed by Novas and Puerta (1997) is wrong, i.e. the scapula of *Unenlagia* has been interpreted with its widest surface horizontally oriented, so the scapular blade results in a dorsoventrally compressed bone, instead of laterally compressed as predominantly observed in theropods (Carpenter 2002). If the scapula is oriented like a laterally compressed bone, with the costal surface medially oriented as in some articulated specimens of dromaeosaurids and other non-avian theropods, then the glenoid is oriented posteroventrally, not facing laterally (Carpenter 2002, Paul 2002, Senter 2006). On the other hand, in *Rahonavis* (Forster et al. 1998), a non-avian theropod with close anatomical affinities with *Unenlagia* (Novas 2004), the scapula might have been dorsally positioned on the ribcage, with the costal surface ventrally faced and lateral to the vertebral column, as occurs in avialans. This scapular position results in a more laterally facing glenoid. However, a lateralized position of the scapula and less dorsalized must be taken into account because the curvature of the scapula would match the curvature of the ribcage, and so the glenoid takes a more posteroventrally facing position. Additionally, the presence of a dorsally positioned scapula leads us to assume a large and flexed coracoid, like that observed in *Buitreraptor*, and the necessary presence of a sternum in *Unenlagia*, though one was not found. *Unenlagia* probably possessed a sternum, as many other dromaeosaurids (Burnham et al. 2000, Norell and Makovicky 1999, 2004, Xu et al. 1999, X. Xu, unpublished

data), just based on its close phylogenetic position to Avialae. Nevertheless, placing the scapula in *Buitreraptor* as Carpenter (2002) explained, the coracoid takes an anatomically incorrect position, as its posteroventral portion pierces the thoracic cavity (Novas 2009). Despite the described situation, *Unenlagia* does not preserve coracoids. Therefore, the position of scapula and shape, ubication, and mode of articulation of the coracoid with the sternum (if the latter exists) are hypothetical. Nevertheless, the similarity among the scapulae of *Archeopteryx*, *Buitreraptor* and *Unenlagia* should be considered when analyzing the position of the scapula and the subsequent location of the glenoid. A more detailed analysis about the scapulocoracoid position and the subsequent orientation of the glenoid is beyond the objective of this paper.

The humerus (Fig. 3A, c, d) has a well-developed and laterally projected deltopectoral crest, very similar to that of *Buitreraptor*, and also shows a large internal tuberosity that is proximodistally extended.

Recently, Novas (2004) considered further anatomical features with avian trends in *Unenlagia*, especially concerning features of the iliac morphology. In general shape, the ilium of *Unenlagia* (Fig. 3A, f, g) is anteroposteriorly elongated, although the postacetabular iliac blade is short and with the dorsal margin inflected, being convex anteriorly and concave posteriorly in lateral view (Novas and Puerta 1997). This ilium differs from that of other dromaeosaurids in some characters, and on the other hand presents similar features with the ilium of *Rahonavis* and early birds, such as *Archeopteryx* and *Confuciusornis* (Novas 2004). As stated by Novas (2004), a preacetabular blade with an anteriorly expanded rounded border beyond a “pendant process” (Norell and Makovicky 1997), situated at the anteroventral corner of the ilium, is shared with *Rahonavis*, *Archeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis*, and *Patagopteryx* (Novas 2004). By contrast, in other dromaeosaurids, the preacetabular blade is anterodorsally projected with respect to the pendant process, as in *Deinonychus* (Ostrom 1969, 1976c, Novas 2004) and *Achillobator* (Perle et al. 1999), or it is not anteriorly expanded, as in *Bambiraptor* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004). A supratrochanteric process is observed on the dorsal edge of the ilium (Fig. 3A, g) above the acetabulum,

in the form of a prominence that continues with a very shallow ridge that connects with the dorsal edge of the acetabulum. This process is also observed in *Rahonavis* (Forster et al. 1998), *Archeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis* (Chiappe et al. 1999), and other early birds, but also in some dromaeosaurids such as *Mahakala omnogovae* and *Hesperonychus elizabethae* (Turner et al. 2007, Longrich and Currie 2009). The brevis fossa of *Unenlagia* is more reduced, transversely narrower, and anteroposteriorly shorter (Fig. 3A, f, and 4B, f) than in *Buitreraptor* and other dromaeosaurids, resembling the condition observed in early birds (Novas 2004). The ilium of *U. comahuensis* includes an inflection on the dorsal border of the iliac blade (Fig. 3A, g) close to the supratrochanteric process, and also a dorsally concave postacetabular blade, the latter feature shared also with *Rahonavis* and *Buitreraptor* (Forster et al. 1998, Novas 2004, Makovicky et al. 2005), while in other dromaeosaurids the postacetabular blade is convex (e.g. *Velociraptor*, *Bambiraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Mahakala*) (Ostrom 1969, 1976c, Norell and Makovicky 1997, 1999, Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004, Turner et al. 2007). A similar inflection of the dorsal border of the postacetabular process is observed in *Microraptor* and *Hesperonychus* (Hwang et al. 2002, Longrich and Currie 2009), but, in both taxa, the postacetabular blade between the inflection point and the tip of the blade is not concave, but straight. A medially constricted acetabulum is present (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas 2004), as in *Hesperonychus* and *Buitreraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005, Longrich and Currie 2009). Another feature is the anteroventral inclination of the pubic peduncle, but this feature is widely observed in many dromaeosaurids including *Adasaurus*, *Velociraptor*, *Microraptor*, *Mahakala*, *Hesperonychus*, and also *Rahonavis* (Barsbold 1983, Norell and Makovicky 1997, 1999, Forster et al. 1998, Hwang et al. 2002, Turner et al. 2007, Longrich and Currie 2009). By contrast, in *Deinonychus* and some early birds (i.e., *Archeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis*, and enantiornithines), this peduncle has a posteroventral inclination (Ostrom 1969, 1976c, Wellnhofer 1993, Chiappe et al. 1999, Novas 2004). In *Unenlagia* the supracetabular crest is prominent, particularly its anterior portion, resembling the condition of *Buitreraptor*, while generally in dromaeosaurids the crest is shallower,

like that seen in *Microraptor*, *Velociraptor*, and *Deinonychus* (Ostrom 1969, 1976c, Norell and Makovicky 1997, 1999, Hwang et al. 2002). In addition, the anterior rim of the acetabulum of *U. comahuensis* is laterally projected, in similar way to that of *Hesperonychus* (Longrich and Currie 2009).

The pubis of *Unenlagia comahuensis* (Fig. 3A, i, and 4C, b, d) is long, slightly shorter than the femur, and ventrally projected, resembling the condition of *Deinonychus*, *Rahonavis*, *Buitreraptor*, and *Archaeopteryx* (Ostrom, 1976c, Forster et al. 1998, Makovicky et al. 2005), but differing from the more posteroventrally oriented pubis of many maniraptorans. The pubic shaft is straight and medially expanded forming the pubic apron, which extended approximately along $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the bone (Fig. 4C, d). It differs from that of *Velociraptor*, *Bambiraptor*, *Microraptor*, and *Sinornithosaurus*, in which it is extended about half the length of the pubis (Norell and Makovicky 1997, Burnham et al. 2000, Xu et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data). Distally, the pubes are fused to a symphysis, and a transversely compressed pubic boot is present (Fig. 3A, i). It is slightly inclined posteriorly and short in anteroposterior direction, being devoid of an anterior process and tapering posterodorsally to end in a blunt tip, thus resembling that of *Bambiraptor* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004).

The ischium (Fig. 3A, h) is poorly preserved when compared with the rest of the pelvic bones. It is plate-like and short, as commonly observed in maniraptorans, and it bears an anteriorly projected and pointed distal obturator process, resembling *Sinornithosaurus* and *Buitreraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, Makovicky et al. 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data). A proximodorsal process, similar to that of *Buitreraptor*, is also present.

The femur of *Unenlagia* is elongated and slender, as in *Microraptor*, *Bambiraptor*, and *Buitreraptor*. It has a small proximal head and lacks the fourth trochanter, as occurs in *Sinornithosaurus* and *Microraptor* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004, Novas 2004, Makovicky et al. 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data). Both femoral features are also observed in *Rahonavis* and *Archaeopteryx* (Forster et al. 1998, Novas 2004). The anterior trochanter is proximally projected similarly to that of *Buitreraptor* and *Rahonavis* (Novas 2009). The tibia is also

a slender bone, longer than the femur (see Table I), with a transversely expanded distal articular portion.

Unenlagia paynemili Calvo, Porfiri and Kellner, 2004

Materials: The holotype of *Unenlagia paynemili* (MUCPv-349) (Fig. 1B; 3B; and 4C, a, c) consists of a left femur and a left pubis. Referred specimens are a dorsal vertebra (MUCPv-416) (Fig. 3B, c-g), the posterior end of a right ilium (MUCPv-409) (Fig. 4B, b, d, g), one pedal phalanx (MUCPv-415), and a manual claw (MUCPv-343) (Fig. 3B, h, i).

