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A revision of *Sanpasaurus yaoi* Young, 1944 from the Early Jurassic of China, and its relevance to the early evolution of Sauropoda (Dinosauria).

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The Early Jurassic of China has long been recognized for its diverse array of sauropodomorph dinosaurs. However, the contribution of this record to our understanding of early sauropod evolution is complicated by a dearth of information on important transitional taxa. We present a revision of the poorly known taxon *Sanpasaurus yaoi* Young, 1944 from the late Early Jurassic Ziliujing Formation of Sichuan Province, southwest China. Initially described as the remains of an ornithomimid, we demonstrate that the material catalogued as IVPP V156 is unambiguously referable to Sauropoda. Although represented by multiple individuals of equivocal association, *Sanpasaurus* is nonetheless diagnosable with respect to an autapomorphic feature of the holotypic dorsal vertebral series and an additional autapomorphy of the referred humerus. The presence of a dorsoventrally compressed pedal ungual in *Sanpasaurus* is of particular interest, with taxa possessing this typically ‘vulcanodontid’ character exhibiting a much broader geographic distribution than previously thought. Furthermore, the association of this trait with other features of *Sanpasaurus* that are broadly characteristic of basal eusauropods underscores the mosaic nature of the early sauropod–eusauropod transition. Our revision of *Sanpasaurus* has palaeogeographic implications for Early Jurassic sauropods, with evidence that the group maintained a cosmopolitan Pangaeian distribution.

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ABSTRACT

The Early Jurassic of China has long been recognized for its diverse array of sauropodomorph dinosaurs. However, the contribution of this record to our understanding of early sauropod evolution is complicated by a dearth of information on important transitional taxa. We present a revision of the poorly known taxon *Sanpasaurus yaoi* Young, 1944 from the late Early Jurassic Ziliujing Formation of Sichuan Province, southwest China. Initially described as the remains of an ornithomimid, we demonstrate that the material catalogued as IVPP V156 is unambiguously referable to Sauropoda. Although represented by multiple individuals of equivocal association, *Sanpasaurus* is nonetheless diagnosable with respect to an autapomorphic feature of the holotypic dorsal vertebral series and an additional autapomorphy of the referred humerus. The presence of a dorsoventrally compressed pedal ungual in *Sanpasaurus* is of particular interest, with taxa possessing this typically ‘vulcanodontid’ character exhibiting a much broader geographic distribution than previously thought. Furthermore, the association of this trait with other features of *Sanpasaurus* that are broadly characteristic of basal eusauropods underscores the mosaic nature of the early sauropod–eusauropod transition. Our revision of *Sanpasaurus* has palaeogeographic implications for Early Jurassic sauropods, with evidence that the group maintained a cosmopolitan Pangaeian distribution.

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INTRODUCTION

The Early Jurassic was a critical period in the early evolution of sauropod dinosaurs, witnessing the initial radiation of eusauropods and the appearance of several non-eusauropod lineages that did not survive into the Middle Jurassic (e.g. Yates and Kitching, 2003; Upchurch et al., 2004, 2007a; Allain and Aquesbi, 2008; Yates et al., 2010; Cúneo et al., 2013). However, tracking the early radiation and diversification of Sauropoda has been complicated by its extremely poor early fossil record, with largely incomplete skeletal material from sites that are often imprecisely dated, and compounded by a lack of general consensus regarding the precise diagnosis and definition of Sauropoda (Upchurch et al., 2004; Yates, 2007; McPhee et al., 2015a). This is perhaps most evident with respect to the sauropod record from the Early Jurassic of China. Although China is well-known for its diverse array of eusauropod dinosaurs from Middle Jurassic horizons such as the Shaximiao Formation (e.g. Dong et al., 1983; Zhang, 1988; He et al., 1988; Ouyang, 1989; Pi et al., 1996; Peng et al., 2005; Xing et al., 2015), the contribution of the Chinese record to our understanding of basal sauropod evolution remains under-exploited (see Table 1). The stratigraphically lower-most sauropodomorph-bearing horizon within China – the Lower Jurassic Lower Lufeng Formation (Yunnan Province) – while preserving a relative wealth of basal (= non-sauropod) sauropodomorphs, has thus far only produced fossils of equivocal referral to Sauropoda (Dong 1992; Barrett, 1999; He et al., 1998; Lü et al., 2010) (Fig. 1). For example, the partial skeleton known as ‘*Kunmingosaurus*’ (Young, 1966; Dong, 1992) still awaits a formal description and diagnosis before its putative basal sauropod status can be confirmed (Upchurch, 1995, 1998; PMB, PDM and SCR Maidment, unpublished data). The only other named basal ‘sauropod’ from the Lower Lufeng Formation, *Chuxiongosaurus* (Lü et al., 2010), appears to be better considered as a non-sauropodan sauropodomorph, similar in general appearance to *Yunnanosaurus*. The Fengjiahe Formation (Yunnan Province), which is hypothesised to be a lateral equivalent of the Lower Lufeng Formation, has produced the putative basal sauropod *Chinshakiangosaurus* (Dong, 1992; Upchurch et al., 2007b). However, this taxon is known only from a single dentary and partial associated postcranium that, while exhibiting an intriguing mosaic of plesiomorphic and derived features (Upchurch et al., 2007b), provides only limited phylogenetic information. Moreover, the whereabouts of the associated post-crania is currently unknown; consequently, character scores for these elements have thus far been based on a small number of published images rather than direct examination of the material (Upchurch et al., 2007b). Although better-known than ‘*Kunmingosaurus*’ and *Chinshakiangosaurus*, and recovered as a basal sauropod by several recent cladistic analyses (e.g., Yates et al., 2010), the partial skeleton and skull of *Gongxianosaurus* (Dongyuemiao

Member, Ziliujing Formation, Sichuan Province) still awaits a full description (He et al., 1998). In addition, certain aspects of its anatomy (e.g., proportionally low, non-pneumatised dorsal neural arches; three-vertebra sacrum) caution against its inclusion within Sauropoda.

Several other sauropod taxa named from the ‘Early’ Jurassic of China appear appreciably more derived than those already mentioned and, for this reason, we recommend caution in accepting the current age estimates for these units. This comment is especially salient with respect to *Tonganosaurus* from the Yimen Formation of Sichuan Province, which has been assigned to Mamenchisauridae (Li et al., 2010), a group otherwise restricted to the Middle–Late Jurassic (Xing et al., 2015). Material assigned to ‘*Zizhongosaurus*’ (known primarily from a well-laminated partial dorsal neural arch with an anteroposteriorly compressed neural spine) from the Daanzhai Member of the Ziliujing Formation has often been noted as Early Jurassic in age, but potentially dates to the early Middle Jurassic (Dong et al., 1983). Relatively little recent study has been carried out on the precise ages of these various Early–Middle Jurassic terrestrial units and more work is needed to establish inter- and intrabasinal correlations between them.