The materials belonging to the holotype were found disarticulated but in close association. The ilium was collected 23 meters from the pubis, but with the same bone color, kind of preservation and size of the holotype. The phalanges and the unguis were also found isolated and between 5 and 15 meters from the pubis. The dorsal vertebra was found next year following the original discovery of the holotype, by surface collecting, so it is interpreted as it has been washed out from the quarry during the flooding of Barreales Lake (Calvo et al. 2004).

Locality and horizon: Futalognko site, placed at Costa Dinosaurio Locality, northern coast of the Barreales Lake, northeastern Neuquén Province (Calvo et al. 2004) (Fig. 1A). The fossil-bearing beds of this locality are included in the Portezuelo Formation (Fig. 1B), the same geological unit of precedence of *Unenlagia comahuensis*. Among other tetrapods found at this locality are titanosaurian sauropods, theropods, ornithomorphs, turtles, osteichthyan fishes, crocodylomorphs, and pterosaurs (Calvo et al. 2004). The holotype of *Unenlagia paynemili* was discovered during a fieldtrip in 2002, and additional remains in 2003 also from continental deposits from the top of the Portezuelo Formation (Calvo et al. 2004).

Main anatomical features and comments: Several anatomical similarities are certainly found between the theropod from the Futalognko site and *U. comahuensis* (see Fig. 4). However, the former also presents some minor traits that support the specific differentiation given by the authors (Calvo et al. 2004). In general parameters, the bones of *U. paynemili* are more gracile than those of *U. comahuensis*. The humerus of *U. paynemili*

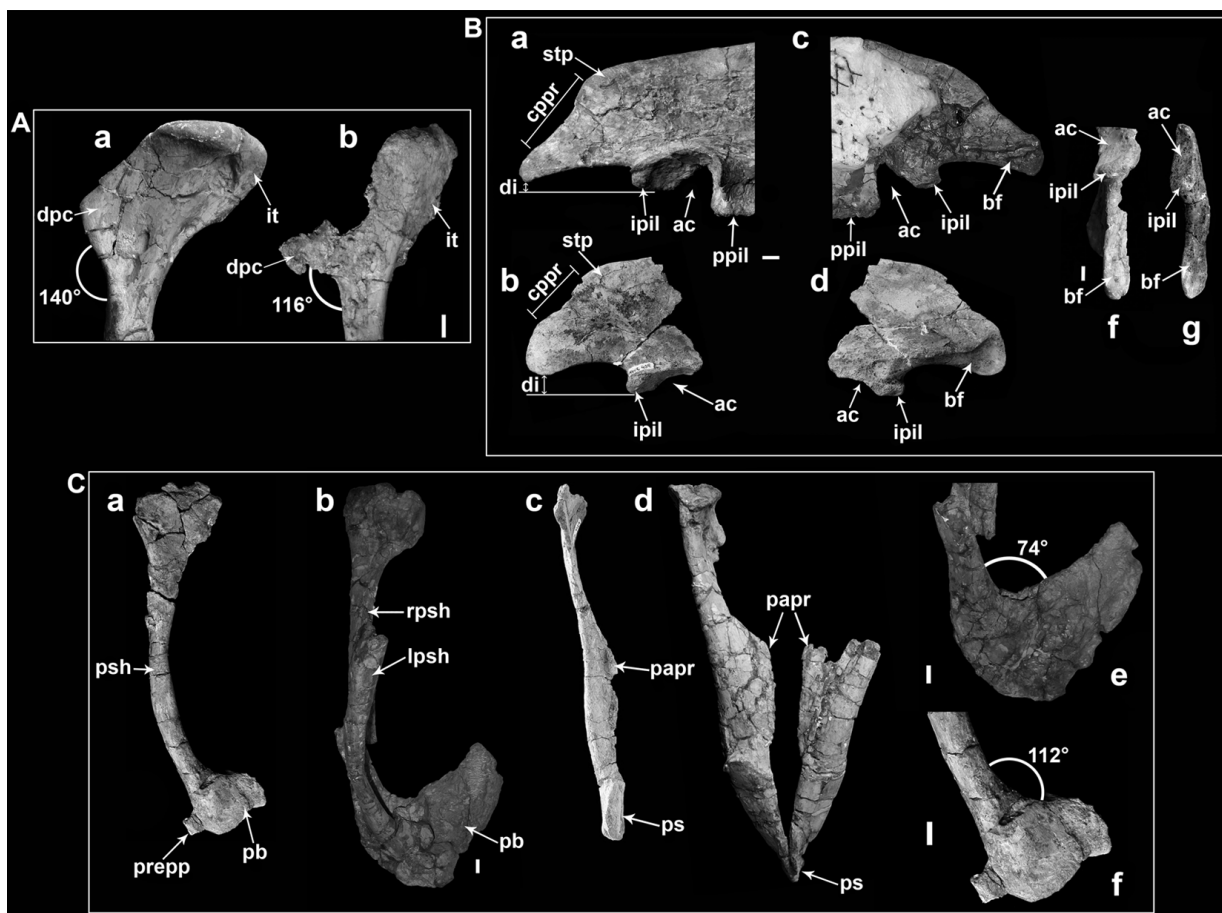


Fig. 4 – Osteological comparison between *U. comahuensis* and *U. paynemili*; those differences discussed by Calvo et al. (2004) and those discussed in this paper are included. **A:** comparison of the proximal part of the left humerus of *U. comahuensis* (a) and *U. paynemili* (b) (observe the eroded surface of the deltopectoral crest); the angle between the deltopectoral crest and the shaft is marked. **B:** comparison of the posterior part of the ilium of *U. comahuensis* (a, c, e) and *U. paynemili* (referred material: MUCPv-409) (b, d, f); a and b: lateral views; c and d: medial views; e and f: ventral views. **C:** comparison between the pubes of *U. comahuensis* (b, d, e) and *U. paynemili* (holotype: MUCPv-349) (a, c, f); a: left pubis of *U. paynemili*, in lateral view (the supposed prepubic process is marked); b: pubes of *U. comahuensis*, in left lateral view; c and d: left pubis of *U. paynemili* and pubes of *U. comahuensis*, in posterior view; e: pubic boot of the right pubis of *U. comahuensis*, in medial view; d: pubic boot of the left pubis of *U. paynemili*, in lateral view. The angle between the pubic boot and the shaft of the pubis is marked. Scale bars: 1 cm. **Abbreviations:** in **A** the same of Figure 2. In **B** the same of Figure 3, except: cppr, concavity of the posterior rim of the postacetabular blade; di, distance between the tip of the postacetabular blade and the tip of the ischiadic process of the ilium. **C:** lpsh, left pubic shaft; papr, pubic apron; pb, pubic boot; prepp, prepubic process; ps, pubic symphysis; psh, pubic shaft; rps, right pubic shaft.

(Fig. 3B, a, b) is almost complete, but its proximal and distal ends are poorly preserved. The proximal end of this bone is deflected relative to the longitudinal axis of the shaft, in a similar way to that in *U. comahuensis*. Nevertheless, the differences between *U. comahuensis* and *U. paynemili* exposed by Calvo et al. (2004) are the smaller size of the humerus (about 20% smaller), a smaller angle between the ventral margin of the del-

topectoral crest and the humeral shaft (116° in *U. paynemili*; 140° in *U. comahuensis*), and the presence in *U. comahuensis* of a ridge on the dorsal margin posterior to the deltopectoral crest, not observed in *U. paynemili* (Fig. 4A). However, the poor degree of preservation of the deltopectoral crest of *U. paynemili* makes it difficult to precisely measure the angle between the shaft and the crest. Moreover, the presence of a ridge on the

dorsal margin posterior to the deltopectoral crest is difficult to ascertain with certainty, because the surface of the crest is severely eroded (F.A. Gianechini, personal observation).

The pubis of *U. paynemili* (Fig. 4C, a, c) is a slender bone, with the distal half of the shaft curved posteroventrally, resembling the common condition of Dromaeosauridae. Distally, both pubes are fused along the midline forming a pubic boot, which is broken at the posterior end. Anteriorly, the pubic boot has a small projection, which was considered to be a prepubic process (Fig. 4C, a, f). This process has its dorsal and ventral surfaces broken, but a continuity between the lateral and medial surfaces of the pubic boot and these surfaces of the process is observed (F.A. Gianechini, personal observation). Therefore, it is possible to consider it as a true prepubic process. Another difference from *U. comahuensis* is a greater angle between the shaft and the proximal dorsal rim of the posterior process of the pubic boot (Fig. 4C, e, f). In *U. comahuensis* there is a more pronounced angle in this sector, with a pubic boot very inclined posterodorsally forming a pubic cup, as in *Bambiraptor* (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004). The pubic apron of the left pubis extends medially (Fig. 4C, c), but without contact with the opposing pubic apron, despite the fact that both pubes would have fused distally at the zone of pubic boot similarly to the pubes of *U. comahuensis*. Nevertheless, the pubic apron of *U. paynemili* extends from about half the length of the pubic shaft to the distal part, thus starting more distally with respect to *U. comahuensis*. Moreover, the proximal part of the shaft is narrower and more slender than in *U. comahuensis* (Fig. 4C, c, d). Another difference arises in the angle between the dorsal border of the pubic apron and the medial border of the pubic shaft, which is greater in *U. paynemili* (Fig. 4C, c). Although in general appearance the pubes of *U. paynemili* and *U. comahuensis* are very similar to each other, it is not possible to certainly assert if the pubis of *U. paynemili* was vertically oriented, as in *U. comahuensis*, because the entire preacetabular portion of the ilium is not preserved. However, in *Bambiraptor* the pubis is similar to that of Patagonian genera, being posteroventrally inclined (Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004). The posteroventral curvature of the distal part

of the pubic shaft was considered as an autapomorphy of *Unenlagia* by Novas and Puerta (1997), but a later contribution indicated that the pubis of *U. comahuensis* is also posteroventrally curved as in *U. paynemili* (Calvo et al. 2004) (Fig. 4C, b), and this character is also present in *Buitreraptor*. This curvature is better observed in the left pubis of *U. comahuensis* because the right one is broken and the distal part is displaced from its original position. Another similarity between both taxa is the presence of a sigmoid lateral border of the pubic shaft in posterior view, with a proximal part slightly concave while the distal third has a convex border (Fig. 4C, c, d). This character is more pronounced in *U. paynemili* and is considered synapomorphic of the genus *Unenlagia* (Calvo et al. 2004). The pubic boot in *U. paynemili* was interpreted similarly to that of *U. comahuensis* (Calvo et al. 2004, Fig. 12, pag. 555), but its distal portion is missing.

The postacetabular blade of the ilium of *U. paynemili* (Fig. 4B, b, d) has an acuminate end like in other Maniraptora. The dorsal margin, posterior to the acetabulum, has a marked inflection and the posterodorsal border behind the inflection is concave as in *U. comahuensis*, *Buitreraptor*, and *Rahonavis*. In the inflection zone there is a rugose area, which may correspond to the supratrochanteric process observed in *U. comahuensis* (Novas and Puerta 1997), and was interpreted as a muscle attachment zone (Calvo et al. 2004). Such inflection in the margin of the postacetabular blade, a putative synapomorphic character of *Unenlagia*, is also present in some microraptorine dromaeosaurids such as *Microaptor* and *Hesperonychus*, and also (though less conspicuous) in *Velociraptor* (Norell and Makovicky 1997), but the dorsal rim is straight posterior to the inflection point, and not concave as is observed in *Unenlagia*. On the other hand, in *Deinonychus*, *Bambiraptor*, *Luanchuanraptor*, *Tianyuraptor*, *Mahakala*, in troodontids such as *Sinovenator* and *Anchiornis*, and in basal birds such as *Archaeopteryx*, *Jeholornis*, and *Confuciusornis*, the dorsal rim of the postacetabular blade is convex and continuous with the dorsal rim of the preacetabular blade, without the presence of any point of inflection (Ostrom 1969, 1976b, Wellnhofer 1974, 1992, Chiappe et al. 1999, Burnham et al. 2000, Elzanowski 2002, Paul 2002, Zhou and Hou 2002, Zhou and Zhang 2002,

2003, Burnham 2004, Lü et al. 2007, Turner et al. 2007, Hu et al. 2009, Xu et al. 2009, Zheng et al. 2010, X. Xu, unpublished data). Furthermore, in *Microraptor*, *Hesperonychus*, and *Archaeopteryx* a supratrochanteric process is also present (Ostrom 1969, 1976b, Wellnhofer 1974, 1992, Elzanowski 2002, Hwang et al. 2002, Longrich and Currie 2009). In *U. paynemili*, in comparison with *U. comahuensis*, the end of the postacetabular blade is more rounded, and the postacetabular entire blade is less posteroventrally inclined, so that its posterior end is situated above the level of the ventral end of the ischiadic peduncle (Fig. 4B, a, b). By contrast, in *U. comahuensis* the posterior end of the postacetabular blade is situated at almost the same level of the ventral end of this peduncle. Moreover, the posterior portion of the acetabulum is more open in *U. paynemili*, and it is not separated from the brevis fossa by a ridge, as occurs in *U. comahuensis* (Calvo et al. 2004). Furthermore, in *U. paynemili* the brevis fossa shallower and its medial shelf is less developed with respect to that of *U. comahuensis* (Fig. 4B, c, d).

The dorsal vertebra (MUCPv-416) (Fig. 3B, c-g), corresponding to the referred material, consists of a centrum and the base of the neural arch. This vertebra has a lateral pit close to the base of the neural spine, on each side (Fig. 3B, d, g), a feature also present in the posterior dorsal vertebrae of *U. comahuensis* (Novas and Puerta 1997, Calvo et al. 2004). On the dorsolateral portion of the centrum and close to the base of the neural arch, on each side, there is a pleurocel, and posteriorly to this pleurocel and slightly ventrally, a small depression is located (Fig. 3B, d, f). On the ventral side of the centrum there is a shallow longitudinal groove, followed by a small foramen (Calvo et al. 2004). The parapophyses are laterally projected, a common feature among the Dromaeosauridae, and are situated on the neural arch (Calvo et al. 2004).

The remaining referred materials include one pedal phalanx (MUCPv-415) and an unguis manual phalanx (MUCPv-343). The pedal phalanx MUCPv-415 was interpreted as the first phalanx of the right digit I (Calvo et al. 2004), but in a later contribution (Porfiri and Calvo 2007) the same phalanx was correctly reinterpreted as the first of the pedal digit II. It has a ginglymoid distal articulation, with asymmetric condyles, being the

lateral one slightly larger, separated by a deep groove. For its part, the proximal articulation is formed by two asymmetric concave surfaces, being the lateral surface slightly larger, and both are separated by a ridge (Calvo et al. 2004). The general form of this phalanx resembles that of the phalanx II-1 of other dromaeosaurids, such as *Velociraptor* (Norell and Makovicky 1997). It has a proximal end with asymmetric medial and lateral concave surfaces, being the medial surface larger than the lateral one, and both are divided by a blunt ridge (Calvo et al. 2004). The ventral rim of this end is slightly more proximally projected than the dorsal rim, thus forming a small tongue-like process, which in *Velociraptor* overlaps the trochlea of metatarsal II (Norell and Makovicky 1997).

There is a ridge extended from this tongue, which reaches another ridge present in the trochlea of the distal articulation, and which was considered as lying on the dorsal surface by Calvo et al. (2004). The shaft is dorsoventrally constricted close to the distal articulation. The latter is distinctly ginglymoid, almost circular in lateral view, and dorsally extended, with two large medial and lateral trochleae separated by a deep median groove. The form of the distal articulation confers a wide angle of movement to the phalanx II-2, with a great degree of extension of the latter (Ostrom 1969). In *Velociraptor*, the ridge on the ventral surface of the phalanx II-1 extends from the proximal articulation to the medial distal condyle, a condition that is considered here as present in *U. paynemili*. The lateral distal condyle is transversely wide and shows a sub-circular fossa on the lateral side for attachment of the collateral ligaments. The medial condyle is narrower and presents a much less developed fossa on the medial side. The pits for the collateral ligaments are usually dorsally displaced in dromaeosaurids, and a slight displacement is observed in *U. paynemili*. An asymmetric development of the condyles of the distal articulation, with a narrower medial condyle and a wider lateral one, is also observed in *Sinornithosaurus* and *Microraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, X. Xu, unpublished data).

The unguis phalanx (MUCPv-343) (Fig. 3B, h, i) is strongly curved and laterally compressed, with a proximal articulation formed by two shallow surfaces divided by a blunt ridge and a strong flexor tubercle in the prox-

imal end below the articular facets (Calvo et al. 2004). On each side, there is a groove extending through the medial part of this phalanx from the flexor tubercle, but not from the proximal edge. This groove follows the curvature of the ventral rim of the claw and reaches the dorsal margin close to the tip (Calvo et al. 2004). Two additional grooves in the proximal region, on one side (lateral or medial undetermined), have been observed by Calvo et al. (2004). This kind of trait is also observed in *Sinornithosaurus* and *Troodon* (Russel 1969, X. Xu, unpublished data). Following the overall morphology of the claw, Calvo et al. (2004) related this element to the ungual phalanx of digit I of *Rahonavis*. However, more recently, Porfiri and Calvo (2007) attributed this to a manual ungual, an assignment that is followed here. In this regard, the poor extension of the articular facets of this claw indicates that it is a manual ungual phalanx. The manual claws are also very curved and have a strong flexor tubercle, but contrasting with the pedal claws, the proximal articular surface has a minor dorsoventral extension, more dorsally situated, and less concave and defined (Novas et al. 2005, Senter 2007). In addition, the flexor tubercle of the manual claws is more ventrally projected, as observed in the claw of *U. paynemili* (Colbert and Russel 1969, Ostrom 1969, Sues 1978, Kirkland et al. 1993, Forster et al. 1998, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Allain and Taquet 2000, Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004, Longrich and Currie 2009, X. Xu, unpublished data).