In 1944, C. C. Young described an assemblage of material collected from several quarries in the Maanshan (= Ma'anshan) Member of the Ziliujing Formation close to the town of Changshanling, near Weiyuan City in Sichuan Province. Young (1944) named this material *Sanpasaurus yaoi* and originally interpreted it as the remains of an ornithomimid. However, subsequent investigations suggested that at least some of this assemblage was composed of a small-bodied (possibly juvenile) sauropod dinosaur (Rozhdestvensky, 1967; Dong et al., 1983; Dong 1992). Although its sauropod affinities have since been accepted by some authors (but see Weishampel et al., 2004a), *Sanpasaurus* has been largely ignored in the recent literature, and was listed as a *nomen dubium* by Upchurch et al. (2004). The Maanshan Member lies directly above the Dongyuemiao Member (from which the remains of *Gongxianosaurus* were derived and which itself is situated directly above rocks potentially dating to the earliest Jurassic, the Zhenzhuchong Formation) and below the ‘*Zizhongosaurus*’-bearing Daanzhai Member. Consequently, the *Sanpasaurus* assemblage has the potential to provide new insights into the sauropod fauna of the Chinese Early Jurassic either prior to, or penecontemporaneous with, the origin of Eusauropoda. Here we provide a detailed description of the identifiable material found within this assemblage, followed by an assessment of its monospecificity and potential taxonomic relationships.

Institutional abbreviations: BP, Evolutionary Studies Institute (formerly the Bernard Price Institute), University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, RSA; IVPP, Institute of Vertebrate Palaeontology and Palaeoanthropology, Beijing, China; MNN, Musée National du Niger, Niamey, Republic of Niger.

SYSTEMATIC PALAEONTOLOGY

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1842

SAURISCHIA Seeley 1887

SAUROPODOMORPHA Huene, 1932

SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878

Sanpasaurus yaoi Young, 1944

Holotype: IVPP V156A (IVPP V156 *partim*); Disarticulated middle-posterior dorsal vertebral series, consisting of three complete centra with partial neural arches.

Referred material: IVPP V156B (material removed from holotype, IVPP V156 *partim*); two centra from the dorsal vertebral series, lacking neural arches; two sacral centra from a small individual; an almost complete anterior-middle caudal vertebra; several distal caudal centra; numerous fragmentary rib shafts; proximal chevron; scapular remains from at least three different elements, potentially including the left and right elements of a single individual; a partial left forelimb consisting of the distal half of a humerus, complete ulna and radius, and the proximal half of a single metacarpal; a femoral head from a small individual; a small ?distal tibia; a proximal fibula; a non-first digit pedal ungual.

Comments: The majority of the specimens are consistent in preservation – being pale, chalky-brown in color and relatively smooth in texture. Other included specimens differ from this in being more abraded and somewhat darker in colour. This raises the possibility that IVPP V156 might have been collected from at least two different localities. Moreover, Young (1944) stated that when he received this material some of the labels had been mixed up, as it formed part of a shipment that also contained specimens from other localities around Weiyuan. This suggests caution is warranted with respect to the presumed association of IVPP V156 (Table 2).

In addition, on the basis of size, more than one individual is catalogued within IVPP V156 – potentially as many as four on the basis of isolated scapulae (see below). This, and the lack of evidence for association between the included elements, renders the taxon unstable, although at least some of the material appears to be taxonomically diagnostic. To protect the taxonomic stability of this species, we hereby restrict the holotype to three dorsal vertebrae, which bear clear autapomorphies that enable it to be diagnosed adequately. Henceforth, we designate the holotype as IVPP V156A. The other material included within IVPP V156 is regarded as potentially referable to the same taxon (see below), but to different individuals and is designated IVPP V156B. This action complies with Article 73.1.5 of the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature, 1999) in defining the content of the holotype and conferring taxonomic stability.

Diagnosis: *Sanpasaurus* can be diagnosed by the following autapomorphies: (1) middle-posterior dorsal neural arches with thin, dorsoventrally oriented ridges on the lateral surfaces of

the arch, at approximately the anteroposterior mid-point, just above the neuro-central suture; (2) humerus bears a distinct midline protuberance between the ulnar and radial condyles.

Locality and Horizon: The material was collected from the Maanshan Member of the Ziliujing Formation, Weiyuan region, Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China in 1939 (Young, 1944; Dong et al., 1983) (Fig. 1). Dong et al. (1983) noted that he confirmed this via a prospecting trip in 1978 during which an ungual and vertebral material closely matching that of *Sanpasaurus* were recovered, though the whereabouts of this additional material is currently unknown. The Ziliujing Formation has been considered to be late Early Jurassic in age (Dong et al., 1983; Wang and Sun, 1983; Chen et al., 2006), and the underlying *Gongxianosaurus*-bearing Dongyuemiao Member has been regarded as Toarcian in age (Meng et al., 2003). If the latter is accurate, then the age of the Maanshan Member is no older than the late Early Jurassic

Previously referred material: In addition to IVPP V156, Young (1944) referred remains (IVPP V221 and V222) from two nearby localities to *Sanpasaurus yaoi*, and regarded two isolated vertebrae (catalogue numbers unknown) from the Ziliujing Formation near to Chongqing as cf. *Sanpasaurus yaoi*. Young and Chow (1953) referred another specimen (IVPP V715) from near Chongqing to cf. *Sanpasaurus yaoi*, although the stratigraphic unit of this locality is unknown. Lastly, Dong (1992: 51) mentioned the discovery of “three incomplete small sauropod skeletons” in the Maanshan Member of Chongqing in 1984, which were suggested to represent *Sanpasaurus*; however, no further information has been published on this material. Based on a lack of overlapping diagnostic elements, none of these remains can be confidently referred to *Sanpasaurus*, and we regard them as indeterminate sauropods, restricting *Sanpasaurus yaoi* to IVPP V156.

DESCRIPTION

Two isolated dorsal centra (IVPP V156B)

In addition to the holotypic dorsal elements (see below) there are two isolated dorsal centra amongst the IVPP V156 assemblage. Both agree in general morphology: the anterior surfaces are nearly flat whereas the posterior surfaces are concave. Both appear to be slightly longer anteroposteriorly than dorsoventrally high or transversely wide (see also below). Their ventral surfaces are concave longitudinally due to the expansion of the anterior and posterior articular surfaces, but are mildly convex transversely. Neither of the dorsal centra possess a sharply-lipped lateral fossa (= pleurocoel). However, one of the centra, possibly from the anterior part of the dorsal series, possesses moderately deep lateral depressions, just posterior to the anterior surface (Fig. 2). On account of these depressions, the lateral and ventral surfaces meet each other abruptly along a rounded ridge that is more developed than that observed in any other dorsal centrum within the assemblage.

Middle-posterior dorsal vertebrae with partial neural arches (IVPP V156A)

The newly restricted holotype of *Sanpsaurus* is composed of three dorsal vertebrae with partially preserved neural arches. The most complete is referred to as V156AI (Fig. 3), whereas the other, less complete vertebrae, are referred to as V156AII (Fig. 4) and V156AIII (Fig. 5), respectively.

The centra are mostly intact, whereas the neural spines, postzygapophyses, and diapophyses are missing in all specimens. V156AI preserves both the base and anterior portions of the neural arch, including most of the left prezygapophysis. V156AII is represented primarily by the posteroventral corner of the neural arch, although the ventral part of the anterior surface of the neural arch is also present. V156AIII preserves the right half of the neural arch to the level of the parapophysis. Due to the marked dorsal displacement of the parapophyses (being located well above the neurocentral suture), it is clear that these specimens derive from at least the middle part of the dorsal series.

The centra are amphiplatyan, with a shallowly concave or irregularly flat anterior articular surface and a concave posterior surface. The ventral surfaces are broad and gently convex transversely, rounding smoothly into the lateral surfaces with no distinct ridges. The lateral surfaces have shallow lateral depressions, but no true pleurocoels. This absence is a common feature in the middle-to-posterior dorsal vertebrae of most basal sauropods (e.g., *Tazoudasaurus* [Allain and Aquesbi, 2008]; *Shunosaurus* [Zhang, 1988]; *Jobaria* [Serenio et al. 1999]). The anteroposterior length of the centrum of V156AI is 1.4 times the height of the anterior surface of the centrum. This is a relatively high ratio, contrasting with 0.96 (middle dorsal) and 0.74 (posterior dorsal) in *Tazoudasaurus* (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008), and 0.76 (posterior dorsal) in *Spinophorosaurus* (Remes et al., 2009). By contrast, *Shunosaurus* appears to have retained relatively elongate centra into the posterior dorsal series, with a length/height ratio of ~1.2 (Zhang, 1988: fig. 32). As neither of the isolated dorsal centra (see above) display any marked anteroposterior shortening, it is possible that all elements come from either the anterior or middle part of the dorsal series, or that marked anteroposterior shortening of the dorsal centra did not occur along the dorsal sequence in *Sanpasaurus*.

Although the suture dividing the centrum from the neural arch is still clearly visible in all three specimens, the arch and centrum appear to have been relatively well fused at the time of death. This suggests that the relatively small size of the vertebrae cannot be explained due to juvenile status, but might indicate that they pertained to a small subadult or adult instead.

The neural arches appear to have been relatively tall, potentially reaching >1.5 times the height of their respective centra (neural spines excluded). This is a derived sauropodomorph feature and is observed in most basal sauropods (e.g., *Tazoudasaurus* [Allain and Aquesbi, 2008]). The neural canals are slot-shaped, being considerably taller dorsoventrally than transversely wide. A vertically elongate projection on the anterolateral margin of the neural arch of V156AI is interpreted as the parapophysis and lies at approximately arch midheight or slightly higher. The base of the parapophysis lies just below the level of the dorsal extreme of the neural canal. The arch extends well above the top of the neural canal and it seems that the anterior

surface of the arch was shallowly excavated. Two small, parallel ridges extend dorsally across the anterior surface of the arch, beginning at the dorsal opening of the neural canal and possibly extending to the ventromedial corner of each prezygapophysis. These structures, interpreted herein as the intraprezygapophyseal laminae (TPRLs *sensu* Wilson [1999]) are only minimally separated from one-another with respect to the midline of the anterior surface. Similar, albeit slightly wider-spaced, TPRLs are potentially present within a posterior dorsal vertebra of *Tazoudasaurus* (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008: fig. 14A). The area between the left TPRL ridge and the left parapophysis is moderately excavated, forming a shallow centroprezygapophyseal fossa (CPRF *sensu* Wilson et al. [2011]). A rounded ridge extends anterodorsally from the top of the parapophysis, forming the anterolateral margin of the arch. This ridge represents the prezygoparapophyseal lamina (PRPL) and is relatively complete apart from the missing anterior tip of the prezygapophysis. A second thinner, sharper ridge extends posterodorsally and would have perhaps joined the dorsal margin of the parapophysis to the ventral margin of the diapophysis as the paradiapophyseal lamina (PPDL). Posterior to this lamina, on the lateral surface of the arch, there is a deep excavation (centrodiapophyseal fossa [CDF]), observable on both sides of V156AI. These excavations are separated by a thin, bony septum oriented along the anteroposterior midline of the element. This morphology is potentially homologous to the lateral excavations (= ‘neural cavity’) observed in several other basal sauropod genera (e.g., *Barapasaurus*, *Cetiosaurus*, *Patagosaurus*; see Bonaparte [1986] and Upchurch and Martin [2002: 1059] for discussion).

As mentioned above, the base of the left prezygapophysis is preserved in V156AI, including what appears to be the posterior part of the flattened articular surface and the wall of the hypantrum. If this identification is correct, the prezygapophyseal articulation would have faced inwards at an angle of about 45° from the horizontal. The prezygapophyses appear to have been positioned very close to each other with respect to the midline. The beginning of a ridge extends backwards from the posterodorsal base of the prezygapophysis – towards either the diapophysis or the base of the neural spine (in the case of the former it would be the prezygodiapophyseal lamina [PRDL], in the latter the spinoprezygapophyseal lamina [SPRL]). There is a vertical ridge along the midline of the posterior surface of the neural arch of V156AII, extending dorsally from the roof of the neural canal opening. This potentially represents either the intrapostzygapophyseal lamina (TPOL) or the broken ventral base of the hyposphene (although neither is entirely mutually exclusive). V156AII and V156AIII also preserve the bases of the centropostzygapophyseal laminae (CPOLs). In V156AII these structures bracket either side of the TPOL and are directed steeply posteroventrally, forming the posterolateral margins of the neural arch. The right CPOL of V156AIII is more complete dorsally than in V156AII, and undergoes a marked anteroposterior compression at the level of the dorsal extent of the parapophysis. This narrow lamina forms the posterior wall of a deep, possibly natural, fossa that is walled medially by a thin ridge of bone similar to the median septum observed in V156AI.

In all specimens an unusual structure is present on the lateral surfaces of the neural arch. In V156AI and V156AII it consists of two short and low ridges, subparallel to each other, that

extend vertically to produce a low scar or prominence. The dorsal termination of these scars is roughly level with the ventral termination of the parapophyses, and the scars themselves are approximately equidistant between the anterior and posterior margins of the neural arch. In V156AIII there is a single ridge that has a more posterodorsal inclination (although only the right lateral surface is preserved), which merges ultimately with the CPOL at roughly the level of the dorsal apex of the neural canal. No similar structures appear to be present in any other Early–Middle Jurassic sauropods, and we provisionally regard the presence of these ridges as an autapomorphy of *Sanpasaurus*.