Neuquenraptor argentinus Novas and Pol, 2005

Materials: the holotype of *Neuquenraptor argentinus* (MCF PVPH 77) (Fig. 1B, and 5A, B) consists of a fragmentary cervical vertebra, dorsal ribs, haemal arches, left proximal radius, right femur, left distal tibia, left proximal tarsals, and an almost complete left foot. The total length of the holotype has been estimated in ca. 2 m. All of these materials were found partially articulated and associated with sauropod bones.

Additional materials referred to this taxon were found more recently, which consists in an articulated left foot (MUCPv-1163) comprising a complete metatarsus and digits, together with undetermined fragments of bone (Porfiri et al. 2007).

Locality and horizon: Portezuelo Formation (Conia-

cian), Sierra del Portezuelo, Neuquén Province, Argentina (Fig. 1B). The additional materials were found at Baal quarry, north Coast of Barreales Lake, Neuquén Province, and also come from the Portezuelo Formation. The geological features and paleontological records of this unit have already been discussed above, in the section of locality and horizon of provenance of *U. comahuensis* and *U. paynemili*.

Main anatomical features and comments: The only forelimb bone recovered is the proximal portion of a left radius (Fig. 5A, a, b). This bone is slender and long, as in other deinonychosaurs, and it has a proximal articular surface triangular in contour (Fig. 5A, b), as is the case in *Saurornitholestes langstoni*, *Deinonychus*, *Bambiraptor*, and *Buitreraptor* (Ostrom 1969, Burnham 2004, Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005).

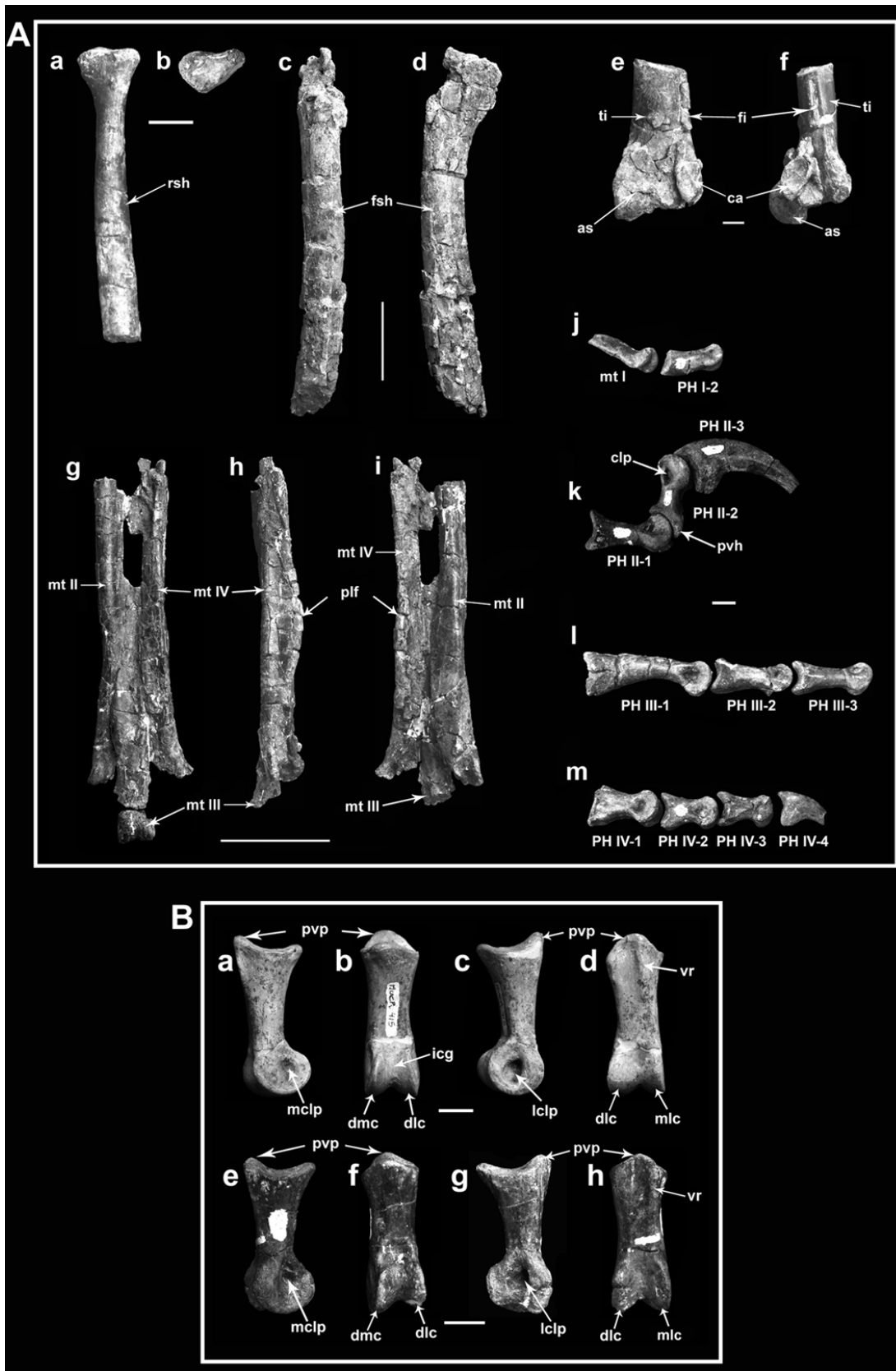
The femur is incomplete and the proximal and distal articular ends are absent (Fig. 5A, c, d). Nevertheless, Novas and Pol (2005), from the preserved portion of the shaft, interpreted that this bone is proportionally short and robust, resembling the condition of *Saurornitholestes*, but differing from the longer and slender femur of most deinonychosaurs and avialans, including *U. comahuensis* (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas and Pol 2005). However, Makovicky et al. (2005, supplementary information) considered that, even similar in size and robustness, there are no substantial differences between the femora of *U. comahuensis* and *Neuquenraptor*. Nevertheless, the preservation of the femur of *Neuquenraptor* is quite poor, limiting any attempt of comparison with the femur of *U. comahuensis*. Only the distal ends of the left tibia and fibula are preserved (Fig. 5A, e, f). The fibula is distally splint-like, similar to that of *Buitreraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005). Proximal left tarsals are present (Fig. 5A, e, f), with a calcaneum being transversely compressed. The astragalus has preserved only part of the ascending process (Novas and Pol 2005).

A subarctometatarsal condition is observed in the pes of *Neuquenraptor* (see Fig. 5A, g, i), as occurs in several dromaeosaurids such as *Buitreraptor*, *Microraptor zhaoianus*, *Microraptor gui*, *Bambiraptor*, *Graciliraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, and *Sinovenator* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, 2003, Xu and Wang 2000, Burnham 2004,

Makovicky et al. 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data). In this regard, the proximal portion of metatarsal III of *Neuquenraptor* is slightly transversely pinched between metatarsals II and IV, and the distal portion expands over the anterior surfaces of metatarsals II and IV (Fig. 5A, g, i). On the other hand, the distal posterior surface of metatarsal III is covered by lateral and medial projections of metatarsals II and IV, respectively (Novas and Pol 2005) (Fig. 5A, g, i). The lateral expansion of metatarsal II over the posterior surface of metatarsal III was considered as an autapomorphy of *Neuquenraptor* (Novas and Pol 2005). However, *Buitreraptor* shares this character with *Neuquenraptor* (Novas 2009). Metatarsals II and IV are sub-equal in length, both with the distal end approximately at the same level (Fig. 5A, g, i), but metatarsal II is transversely wider than metatarsal IV, as occurs in *Graciliraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, and *Microraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Makovicky and Norell 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data), differing from the condition observed in derived troodontids, in which metatarsal IV is more robust than metatarsal II. The distal portion of metatarsal II is ginglymoid, as is common among dromaeosaurids, whereas metatarsal III has an incipient ginglymoid distal articulation (Novas and Pol 2005). The lateral and medial condyles of metatarsal III are not well developed and separated by a shallow groove, thus resembling the condition of *Buitreraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, *Graciliraptor*, *Rahonavis* and *Sinovenator* (Forster et al. 1998, X. Xu, unpublished data), and differing from the better developed distal ginglymoid of metatarsal III present in more derived dromaeosaurids, such as *Velociraptor* and *Deinonychus* (Ostrom 1969, Norell and Makovicky 1997). Metatarsal IV is characterized by the presence of a well-developed and sharp longitudinal flange ubicated in the posterolateral surface of the shaft, which is posteriorly projected, extending approximately from the mid-length of the shaft to near the distal articulation of the bone (Fig. 5A, h, i). This flange is also present in *Microraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, *Buitreraptor*, and in the troodontids *Sinornithoides* and *Sinovenator* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Xu and Wang 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data). Metatarsal III of *Neuquenraptor* also has an extensor sulcus on the anterior sur-

face, as in *Sinovenator* and *Buitreraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data), which could correspond to the extensor distal fossa. The metatarsus/femur ratio among *Neuquenraptor*, *Buitreraptor*, and microraptorines (see Table I) is similar, indicating the presence of an elongated metatarsus for *Neuquenraptor* and the other taxa.