Left dorsal rib (IVPP V156B)

A proximally and distally incomplete left thoracic rib is preserved in five pieces (Fig. 6). The tuberculum and capitulum are missing, but the broken proximal portion shows the rib starting to expand into the proximal plate. A groove extends ventrally along the posterior surface throughout most of the proximal half of the preserved length, formed largely by a plate-like ridge that extends along the posterolateral margin and that projects posteriorly. This ridge therefore makes the lateral surface of the rib wider anteroposteriorly. The cross section below the proximal end can thus be described as ‘P’-shaped, with the stem of the ‘P’ formed by the posterolateral ridge or plate, and the rounded part of the ‘P’ formed by the main body of the rib. The anterior surface has a very shallow concavity extending ventrally across its surface, bounded laterally and medially by very subtle ridges along the anteromedial and anterolateral margins. The distal portion has an elliptical cross-section with a flattened lateral surface and a more rounded medial surface. There is no indication of pneumaticity.

Possible sacral centrum and part of rib (IVPP V156B)

Although Young (1944) mentioned that IVPP V156 contained at least five sacral vertebrae, only two unambiguous sacral vertebrae could be located (Fig. 7). Of these, only one preserves the remains of a sacral rib. All of the potential sacral material is notably small, and probably does not pertain to the same individual as either the dorsal vertebral or forelimb (see below) material. The centrum of the most complete sacral element is solid, with no lateral or ventral excavations. The articular surfaces are irregular, but appear to have been predominantly flat. The lateral and ventral surfaces merge smoothly into each other, forming a single rounded convex surface. The rib base is situated on the left side of what we interpret as the ‘anterior’ end of the sacral centrum, and extends posterodorsally from the anteroventral corner at a slightly oblique angle. Little detail can be observed, with the exception that the anterior articular surface appears to be larger than the posterior one, but this might be due to damage and the presence of the rib base.

Anterior caudal vertebra (IVPP V156B)

This specimen is missing the dorsal apex of the neural spine, the postzygapophyses, and all but the bases of the transverse processes (= caudal ribs) (Fig. 8). The centrum is solid and amphicoelous, with the anterior surface being somewhat more concave than the posterior one. It is essentially subcircular in cross-section throughout, with the lateral and ventral surfaces of the centrum forming a single rounded convexity. The dorsoventral height of the anterior surface is 1.2 times the anteroposterior length of the centrum. This suggests that the element derives from the posterior end of the anterior caudal series, given that the anterior-most caudal vertebrae of most sauropods tend to possess centra that are considerably shorter anteroposteriorly (e.g., the anterior-most caudal vertebrae of *Pulanesaura* [McPhee et al., 2015a] and *Tazoudasaurus* [Allain and Aquesbi, 2008] are roughly twice as high as long). There are no grooves, ridges or hollows on the ventral surface. A single large chevron facet is present on the posterior margin of the ventral surface of the centrum, although the right half of this facet encroaches slightly more anteriorly towards the transverse midline of the centrum than the left half. The chevron facet projects anteroventrally to a level slightly below the ventral margin of the anterior articular face. The position of the neural arch on the centrum exhibits a strong anterior bias, although it remains set back from the anterior margin by ~1.5 cm. The bases of the transverse processes extend for a short distance onto the lateral surface of the centrum and are elliptical in cross-section. The prezygapophyses are narrowly spaced and steeply inclined, with the angle of the articular facets being just under 90° from the horizontal. Finely delimited SPRLs connect the posterior ends of the prezygapophyses with the anterior surface of the neural spine. The SPRLs are still observable at the dorsal termination of the broken neural spine. The fossa located at the base of the spine and bounded by these laminae (spinoprezygapophyseal fossa [SPRF] *sensu* Wilson et al. [2011]) is relatively shallow. Although the postzygapophyses are missing, a pronounced ridge is preserved ventral to each of their broken bases, which extends to the dorsal margin of the neural canal. This suggests that a hyposphene-like structure was retained until at least the middle of the anterior caudal vertebral series. The neural spine is transversely compressed and directed posterodorsally.

Middle-posterior caudal centra (IVPP V156B)

Several relatively complete middle-posterior caudal vertebrae are present, all lacking their neural arches (Fig. 9). The lateral surfaces of the centra converge ventrally to form a blunt midline ridge, although it is not pinched into a keel. The most complete centrum is amphiplatyan to mildly amphicoelous, and is very gently excavated laterally (Fig. 9A–C). Its dorsoventral height is 0.75 times its anteroposterior length. There is some indication of a small transverse process, suggesting that this is from the distal part of the middle caudal series. This is consistent with its proportions; in contrast, more derived sauropods lose the transverse ribs earlier in the caudal series – with only the anteriormost 15 caudals bearing ribs (e.g., *Haplocanthosaurus* [Hatcher, 1903]). The larger of the preserved posterior caudal centra lacks any lateral excavations and has

a ventral surface that is smoothly convex (Fig. 9D, E). Its dorsoventral height is 0.7 times its anteroposterior length.

Chevrons (IVPP V156B)

A single proximal chevron (Fig. 10) and part of a more distally located shaft are preserved. The former has a well-developed strut of bone proximally bridging the forked arms of the chevron. This distinguishes the element from the chevrons of *Shunosaurus*, which are unbridged (Zhang, 1988). The proximal surface appears to have been composed of a single large facet that exhibits a subtle anterior slope. The haemal canal is slot-shaped, being taller dorsoventrally than wide transversely. This differs from the triangular haemal canals of more basal sauropodomorph taxa such as *Antetonitrus* (McPhee et al., 2014). The walls of the haemal canal open onto the posterior surface of the chevron to form an acute lip of 90° or more. In contrast, the walls of the haemal canal merge more gradually with the anterior surface of the chevron. Moreover, a shallow, fossa-like extension of the haemal canal continues down the anterior chevron surface until at least the level of the missing distal half.

Scapulae (IVPP V156B)

A maximum of four and minimum of three partial scapulae are present. All are fragmentary, although most of the scapular blade of one can be reconstructed (Fig. 11). The preservation and size of this element and another partial blade within IVPP V156 are similar, and these are potentially referable to the same individual. A third scapular fragment is an anteroposteriorly narrow, dorsoventrally complete section from somewhere along the mid-length of the scapular blade. This fragment has different preservational features (being generally more abraded and slightly darker in colour) to the former two and is also potentially associated with a wedge of heavily eroded glenoid region that is also present in IVPP V156 (although this might also represent a fourth separate element). The following description focuses on the most completely preserved scapular blade.

Overall, the scapular blade shares the general morphology seen in basal sauropod taxa such as *Vulcanodon* (Cooper, 1984) and *Shunosaurus* (Zhang, 1988). This is supported by the relatively broad ‘neck’ (the area that would have merged with the proximal plate) and the manner in which this appears to have expanded gradually towards the moderately-broadened distal end. As such, neither the ventral nor dorsal scapular margins appear to have been particularly concave in lateral view. In contrast, the scapular blades of more derived sauropods (e.g. *Mamenchisaurus* [Ouyang and Ye, 2002]; *Camarasaurus* [Wilson and Sereno, 1998]) are relatively attenuated at their base, with a concomitantly pronounced dorsoventral expansion of the distal blade (see also Mateus et al., 2014: fig.7). However, poor preservation and the absence of the proximal plate precludes a more detailed assessment of the proportional relationships of the scapula. The lateral surface of the scapular blade is gently convex dorsoventrally, whereas

the medial surface is very gently concave. This differs from the basal sauropodomorph condition whereby the medial surface is either flat or slightly convex (e.g. *Antetonitrus*, BP/1/4952; McPhee et al., 2014).