The phalanges of *Neuquenraptor* (Fig. 5A, j-m; 5B) show general features widespread among deinonychosaurs, especially those of the second pedal digit. Thus, phalanx II-1 shows a proximal articulation surface formed by two lateral and medial depressions. It also shows a ridge between them, and a distal ginglymoid articulation very expanded dorsoventrally (Fig. 5A, k; 5B). The shaft of this phalanx is slender and dorsoventrally constricted close to the distal end. Ventrally, a ridge is extended from the proximal articulation through the medioventral surface until the medial condyle of the distal articulation (Fig. 5B, h). The medial condyle presents a lesser developed collateral ligament pit than the lateral condyle (Fig. 5B, e). The morphology of the phalanx II-1 of *Neuquenraptor* is almost identical to that of *Unenlagia paynemili* (Makovicky et al. 2005, supplementary information) (see Fig. 5B). Phalanx II-2 bears a proximoventral heel, but not developed in the same degree observed in most derived dromaeosaurids (Longrich and Currie 2009), with a shaft constricted dorsoventrally and a distal ginglymoid dorsoventrally expanded (Fig. 5A, k). The constriction of the shaft is narrower than in basal dromaeosaurids, including *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Graciliraptor* (Xu et al. 1999, 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, X. Xu, unpublished data), but it does not reach the constriction grade of more derived dromaeosaurids, such as the Velociraptorinae and Dromaeosaurinae. The proximoventral heel is triangular both in dorsal and ventral views, and more robust on the medial side, as usually occurs among deinonychosaurs. Phalanges II-1 and II-2 are subequal in length, while in *Unenlagia paynemili* the phalanx II-1 is slightly longer than phalanx II-2, resembling the usual condition of troodontids (Xu and Wang 2000, Porfiri and Calvo 2007). The ungual phalanx of the digit II is strongly curved, with a strong proximoventral flexor tubercle (Fig. 5A, k). One groove is situated on each side of this ungual phalanx, the lateral



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Fig. 5 – **A**: holotype of *Neuquenraptor argentinus* (MCF PVPH 77); a and b: proximal part of the left radius, in lateral and proximal articular views; c and d: right femur, in lateral and anterior views; e and f: distal portion of the left tibia, and tarsus, in anterior and lateral views; g-i: left metatarsus, in anterior (g), lateral (h), and posterior (i) views; j-m: pedal digits of the left pes, all in medial view; j: digit I; k: digit II; l: digit III; m: digit IV. Scale bars: 1 cm for radius, tibiotarsus, and digits; 5 cm for femur and metatarsus. **B**: comparison between phalanges II-1 of *U. paynemili* (MUCPv-415) and *N. argentinus* (MCF PVPH 77), in lateral (c, g), medial (a, e), dorsal (b, f), and ventral views (d, h). **Abbreviations**: as, astragalus; ca, calcaneum; clp, collateral ligament pit; dlc, distal lateral condyle; dmc, distal medial condyle; fi, fibula; fsh, femoral shaft; icg, intercondylar groove; lclp, lateral collateral ligament pit; mclp, medial collateral ligament pit; mt I, metatarsal I; PH, phalanx; pvh, proximoventral heel; pvp, posteroventral process; rsh, radial shaft; ti, tibia; vr, ventral ridge. Metatarsus: the same abbreviations of Figure 2.

one situated more dorsally than the medial one. However, it does not exhibit the strong asymmetric disposition observed in derived dromaeosaurids, with the lateral groove dorsally displaced and the medial more ventral, such as in *Saurornitholestes*, *Velociraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Utahraptor* (Ostrom 1969, Sues 1978, Kirkland et al. 1993, Norell and Makovicky 1997, 1999, Longrich and Currie 2009). The pedal ungual phalanges III-4 and IV-5 resemble those of other deinonychosaurs, being less curved than the claw of the second digit, without lateral and medial grooves and without strong flexor tubercles.

The additional materials from Barreales Lake present a number of features shared with the holotype, like phalanges 1 and 2 subequal in length, a subarcmetatarsal condition with metatarsal III pinched proximally between metatarsals II and IV, metatarsal IV with a posterolateral flange, an extensor sulcus on the proximal half of metatarsus, distal end of metatarsal III with a poorly developed ginglymoid compared with that observed in Laurasian dromaeosaurids, and metatarsal II with a lateral expansion over the posterior surface of metatarsal III (Porfiri et al. 2007). Except by the subequal length of phalanges 1 and 2 of the second digit, the remaining characters are also present in *Buitreraptor*. Moreover, some variations have been indicated in the proportions of the phalanges of the digit II, which have been attributed to a probable subadult stage of the specimen from Barreales Lake (Porfiri et al. 2007). Accordingly, the assignment of this material to *Neuquenraptor* is considered here as tentative.

Austroraptor cabazai

Novas, Pol, Canale, Porfiri and Calvo, 2009

Materials: the holotype (MML-195) (Fig. 1B, and 2A)

includes both cranial and postcranial remains. The cranial material consists in a right frontal and postorbital, both lacrimals, both maxilla and dentaries with *in situ* teeth, right surangular and prearticular. The postcranial remains consist of cervicals 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, dorsals 2 and 4, isolated ribs and gastralia, right humerus, manual ungual of digit III, left pubic shaft, left femur, and right tibia, astragalus, calcaneum, metatarsal III and pedal phalanges I-2, II-2, III-4 and IV-2. The length of the holotype has been estimated in ca. 5 m.

A new specimen has been recently reported (MML-220) from the same locality of the holotype (Paulina Carabajal et al. 2009). This specimen preserves bones not recorded in the holotype, consisting of a fragmentary maxilla, isolated teeth, posterior vertebrae, rib fragments, humerus, radius, ulna, one metacarpal (although the position of this element is not specific), four manual phalanges, two possible pedal phalanges, and metatarsals II-IV (it is not known if they are right or left elements).

Locality and horizon: Bajo de Santa Rosa, about 90 km southwest of Lamarque town, Río Negro Province, Argentina, in sediments of the Allen Formation (Campanian-Maastrichtian) (Fig. 1A). This formation is composed of continental sedimentary facies of mostly fluvial and lacustrine environments (Leanza et al. 2004). Among the dinosaur fauna recorded in this unit are titanosaurian sauropods (Salgado and Coria 1993, Salgado and Calvo 1999, Salgado and Azpilicueta 2000, J. Powell, unpublished data), and hadrosaurid and ankylosaurian ornithischians (Powell 1987, Salgado and Coria 1996). The theropod dinosaurs are represented by the abelisaurid *Quilmesaurus curriei* (Coria 2001, Juárez Valieri et al. 2007), a yet unnamed alvarezsaurid (Agnolín et al. 2006), and indeterminate tetanurans (Coria and Salgado 2005).

Main anatomical features and comments: The discovery of *Austroraptor* provided access to a better knowledge of the South American dromaeosaurid morphological and paleobiological diversity. As discussed above, this theropod includes cranial remains, thus allowing comparisons with *Buitreraptor*. Moreover, this theropod is the biggest dromaeosaurid found in South America and shows morphological proportions that are unusual among dromaeosaurids, with very short forelimbs and osteological features that depart from the general pattern seen in dromaeosaurids.

The skull of *Austroraptor* (Fig. 2A, a-g) is extremely well elongated and low, being 25% longer than the femur, thus resembling the condition observed in *Buitreraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005), with ca. 80 cm in length. The maxilla (Fig. 2A, a) is strongly elongated and low, with a very long anterior process. The antorbital fossa bears a single maxillary fenestra on its anteriormost end. The maxillary fenestra is elliptical and large, but is proportionally smaller than that in *Buitreraptor*. Additionally, a wide bar divides the maxillary fenestra from the antorbital one, in contrast to the condition observed in *Buitreraptor*. The antorbital fenestra of *Austroraptor* is very large and elongated, being roughly triangular and with its anterior rim lower than the posterior one, thus differing from the more oval fenestra of *Buitreraptor*. The postantral wall of the antorbital fenestra is posteriorly extended, a feature not observed in *Buitreraptor*. Therefore, it cannot be considered a synapomorphy of Unenlagiinae, contra Novas et al. (2009). The ventral margin of the maxilla is straight and bears 24 teeth (Novas et al. 2009). The maxilla of *Austroraptor* sharply differs from that of Laurasian dromaeosaurids because in the latter the maxilla is dorsoventrally deeper, the anterior process anterior to the antorbital fossa is usually shorter, a promaxillary foramen anterior to the maxillary fenestra is present, the postantral wall is not posteriorly expanded, and the ventral margin is slightly convex. These derived features are present in *Dromaeosaurus*, *Achillobator*, *Velociraptor*, *Tsaagan*, *Deinonychus*, *Atrociraptor*, and *Bambiraptor*, among others (Colbert and Russel 1969, Ostrom 1969, Sues 1977, Currie 1995, Barsbold and Osmólska 1999, Perle et al. 1999, Burnham et al. 2000, Burnham 2004, Currie and Varricchio 2004, Norell et al. 2006,

Godefroit et al. 2008). The frontal of *Austroraptor* is sub-triangular in dorsal view (Fig. 2A, d), wider posteriorly and tapering anteriorly, as in troodontids (Currie 1987a, b, Makovicky and Norell 2004). Furthermore, it differs from that of most dromaeosaurids (e.g. *Velociraptor*, *Tsaagan*, *Saurornitholestes*, and *Sinornithosaurus*), in which the anterior end of the frontal is much less tapering and the anterior end is wider, bearing a more extensive contact with the nasal. The posterior portion of the frontal is marked by the supratemporal depression (Novas et al. 2009), which is anteriorly limited by a straight and oblique ridge, as occurs in *Buitreraptor*, instead of a sigmoid ridge as in most dromaeosaurids. Differing from other dromaeosaurids, the posterolateral process of the frontal of *Austroraptor*, which contacts the postorbitals, is not conical and is much less laterally projected in dorsal view (Fig. 2B, d, e).

The lacrimal (Fig. 2B, b, c) is quite different from the typical morphology observed in dromaeosaurids. Instead of being T-shaped, the jugal ramus is antero-posteriorly inclined. Moreover, this bone has a fossa situated at the posterodorsal corner of the antorbital fossa, where it is pierced by two foramina. Additionally, the posterior end of the dorsal ramus is laterally expanded into a triangular process that overhangs the orbit, a feature not previously recorded in other theropods (Novas et al. 2009). The postorbital is also unusual for dromaeosaurids, or even for unenlagiines, because in dromaeosaurids (including *Buitreraptor*) this bone is approximately triangular and triradiate, whereas in *Austroraptor* it is dorsoventrally extended, with a ventral ramus with an acuminate and anteroventrally directed end.

The dentary is the only mandibular bone preserved (Fig. 2B, g), being extremely elongated, low, and straight. Its dorsal and ventral margins are parallel to each other in lateral view, while its posterior portion is slightly expanded dorsoventrally and ventrally directed. As in *Buitreraptor* and troodontids, a deep groove is situated on the lateral surface of the dentary, enclosing a row of nutrient foramina.

The teeth of *Austroraptor* bear a suite of characters only shared with the teeth of *Buitreraptor* (Gianechini et al. 2009). The tooth count of *Austroraptor* is large: the maxilla bears 24 teeth and the dentary 25, resembling *Buitreraptor* that bears more than 20 alveoli

in the dentary. The maxilla of *Buitreraptor* is broken, but it is very likely to have had a similar number of dental pieces. Other similarities between the two species are the total absence of mesial and distal carina and denticles, and the presence of grooves and ridges on the lateral sides of the teeth, which in this way take on a fluted appearance (Gianechini et al. 2009). On the other hand, the teeth of *Austroraptor* are conical and with circular crown basal section, thus differing from the teeth of *Buitreraptor* that are labiolingually compressed and eight-shaped in crown basal section.

The anterior cervical vertebrae (Fig. 2B, i, j) have low neural spines and a trapezoidal centrum in lateral view because the anterior surface forms an obtuse angle with respect to the ventral one. The ventral surfaces of these vertebrae are smooth and gently grooved, and longitudinal ridges form their lateral limits (Novas et al. 2009), as in *Buitreraptor*. The third cervical vertebra bears carotid processes on the anteroventral margin, as is also observed in the posterior cervicals of *Buitreraptor*, *Microraptor*, *Tsaagan*, troodontids and alvarezsaurids (Hwang et al. 2002, Makovicky and Norell 2004, Makovicky et al. 2005, Norell et al. 2006). The posterior cervicals (Fig. 2B, i, j) are anteroposteriorly shorter than those of *Buitreraptor* and devoid of neural spines and epiphyses, thus differing from *Buitreraptor* that has small epiphyses. However, the poor preservation of the cervicals of *Austroraptor* does not allow for confirming the absence of neural spines and epiphyses. The anterior dorsals are taller, with well-developed neural spines and anteroposteriorly shorter centra. The neural spines of these vertebrae are lower than the centrum and almost squared in lateral view. The dorsal end of these neural spines is transversely expanded into a spine table (Novas et al. 2009) (Fig. 2B, k, l). Laurasian dromaeosaurids such as *Deinonychus* and *Velociraptor* (Ostrom 1969, Norell and Makovicky 1999) have also expanded spine tables, but not to the extent seen in *Austroraptor*. In contrast, *Buitreraptor* lacks spine tables on its dorsal vertebrae.

The short and robust humerus (Fig. 2B, h) of *Austroraptor* differs from the more slender and longer humerus of most dromaeosaurids. In the vast majority of dromaeosaurids like *Deinonychus*, the humerus represents 76% of the femoral length. In this regard, unen-

lagiines present two extremes: on one hand, the humerus of *Austroraptor* is about 47% of the femoral length; on the other hand, in *Buitreraptor*, it represents approximately 93% of the femoral length (see table I). The deltopectoral crest is anteriorly projected and laterally flat, differing from that of *Buitreraptor* and *Unenlagia*, which have anterolaterally directed and laterally excavated deltopectoral crests (Novas et al. 2009). The shaft of the humerus is not bent as in *Buitreraptor*, but the distal portion is anteriorly curved. A manual ungual of digit III is present, which is small and strongly curved, even more than in other dromaeosaurids (Novas et al. 2009).

The femur (Fig. 2B, m) is robust, contrasting with the slender femur of *Buitreraptor*, and subequal in length with the tibia (approximately 99% of the tibial length). In some dromaeosaurids this proportion is slightly smaller, with a femoral length approximately greater or equal to 90% of the tibial length (see Table I), as seen in *Buitreraptor*, *Velociraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Achillobator* (Ostrom 1976c, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Perle et al. 1999, Makovicky et al. 2005, supplementary information, Novas et al. 2009). However, in other dromaeosaurids, this ratio is much smaller, as in *Bambiraptor* (70%) and *Microraptor* (75%) (Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data) (see Table I). Along the posterior surface of the proximal part of the femur there is a strongly developed obturator ridge, also present in *Sinornithosaurus* and *Sinovenator* (X. Xu, unpublished data). Metatarsal III is long, representing 58% of the tibial length and about 59% of the femoral length, thus differing from the short metatarsus of *Velociraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Dromaeosaurus* (Colbert and Russel 1969, Ostrom 1969, Norell and Makovicky 1999). The pedal phalanx II-2 is similar to that of microraptorines, because it has a slightly longitudinally compressed shaft, poorly constricted between proximal and distal articular surfaces, a proximoventral heel triangular in dorsal and ventral views and poorly developed, and a distal ginglymoid articulation slightly expanded dorsoventrally, as in *Sinornithosaurus*, *Microraptor*, and *Graciliraptor*. Thus, the morphology of the pedal phalanx II-2 of *Austroraptor* resembles that of Troodontidae (X. Xu, unpublished data). Phalanx IV-2 is unusually robust and twice as wide as phalanx II-2, thus being completely different from the one of other dromaeosaurids

(e.g. *Neuquenraptor*, *Buitreraptor*, *Deinonychus*, and *Velociraptor*) (Ostrom 1969, Norell and Makovicky 1999, Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005), in which the phalanx II-2 is slightly narrower than phalanx IV-2.

The new specimen of *Austroraptor* from the Bajo de Santa Rosa (MML-220), although incomplete, provides elements unrecorded in the holotype (Paulina Carabajal et al. 2009). From the presence of the radius it is possible to estimate the ratio between the forearm and the humerus. In this regard, the length of the forearm corresponds to approximately 75% of the length of the humerus, as is observed in *Deinonychus* (Paulina Carabajal et al. 2009), while in *Bambiraptor*, *Sinornithosaurus*, and *Microraptor*, this ratio is around 80% (Burnham 2004, X. Xu, unpublished data), and in *Buitreraptor* is 70% (Makovicky et al. 2005, supplementary information) (see Table I). The foot shows a subarcotometatarsalian condition because of the fact that metatarsal III is proximally pinched and distally wide, covering metatarsals II and IV (metatarsal III is 25 mm in wide proximally and 49 mm distally) (Paulina Carabajal et al. 2009).