Distal half of left humerus (IVPP V156B)

The humerus is broken at roughly mid-shaft, just below the level of the deltopectoral crest; however, when viewed laterally, a slight expansion at its proximal termination probably marks the distal-most extent of the deltopectoral crest. The shaft is subelliptical in cross-section with the long-axis of this section angled at roughly 45° with respect to the transverse axis of the distal end (Fig. 12). The anterolateral corner of the midshaft cross-section represents the anterior-most point of the ellipse, and is slightly mediolaterally constricted compared to the rest of the shaft, which is relatively broad transversely. In lateral view the shaft bows slightly posteriorly.

The anterior surface of the distal end, although shallowly concave, lacks the pronounced depression (= cuboid fossa) of basal sauropodomorph taxa (Remes, 2008). There is a similarly shallow supracondylar fossa on the posterior surface, located approximately 10 cm from the distal margin. No prominent ridges demarcate the supracondylar fossa. The two distal condyles send out small projections from their anterolateral (ulnar condyle) and anteromedial (radial condyle) margins close to the midline. Within the intercondylar space formed by these projections there is another, smaller anterior projection located at roughly the midline of the distal end. These projections recall the ‘accessory condyles’ previously described as unique to *Mamenchisaurus* and *Spinophorosaurus* (Remes et al., 2009), although Upchurch et al. (2015) have demonstrated that these features are present in many non-titanosaurian sauropods. Nonetheless, the median anterodistal projection is a potentially unique feature and is regarded as an autapomorphy of *Sanpasaurus* herein. Consistent with the derived sauropod condition (Remes, 2008; McPhee et al., 2015a), the distal condyles are not greatly expanded transversely, with the transverse width of the distal end being 1.8 times the anteroposterior depth of the ulnar condyle. The ulnar articulation is the larger of the two condyles and projects anteromedially in distal end view. The distal end is rugose and nearly flat, rounding slightly towards the edges, but does not notably expand onto the anterior or posterior surfaces of the shaft.

Left ulna (IVPP V156B)

Although broken at mid-length and missing a small portion from the proximal end of the anterior (=anterolateral) process, the element is mostly complete (Fig. 13). The ulna is highly elongate, resembling the condition in *Vulcanodon* and more derived sauropods (Cooper, 1984). Measured from the posteriormost margin of the proximal surface to the estimated tip of the anterior process, the proximal end is approximately 0.3 times the total length of the bone. This contrasts with a ratio of approximately 0.4 or greater for most non-sauropodan sauropodomorphs (e.g., *Massospondylus* [BP/1/4860]; *Antetonitrus* [BP/1/4952]). Consistent with the morphology of

other sauropods, the proximal end of the ulna is triradiate, with shorter and robust medial and lateral (=posterolateral) processes (these are virtually equal in prominence), and a longer and thinner anterior process. The latter curves strongly laterally towards its termination in proximal view. The resulting concavity for the reception of the proximal radius is thus relatively deep, approaching the condition of *Camarasaurus*, for example (Wilson and Sereno, 1998). The articular surface, at the point where the three proximal processes meet, is mildly domed and appears to lie a little above the rest of the articular surface. Despite this doming, there is little evidence of a 'prosauropod'-like olecranon process. The proximal surface is pitted and rugose.

In medial view, the shaft bows slightly anteriorly. The proximal part of the shaft is subtriangular in cross-section, with flat surfaces facing anteromedially, anterolaterally and posteriorly. At midshaft the ulna becomes more elliptical in cross-section, with the long-axis extending anteroposteriorly. The distal part expands lateromedially but does not expand much anteroposteriorly. The distal articular surface appears to be mildly convex and is highly rugose. There is no evidence of either a ridge or double ridge for ligamentous attachments to the radius on the distolateral corner of the shaft. However, there is a prominent bulge on the lateral surface towards the distal end, but it is not clear how much of this feature is real and how much has been caused by repairs to the shaft. The anterior surface of the distal shaft is planar whereas the other surfaces are gently convex.

Left radius (IVPP VI56B)

This is probably the corresponding antebrachial element to the left ulna. Although complete, the shaft is broken into three segments, joined together in a nail and socket arrangement (Fig. 14). The imperfect join at the midshaft means that a clean match between these parts is not possible. The proximal end is compressed anteroposteriorly and has an oval outline, with the sharper end of the oval forming the medial process. This process extends proximomedially from the articular surface in a manner similar to that observed in *Vulcanodon* and other sauropods (see Upchurch et al., 2015: fig 10). An accompanying (if less laterally-projecting) rise in the lateral corner results in a proximal articular surface that is slightly concave with respect to the transverse plane.

The proximolateral corner of the radius has suffered some slight erosion. The medial margin of the shaft is concave, but it is difficult to say to what degree this morphology is exaggerated due to the abovementioned breakage. In contrast, the radius of *Vulcanodon* appears to exhibit the opposite condition (see Cooper, 1984: fig. 6). The distal end of the *Sanpasaurus* radius has a rugose texture and is relatively flat. If this element is correctly interpreted as a left radius, then the distal surface slopes slightly upwards as it approaches the medial margin. This is the opposite condition to most other sauropods, including *Vulcanodon*, in which the beveled distal end slopes proximally towards the laterodistal margin (Cooper, 1984; Upchurch et al., 2015: fig. 6) (however, it remains possible that this morphology is either the result of, or has been augmented by, plastic deformation experienced by the shaft). In distal view, the radius has a rounded, sub-triangular outline, with a relatively straight posterior margin. This is consistent

with the morphology of most sauropods in which the distal end of the radius is circular-to-subrectangular with a flat posterior margin (Wilson and Sereno, 1998; see Upchurch et al., 2015: fig. 9). In contrast, the distal end of the radius in most basal sauropodomorph taxa is an anteroposteriorly elongate ellipse with a relatively acute posterior margin (e.g., *Aardonyx*: BP/1/5379) (N.B. although Wilson and Sereno [1998] inferred the derived condition for *Vulcanodon*, examination of Cooper [1984: fig 6] suggests that this is potentially an artefact of either erroneous or ambiguous orientation, the distal end of *Vulcanodon* still being strongly subelliptical-to-rectangular in outline as in more basal taxa).