COMPLEMENTARY EVIDENCE FROM ARGENTINA

Additional information is represented by isolated teeth found at the Futalongko quarry, the same locality from where *U. paynemili* was recovered (Poblete and Calvo 2003). These teeth are characterized by a medium-size and strongly posteriorly inclined crown, labiolingual compression, absence of carina and denticles on the mesial border, and serrated distal border. The distal carina is lingually displaced and, consequently, the lingual side is less convex than the labial one. So, it can be said that these teeth occupy an anterior position in the mouth. These teeth also preserve the root, which exhibits well-developed lingual and labial depressions. They also bear a crest on the labial side of the root that extends sinusously to the apical portion of the crown, reaching the tip on the distal side. Some teeth bear small denticles on this apical crest (Poblete and Calvo 2003). Except for this latter character, which is unusual, the remaining features are observed in other dromaeosaurid teeth, as well as in other coelurosaurs such as alvarezsaurids and compsognathids, among others, and also in neovenatorids such as *Orkoraptor* (Novas et al. 2008, Ezcurra

2009, Benson et al. 2010). The presence of alvarezsaurids has been confirmed in the Portezuelo Formation (Novas 1996), so it is probable that some of these teeth belong to this group of theropods, although it is not possible to discard that they correspond to teeth of neovenatorids. Nevertheless, taking into account that the teeth of *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor* are completely devoid of denticles, it is little probable that the teeth from the Futalongko quarry belong to unenlagiines.

FURTHER POSSIBLE EVIDENCES OF DROMAEOSAURIDS FROM OTHER SOUTH AMERICAN REGIONS

Outside the Argentinean territory additional specimens and footprints have been reported, which have been attributed to deinonychosaur theropods. From deposits of the Bauru Group, specifically from the Marília and Adamantina formations, southern Brazil (Kellner and Campos 1999, 2000), several teeth have been collected and assigned to Dromaeosauridae and Troodontidae based on their morphology. The outcrops of the Adamantina Formation are situated in the São Paulo State and have been dated as Campanian-Maastrichtian in age (Bertini et al. 1993). The sediments of the Marília Formation, where additional material has been found in an outcrop at the Uberaba region, Minas Gerais State, are probably Maastrichtian in age (Bertini et al. 1993, Dias-Brito et al. 2001, Candeiro et al. 2004). The teeth recovered from these localities are generally small (with a height of 10 to 20 mm on average), labiolingually compressed, with mesial and distal carinae bearing denticles, or only present at the distal carina, or devoid of serrations on both borders. Although these teeth are considered as belonging to dromaeosaurids and troodontids (in this case the only record of troodontids for Gondwana), the morphology (especially the absence of serrated carinae) that they present can also be observed in other maniraptorans, such as alvarezsaurids and ornithomimosaurids (e.g., *Pelecanymimus polyodon*, Pérez-Moreno et al. 1994), or even in other coelurosaurs (e.g., Compsognathidae), and basal tetanurae (e.g., *Orkoraptor*). However, as explained above, South American dromaeosaurids as *Buitreraptor* certainly show teeth of this kind. Additional teeth considered as likely deinonychosaurians come from the Alcântara Formation (Albian-Cenomanian), São Luís-Grajaú Basin, North-Northeastern Brazil, a geological unit in which, as in the precedent quarry of

Buitreraptor (De Valais and Apesteguía 2001), teeth attributable to other theropod groups, such as *Carcharodontosauridae* (Elias et al. 2004, 2005, 2006), were also found.

Additionally, skeletal remains are also described from the Bauru Group, specifically an ungual phalanx (Novas et al. 2005) and a scapula (Machado et al. 2008). These remains have been tentatively assigned to non-avian maniraptoran, mainly based on general characters seen in this group of theropods. However, the exact taxonomic affiliation of these isolated elements is difficult to establish. In the case of the scapula, comparisons with other theropods are limited (Machado et al. 2008), but based on a twisted acromial part and the overall shape of the glenoid, the relation with Maniraptora is possible. On the other hand, although the ungual phalanx has common characters with ungual phalanges of other non-avian maniraptoran, it has unique anatomical features that suggest that it belongs to a clade of derived maniraptoran unknown in South America (Novas et al. 2005).

Further remains also consisting of teeth come from the Upper Magdalena Basin, Girardot Sub-basin (Maastrichtian), Department of Tolima, central-western Colombia (Ezcurra 2009). In this locality a single coelurosaurian tooth was found (UCMP 39649b) with a morphology resembling that of dromaeosaurid teeth. This tooth is small, distally curved, labiolingually compressed, and devoid of serrated mesial and distal carinae, and also without any constriction at the base of the crown. This last feature is the main difference from other taxa that possess teeth devoid of serrations, such as ornothomimosaurs, alvarezsaurids, basal oviraptorosaurs, some troodontids, and some avialans (Ezcurra 2009). The cited characters have been already observed in teeth of unenlagiine dromaeosaurids. However, the lateral grooves of the crown observed in *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor* (Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas et al. 2009, Gianechini et al. 2009) are not present in the Colombian tooth, although it should be noted that some teeth of *Buitreraptor* are devoid of grooves. On the other hand, UCMP 39649b does not possess the eight-shaped crown basal section present in *Buitreraptor* or either the conical crown observed in *Austroraptor*. But taking into account that the teeth of *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor* are not identical, although they share

morphological features it is possible to say that UCMP 39649b belongs to an unenlagiine tooth, considering its common characters with the unenlagiine dentition. Accordingly, the assignment of the Colombian tooth to Unenlagiinae, although likely, remains so far only an attempt (Ezcurra 2009).

Nevertheless, as the tooth record is ambiguous, and because of the large amount of morphological homoplasy associated with these anatomical structures, the presence of deinonychosaurs in Brazil and Colombia will only be confirmed after the discovery of skeletal materials unquestionably referable to this group of theropods.

Additional evidence of the possible presence of deinonychosaurs in South America is found at the Toro Toro National Park, Bolivia, where outcrops of limestone from the Lower Member of the El Molino Formation (middle Maastrichtian) reveal well-preserved sauropod, theropod, and ornithischian dinosaur trackways (S. Apesteguía et al., unpublished data). Some of these trackways are characterized by a peculiar morphology where the footprint of the inner toe is reduced in length and bears a distal bump or even some without inner toe impression. These tracks have an average length of 22 cm, and an average width of 15.9 cm, with digit III being the longest and having a larger claw than digit IV. This indicates possible functional didactyly of the theropod that left the footprints, a defining feature of deinonychosaurs, which had kept its specialized pedal digit II high ground when marching (S. Apesteguía et al., unpublished data). Moreover, the print of digit II only preserves the first phalanx, thus differing from the known skeletal reconstructions that show the inner toe completely above ground (S. Apesteguía et al. unpublished data). Although consisting only of footprints, this record implies the presence of other deinonychosaurian taxa in places of South America where there was no previous record of these theropods. Considering the size that would have reached such animals, the footprints of Toro Toro match very well with large unenlagiines like *Austroraptor*.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

The record of dromaeosaurids in South America is still poor compared with that of North America and Asia, taking into account the less number of taxa and the gen-

erally fragmentary nature of the specimens. Nevertheless, the recent discoveries in Argentina, mainly of *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor*, have provided much information about the anatomy and phylogenetic relationships of this group of South American theropods. Although the record of South American dromaeosaurids is not yet as eloquent as that of North America, they have many distinctive characters that can be considered as endemic features and could be the result of vicariant evolution (Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005, J.F. Bonaparte, unpublished data).

Unenlagia comahuensis was considered as bearing avian features, especially in the pelvic girdle (Novas and Puerta 1997, Novas 2004). Many anatomical similarities with pelvic bones of *Archaeopteryx*, *Confuciusornis*, and other early birds, show that a close relationship between these taxa and *Unenlagia* may be present. On the other hand, similarities between the scapular girdles are more difficult to see due to the absence of coracoid in *Unenlagia*. Considering the anatomical features of the scapula and the location of the glenoid, the general similarity among the scapulae of *Archaeopteryx*, *Buitreraptor* and *Unenlagia*, mainly their twisted shaft, leads to a possible lateral faced glenoid in *Unenlagia*.