Proximal end of metacarpal ?IV (IVPP V156B)

Approximately one-third to half of the proximal end of the metacarpal is preserved (Fig. 15). It is triangular in proximal view, with two longer sides of subequal length and one shorter one. The general outline recalls the central (digits II–IV) metacarpus of most basal sauropod taxa (e.g. Allain and Aquesbi, 2008: fig. 24). In lateral view the proximal surface slopes dorsally towards the most acute corner of this triangle. On the edge of the shaft, directly beneath the least acute corner of the proximal triangle, there is a small, dorsoventrally elliptical tuberosity. This likely represents a site of ligamentous attachment within the metacarpus. The shaft strongly tapers distally, and is roughly square-shaped in cross-section.

Proximal end of ?right femur (IVPP V156B)

The femur is clearly from a smaller individual than the forelimb elements. Moreover, poorer preservation, coupled with a slightly darker colouring, suggests that the femur might come from a different locality than the forelimb elements. Although its incompleteness makes identification of the femur difficult, we interpret it as coming from the right side.

The proximal head projects mainly anteromedially in anterior view, as in other basal sauropods (e.g., *Isanosaurus* [Buffetaut et al., 2000], *Spinophorosaurus* [Remes et al., 2009]) (Fig. 16). This contrasts with other taxa that display a more medially oriented femoral head resulting in a sharper angle between the proximomedial apex of the shaft and the distolateral corner of the head (e.g., *Antetonitrus* [McPhee et al., 2014]; *Vulcanodon* [Cooper, 1984]). There is no distinct neck between the head and greater trochanter region. The middle part of the anterior surface is crushed inwards to form a pronounced hollow. Lateral to this hollow there is a distinct step separating the femoral head from the lateral margin of the proximal end. This step, which forms a small platform just below the level of the medial termination of the femoral head, is more developed anteriorly than posteriorly and is interpreted as the greater trochanter, based on the similar morphology present in taxa like *Spinophorosaurus* (Remes et al., 2009).

Distal end of a left tibia (IVPP V156B)

We interpret this element as the distal end of a left tibia from a smaller sized animal than the forelimb elements. The distal end expands prominently transversely from a relatively narrow shaft that is sub-elliptical in cross-section (Fig. 17). The anterior surface is relatively broad and flat whereas the posterior surface is more convexly rounded – consistent with the morphology of sauropodomorph distal tibiae generally. The distal articular surface is eroded, obscuring the morphology of the ankle-articular joint. However, it appears that the anterior ascending process (= lateral malleolus) was strongly laterally offset from the rest of the shaft.

Proximal left fibula (IVPP V156B)

In lateral view, the proximal head of the fibula is roughly hatchet-shaped, with a pointed posteroproximal corner and more gently rounded anterior margin (Fig. 18). Although the latter surface (= the anteroproximal crest) appears to have been slightly modified by erosion, this morphology is consistent with that seen in most sauropodomorph taxa (e.g. *Antetonitrus* [McPhee et al., 2014]; *Camarasaurus* [Wilson and Sereno, 1998]). The lateral surface of both the head and the preserved segment of the fibular shaft is highly irregular owing to poor preservation, precluding assessment of any natural ridges and/or excavations that might also be preserved. The incompleteness of the shaft also precludes determination of the extent of the lateral migration of the M. iliofibularis attachment scar (i.e. whether or not this is located anteriorly, as in basal sauropodomorphs). The medial surface of the proximal head is highly rugose and pitted. This texture appears to have covered most of the medial surface of the fibular head, extending from the posteroproximal corner in a diagonal line to a point several centimeters proximal to the base of the anteroproximal crest.

Pedal ungual from the ?left pes (IVPP V156B)

The ungual is complete apart from the loss of its distal tip. It is dorsoventrally flattened, such that the long-axis of its cross-section is transverse throughout its length (Fig. 19). This establishes the ungual as coming from a digit other than the first, given the characteristic scythe-like morphology of the first pedal ungual in sauropods (Upchurch et al., 2004; McPhee et al., 2015a). Within Sauropoda, extreme dorsoventral flattening of the (non-first digit) unguals has only previously been described in the Early Jurassic African taxa *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus* and represents a potential synapomorphy uniting the two within Vulcanodontidae *sensu* Allain and Aquesbi (2008; but see Discussion, below). In this regard the digit IV ungual of *Vulcanodon* (Cooper, 1984: fig. 35) is a close morphological match for IVPP V156.

The proximal surface is elliptical in outline and deeply concave, largely due to the prominent overhang ('lappet') exhibited by its dorsal margin. The dorsal surface is convex transversely and also slightly convex proximodistally. Near each margin is a prominent groove, each extending virtually the entire length of the claw as preserved. The margin with the slightly

shallower groove is interpreted as the lateral because it is slightly concave in dorsal view, whereas the other is regarded as medial because it is slightly convex. This suggests that it is a left claw. It is worth noting, however, that if the unguals figured in Cooper (1984) belong with the left metatarsus of *Vulcanodon*, then the asymmetrical deflection of the distal end is directed medially in that taxon. In contrast, the non-first unguals of *Tazoudasaurus* are symmetrical in dorsal view. The ventral surface of the IVPP V156 ungual is gently convex transversely and arched upwards in lateral view such that it is mildly concave proximodistally. There are two small foramina located at the proximolateral and proximomedial corners of the ventral surface. A similar foramen is potentially present in the ungual of *Vulcanodon* (Cooper 1984: fig. 351).

DISCUSSION

The new information presented on *Sanpasaurus* confirms it as a provisionally valid taxon pending the discovery of further associated and/or referable material. Its validity stems from the two above-mentioned autapomorphic features (see Diagnosis) pertaining to the holotypic dorsal vertebral series and referred distal humerus. These features and other taxonomically significant characters are discussed in more detail below. Given that *Sanpasaurus* was originally interpreted as an ornithopod ornithischian (Young, 1944), and that this claim is still partially reflected in recent taxonomic lists (e.g. Weishampel et al., 2004a: 534), it is worth taking systematic account of the elements within the assemblage that could potentially be interpreted as ornithischian in nature. We also assess the impact of *Sanpasaurus* on our knowledge of the early sauropod record and its palaeobiogeographical signal.

Is ornithischian material present in IVPP V156?

Although Rozhdestvensky (1967) reinterpreted *Sanpasaurus* as a small sauropod dinosaur, its identification has remained unresolved in the literature, with some authors regarding at least some of the material as referable to an ornithopod (Weishampel et al., 2004a). Rozhdestvensky (1967) correctly pointed out that, in addition to the (now Early) Jurassic age inferred for *Sanpasaurus* being inconsistent with its identification as an iguanodontid, the lateral excavations of the dorsal neural arches are not seen in any ornithopod dinosaur. Although some iguanodontians possess saurischian-like laminae beneath the diapophyses that frame associated fossae (e.g. Barrett et al., 2011), no known ornithischian possesses dorsal neural arches that are laterally excavated to such a degree that all that separates the paired centrodiapophyseal fossae is a thin, bony septum. Instead, this is a feature more typical of eusauropod dinosaurs such as

Cetiosaurus, *Patagosaurus* and *Barapasaurus* (e.g. Bonaparte 1986; Upchurch and Martin, 2002, 2003).

Although incomplete, it is clear that the dorsal neural arches were originally dorsoventrally tall relative to the height of their respective centra – as observed in Sauropoda (Upchurch et al., 2004; McPhee et al., 2014). Within Ornithischia, the only taxa that adopt similarly extreme dorsoventral elongation of the neural arches of the dorsal vertebrae are stegosaurs (Galton and Upchurch, 2004; Maidment et al., 2008) (N.B. This refers to the main body of the arch, excluding the neural spines, which can become very elongate in many other ornithischians, e.g., iguanodontian ornithopods [Horner et al., 2004; Norman et al., 2004]). The earliest known unequivocal stegosaur occurrence is *Huayangosaurus* from the Middle Jurassic Shaximiao Formation of China (Zhou, 1984). Although not as elongate as in *Stegosaurus* (Maidment et al., 2015), *Huayangosaurus* possesses the heightened neural arch proportions typical of the group (Zhou, 1984). Nonetheless, the dorsal vertebrae of *Huayangosaurus* differ from those of *Sanpasaurus* (and other sauropods) with respect to: (1) the anteroposterior restriction of their neural arch bases relative to the lengths of their respective centra (in *Huayangosaurus* the bases of the neural arches are constricted as they approach the centrum and their anterior and posterior margins are deeply concave in lateral view, whereas in sauropods they are unconstricted, occupy more of the dorsal margin of the centrum and have straighter, subparallel anterior and posterior margins); (2) the lack of anterior centrodiapophyseal/centroparapophyseal laminae; and (3) the apparent absence of any pronounced excavations on the lateral surfaces of the neural arch. Consequently, on the basis of these features, the dorsal vertebrae of IVPP V156 can be considered to be unambiguously referable to Sauropoda.

Rozhdestvensky (1967: 556) also stated that the shape of the caudal vertebrae of *Sanpasaurus* was inconsistent with the more cross-sectionally “trapeziform” caudal vertebrae of ornithopod dinosaurs. To this we can add that the anterodorsally projecting prezygapophyses of the anterior caudal vertebra of *Sanpasaurus* contrast with the more anteriorly oriented prezygapophyses in *Huayangosaurus* (Zhou, 1984).

The forelimb represents the most unambiguously non-ornithischian material within the assemblage, clearly belonging to that of a columnar-limbed, parasagittal quadruped (i.e., even most ornithischian quadrupeds, such as stegosaurs, retain a laterally flexed forelimb posture: Maidment and Barrett, 2012). With respect to the proximal femur (which is dubiously associated with the rest of the assemblage), a proximomedially oriented femoral head is distributed throughout both Sauropoda and Ornithischia (e.g., Weishampel et al., 2004b). However, its incompleteness precludes further discussion of its affinities.

Prior to the discovery of *Vulcanodon* from the late Early Jurassic of southern Africa (Raath, 1972), dorsoventrally compressed pedal ungual phalanges would have been seen as the strongest evidence of an ornithischian within the assemblage. Dorsoventrally low pedal unguals occur early in ornithischian evolution (e.g. *Scelidosaurus* [Owen, 1863]; *Scutellosaurus* [Colbert, 1981]) and persist throughout the remainder of the group’s history, becoming especially marked

in derived members of Thyreophora, Ornithopoda, and Ceratopsia (Weishampel et al., 2004b). Although some non-sauropodan sauropodiforms possess pedal unguals that are as wide transversely as dorsoventrally high in proximal aspect (e.g. *Blikanasaurus*, *Antetonitrus*; see McPhee et al., 2014), the general condition within Sauropoda is that of a large, mediolaterally compressed, scythe-like ungual on the first digit of the pes, with a similar – if less strongly mediolaterally compressed – morphology observed in the remaining digits (e.g. *Apatosaurus*: Gilmore, 1936). However, beginning with the revised description of *Vulcanodon* (Cooper, 1984), and followed more recently by the complete description of *Tazoudasaurus* (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008), it is now clear that dorsoventrally compressed (non-first digit) pedal unguals were present within at least some basal members of Sauropoda. The question then is whether the morphology observed in IVPP V156 is closer to that of basal sauropods or to Early–Middle Jurassic ornithischian taxa? As stated above, the *Sanpasaurus* ungual is an extremely close morphological match for that of *Vulcanodon* (Cooper, 1984). This is evinced by the strongly tapered distal end, deep colateral grooves and the small foramina on the proximoventral surface. Furthermore, the relative transverse width and general absolute proportions of the IVPP V156 ungual are suggestive of a heavy-set, graviportal animal – an ecomorphospace exclusively occupied by Sauropoda during the Early Jurassic. Although basal thyreophorans were beginning to enter this ecomorphospace, the pedal unguals of taxa such as *Scelidosaurus* (Owen, 1863; NHMUK PV R1111) are relatively narrow compared to IVPP V156 (the pedal unguals of the earliest stegosaurs are incompletely unknown: Zhou, 1984). Moreover, the pedal unguals of basal ornithopod dinosaurs are relatively narrow in dorsal view, even if the ventral surface is somewhat broadened (Norman et al., 2004). Given the association of the ungual with a suite of material that is clearly referable to Sauropoda, and its similarity to those of *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus*, we argue that it is best considered as pertaining to a sauropod.

Phylogenetic affinities

Assessing the phylogenetic position of *Sanpasaurus* is difficult due to its incompleteness and the ambiguous associations of the type assemblage. It can be referred to Sauropoda based on a number of features that are derived within Sauropodomorpha (e.g., slender ulna with a deep radial fossa [Bonnar and Yates, 2007]; advanced laminar configuration of the dorsal vertebrae [e.g. Wilson and Sereno, 1998; Upchurch et al., 2004]; see Description above). However, determining its affinities within this clade is much more problematic, with several features arguing against its inclusion within Eusauropoda (e.g. all dorsal centra are non-opisthocoeleous and lack lateral depressions; dorsoventrally flattened pedal unguals: Wilson and Sereno, 1998; Upchurch et al., 2004). The elements that are of greatest diagnostic utility are the dorsal vertebrae with partial neural arches and the pedal ungual. Although the incompleteness of the former limits their information content, several features of the dorsal vertebrae warrant discussion.