The anatomy of *Unenlagia paynemili* has some apomorphies in common with *U. comahuensis* (Calvo et al. 2004), but also some differences. The first difference is the smaller and more slender bones of *U. paynemili*. The humerus of the two taxa differs mainly in terms of size. The angle of contact between the deltopectoral crest and the shaft (doubtful), and the presence/absence of a ridge on the dorsal margin posterior to the deltopectoral crest (Fig. 4A), are ambiguous differences due to the poor preservation of the deltopectoral crest. The discrepancies observed in the pelvic girdle are greater than those found before (Fig. 4B, C), and some characters, like the presence of a supratrochanteric process and an inflection of the posterodorsal rim of the ilium, are more widespread, and although characteristic of *Unenlagia*, they are not exclusively. Moreover, the variation observed in the brevis fossa must be considered between the holotype of and the referred specimen of *Buitreraptor*, which shows that little morphological differences can appear among individuals of the same species. On the other hand, it is likely that differences in size, proportions and angles could be the result of ontogenetic

changes, or even sexual dimorphism or intrapopulation variation. Accordingly, a possible synonymy is considered, but the differences presented between *U. comahuensis* and *U. paynemili* are significant enough to consider both taxa as separate species, at least until new materials provide new anatomical data that allow more detailed comparisons.

Neuquenraptor shows similarities with both species of *Unenlagia*. Due to the very poor state of preservation of the femur of *Neuquenraptor*, comparisons between both skeletal elements must be taken cautiously. In the autopodium, the pedal phalanges II-1 of *Neuquenraptor* and *U. paynemili* are strikingly similar to each other (Fig. 5B), as previously noted by Makovicky et al. (2005, supplementary information). On the other hand, phalanx II-2 of *U. paynemili* is shorter than that of *Neuquenraptor*, but, leaving aside the length, the morphology of this phalanx in both taxa is very similar. However, it should be noted that phalanges II-1 and II-2 were not found in association with the holotype of *U. paynemili*. Therefore, these phalanges could not be assigned to this species (Novas 2009). Taking into account this matter, the synonymy between *Unenlagia* and *Neuquenraptor* proposed by Makovicky et al. (2005) is not possible to ensure, and more materials from the Portezuelo Formation are necessary to solve this question. In *Buitreraptor* and *Rahonavis*, phalanx II-1 is larger than phalanx II-2, like in *U. paynemili*. Therefore, the similar length of the phalanges of digit II of *Neuquenraptor* is significant, but this distinction alone is not enough evidence to reject the hypothesis of synonymy. Unfortunately, the remaining bones preserved in *U. comahuensis* and *U. paynemili* are not present in *Neuquenraptor*, and the pedal bones present in *Neuquenraptor* were not preserved in the former species; thus, additional comparisons between them are not possible. Accordingly, with the anatomical knowledge currently at hand from these taxa, it is not possible to support or reject a synonymy between *Unenlagia* and *Neuquenraptor*.

Many similar features are present in the morphology of the metatarsus of unenlagiines (Fig. 2B, k, l, and 5A, g-i) and microraptorines, and also with troodontids. The three groups share a relatively long and slender metatarsus, a moderately developed distal ginglymus of metatarsal III, a subarctometatarsian condition

with metatarsal III wedged between metatarsals II and IV, the distal part of metatarsal III covering the anterior surfaces of metatarsals II and IV, and metatarsals II and IV almost of the same length (Xu et al. 1999, Xu and Wang 2000, Xu et al. 2000, Hwang et al. 2002, Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005, X. Xu, unpublished data). Moreover, *Sinornithosaurus* (a microraptorine) shares with *Buitreraptor* a ball-like distal articulation of metatarsal I, and a moderately developed distal ginglymus of metatarsal II (Xu et al. 1999, Xu and Wang 2000). On the other hand, some similarities are observed between the pedal digits II of these groups. Phalanx II-2 in *Neuquenraptor* and *Buitreraptor* is relatively longer, has a proximoventral heel, a constriction at midpoint of the shaft, and a distal articulation less developed than Laurasian dromaeosaurids, as also observed in microraptorines and troodontids. By contrast, phalanx II-2 of *U. paynemili* is more similar to that of Laurasian dromaeosaurids. However, a difference is noted between the lengths of phalanges II-1 and II-2 because unenlagiines have a phalanx II-1 slightly longer than phalanx II-2, thus resembling the proportions of troodontids, but differing from that of microraptorines (Xu et al. 1999, Xu and Wang 2000). An exception to these anatomical features is represented by the metatarsus of *Rahonavis*, which is shorter, without a proximal pinched metatarsal III, and without a posterolateral flange of metatarsal IV (Forster et al. 1998), thus resembling the metatarsus of Laurasian dromaeosaurids. However, characters that are common in the metatarsus (subarctometatarsal condition and longitudinal flange along posterolateral surface of metatarsal IV) and pedal phalanges of unenlagiines, microraptorines, and troodontids can be considered as synapomorphies of Deinonychosauria (Makovicky et al. 2005, supplementary information). The metatarsal morphology of derived dromaeosaurids (i.e. Velociraptorinae and Dromaeosaurinae), can be considered as a reversion (Xu and Wang 2000), but Turner et al. (2007, supplementary information) and Novas et al. (2009, supplementary information) interpreted these metatarsal features as synapomorphic of the clade Microraptorinae + Unenlagiinae, and the laterally directed flange of metatarsal IV of *Velociraptor mongoliensis* as a parallelism. Another feature to be considered as a possible synapomorphy of Microraptorinae + Unenlagiinae is the great

length of the metatarsus, corresponding to 50% or more of the length of the femur (character 312 of Hu et al. 2009) (see Table I).

Austroraptor shows many characters not previously recorded in dromaeosaurids, mainly referred to the cranial and pedal anatomy, and to the forelimb/hindlimb proportion (Novas et al. 2009). The bones of the skull that are most distinctive with respect to those of other dromaeosaurids are the maxilla, the lacrimal, and the postorbital (Fig. 2A, a, b, c, f). The humerus is extremely short in comparison with that of dromaeosaurids (Fig. 2A, h), showing an unusually low humerus/femur ratio. Additionally, phalanx IV-2 is more robust than observed in other dromaeosaurids. All these characters distinguish *Austroraptor* from the Laurasian dromaeosaurid lineage. On the other hand, some features are shared with *Buitreraptor* especially in the maxilla, dentary, and teeth (Gianechini et al. 2009, Novas et al. 2009). However, as stated before, *Buitreraptor* has characters not observed in *Austroraptor*, such as a larger maxillary fenestra (in *Austroraptor* it is large but comparable to other dromaeosaurids), a narrower interfenestral bar, frontals not abruptly tapering anteriorly (like Laurasian dromaeosaurids), a triangular postorbital (more similar to that of Laurasian dromaeosaurids), teeth more compressed and with an eight-shaped basal section of the crown, neural spines of the dorsal vertebrae without distal spine tables, longer humerus, and femur devoid of obturator ridge. Due to the absence of spine tables in the dorsal vertebrae of *Buitreraptor*, this character cannot be taken as a synapomorphy of Unenlagiinae, contra Novas et al. (2009).

In sum, despite of the unique characters of these two theropods, it is possible to say that *Buitreraptor* has more dromaeosaurid features than *Austroraptor*. However, it is also true that *Buitreraptor* is earlier in age and, considering a vicariant evolution, because of it being closer in morphological disparity to Laurasian species. Conversely, *Austroraptor* is Maastrichtian in age, with a greater period of time from the geographical separation of northern and southern dromaeosaurids.

The putative deinonychosaur remains from Brazil, Colombia, and Bolivia, although inconclusive, provide evidence for the presence of this clade out of Argentina, which would be expected since no geographical barriers confined it to inhabit the whole territory. It

probably achieved a continental distribution, as has been raised previously by diverse authors (e.g. Makovicky et al. 2005, Novas and Pol 2005, Ezcurra 2009).

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RESUMO

Nas últimas duas décadas, o registro do dromaeossaurídeos Unenlagiinae da América do Sul aumentou substancialmente tanto em quantidade, assim como na qualidade dos espécimes. Uma revisão sumária do registro sul americano para estes terópodos é apresentada aqui. *Unenlagia comahuensis*, *Unenlagia paynemili* e *Neuquenraptor argentinus* provenientes da Formação Portezuelo, sendo o primeiro o mais completo e com características avianas putativas. *Neuquenraptor*, muito incompleto, demonstra as características do pé que assemelham-se àquelas de *Unenlagia*. O mais velho, e mais completo dromaeossaurídeo americano é *Buitreraptor gonzalezorum*, cujo possui preservado ossos cranianos, fornece implicações importantes na caracterização dos unenlagiíneos. Descrito recentemente, *Austroraptor cabazai*, também com ossos cranianos, permite mais comparações com linhagens provenientes da Laurasia e uma melhor caracterização dos unenlagiíneos. A possível sinonímia entre *Unenlagia* e *Neuquenraptor* é discutido. As evidências adicionais do Brasil e da Colômbia mostram que dinossauros com dentição semelhante à dos unenlagiíneos eram representados em toda América do Sul; entretanto, estas

evidências podem igualmente ser relacionadas a outros maniraptores desconhecidos, considerando a grande diversidade do grupo na América do Sul.

Palavras-chave: Deinonychosauria, Dromaeosauridae, América do Sul, Unenlagiinae.

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