The laminae most clearly developed in *Sanpasaurus* that are absent in non-sauropodan sauropodomorphs ('prosauropods') are the TPRLs, PRPLs and TPOLs. Unfortunately, the absence of cervical and dorsal vertebrae in the available material of *Vulcanodon* limits our understanding of the timing of acquisition of these features. Allain and Aquesbi (2008: table 2) summarized the distribution of the major laminar structures across several basal sauropod taxa (as well as the neosauropods *Apatosaurus* and *Camarasaurus*). Confusingly, the presence/absence of TPRLs in the middle-to-posterior dorsal vertebrae of all included taxa is listed as an inapplicable character (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008: table 2), probably reflecting Wilson's (1999: 647) assertion that the TPRL disappears from the ~fourth dorsal vertebrae onwards as the anterior surface of the neural arch is modified by the hyposphene-accommodating hypantrium. However, *Sanpasaurus* clearly possesses a set of paired, well-defined ridges extending from the median convergence of the prezygapophyses to the dorsal margin of the neural canal – structures interpreted herein as homologous with the TPRLs *sensu* Wilson (1999) (in contrast, the CPRLs are more laterally positioned, extending all of the way to the neurocentral junction). Furthermore, examination of a posterior dorsal vertebra of *Tazoudasaurus* (ToI-156, Allain and Aquesbi [2008: fig 14]; also a high quality colour photograph of the element supplied to BWM by R. Allain [2013]) suggests that the medial margins of both prezygapophyses were ornamented with finely delineated TPRLs that extend to the dorsal margin of the neural canal in a fashion similar to that in *Sanpasaurus*. If this interpretation is correct, then TPRLs developed relatively early in sauropod evolution, either becoming lost in the middle-to-posterior dorsal vertebrae of more derived eusauropod taxa, or being modified to a thick, horizontal ridge connecting the prezygapophyses at the rear of the hypantrium (and thus separating the SPRF from the CPRF) (e.g. *Haplocanthosaurus* [Hatcher, 1903: plate I]; *Camarasaurus* [Osborn and Mook, 1921])

Both PRPLs and TPOLs also appear to have developed relatively early in sauropod evolution, being present in all sauropods from *Tazoudasaurus* onwards (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008), and hence the presence of these features in *Sanpasaurus* is not particularly informative with respect to phylogenetic relationships (although the condition in *Kotasaurus* remains ambiguous [Yadigiri, 2001]). With respect to the TPOL, it is worth noting that Wilson (1999: 647) stated that this lamina is also lost in most sauropod taxa with the appearance of the hyposphene at the end of the anterior dorsal series (an exception being diplodocids). However, in taxa that develop relatively attenuated hyposphenes (e.g., *Tazoudasaurus* [Allain and Aquesbi, 2008]; *Mamenchisaurus* [Ouyang and Ye, 2002]; *Bellusaurus* [Mo, 2013]), this feature can persist well into the posterior end of the dorsal vertebral series. The absence and/or poor development of other common laminae (i.e. CPRL, CPOL, PCPL) in *Sanpasaurus* might reflect the posterior positioning of the preserved dorsal neural arches within the dorsal series, with some taxa (e.g., *Mamenchisaurus*: Ouyang and Ye, 2002) exhibiting relatively undeveloped CPOLs in more posterior dorsal vertebrae, whereas in *Bellusaurus* (Mo, 2013) these structures persist throughout the dorsal series. Likewise, CPRLs in both *Tazoudasaurus* and *Bellusaurus* appear more developed in anterior dorsal vertebrae than in posterior ones. Nonetheless, the paucity of

well-preserved dorsal vertebral series for the majority of Early Jurassic sauropod taxa precludes further assessment of laminar morphological evolution within the group. This same concern applies to the lack of well-figured information for important Middle Jurassic taxa such as *Shunosaurus*.

A final point worth mentioning with respect to the dorsal vertebrae of *Sanpasaurus* is the lateral excavation of the base of the neural arches, which is positioned directly ventral to where the diapophyses would have been located. Although there is no evidence of a *Barapasaurus*- or *Patagosaurus*-like cavity within the arch itself, which is linked to the external surface via a lateral foramen (Jain et al., 1979; Bonaparte, 1986), Upchurch and Martin (2003: 218) noted that in some of the dorsal vertebrae in these specimens, and also in *Cetiosaurus* (Upchurch and Martin 2002, 2003), there is a deep pit on either side of the arch which is separated from its partner on the opposite side by a thin midline septum. The presence of a similar feature in *Sanpasaurus* might indicate that these taxa are related. However, *Barapasaurus*, *Cetiosaurus* and *Patagosaurus* all possess dorsal vertebrae in which at least the anterior-most centra are opisthocelous. Although no anterior-most dorsal centra are present in IVPP V156 (based on the absence of parapophyses from the centra), all of the centra of *Sanpasaurus* are amphicoelous, and it is possible that the centrum with a shallow lateral fossa might represent an anterior dorsal vertebra. Furthermore, the lateral centrum surfaces in *Barapasaurus*, *Cetiosaurus* and *Patagosaurus* possess pronounced fossae, if not ‘true’ pluerocoels (i.e., sharp-rimmed, invasive foramina) – a feature not seen in any of the dorsal centra within IVPP V156.

The forelimb is relatively typical for sauropods (Upchurch et al., 2004; Remes, 2008). However, at least two features distinguish it from the Early Jurassic taxa *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus*. As mentioned above, the anterodistal margin of the humerus is ornamented with accessory projections of the distal condyles, a feature common (if variable in expression) to a number of sauropod genera (Remes, 2009; Upchurch et al., 2015). These features are clearly absent in *Tazoudasaurus* (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008), and possibly *Barapasaurus* too (Bandyopadhyay et al., 2010; fig. 9). Unfortunately, the distal humerus of *Vulcanodon* is incomplete, precluding comparison with *Sanpasaurus*. The proximal ulna of *Vulcanodon*, however, differs in appearance from that of *Sanpasaurus* in being somewhat transitional between the ‘prosauropod’ condition and that of later sauropods. This is seen in the minimally-deflected, elongate anterior process and comparatively undeveloped lateral process (Cooper, 1984: fig. 8). In contrast, the proximal ulna of *Sanpasaurus* exhibits the more typically sauropodan triradiate condition with a laterally curved anterior process. The proximal ulna of *Tazoudasaurus* is too incomplete to permit comparison (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008: fig. 22). With these differences in mind, the forelimb morphology of *Sanpasaurus* appears to have been relatively derived compared to that of *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus*.

Although differing in forelimb morphology, the most striking similarity between *Sanpasaurus*, *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus* is the dorsoventrally compressed non-first pedal ungual. Both Wilson and Sereno (1998) and Upchurch et al. (2004) suggested that transversely compressed pedal unguals II and III are synapomorphic for Eusauropoda. However, until

recently, *Vulcanodon* possessed the only known unguals for a non-eusauropod sauropod (Cooper, 1984). Confirmation of the same morphology in the (non-first digit) unguals of *Tazoudasaurus* and *Sanpasaurus* underscores the extent to which dorsoventral flattening of the unguals appears to have been distributed among basal sauropods (see also *Rhoetosaurus* [Nair and Salisbury, 2012: fig. 12] for something of an intermediary morphology). Nonetheless, the absence of this morphology from any taxa more derived than *Shunosaurus* suggests that transversely compressed pedal unguals can tentatively be considered a genuine synapomorphy of Eusauropoda for the time being (although an ungual collected with material referred to the eusauropod *Jobaria* also displays this dorsoventrally compressed morphology [MNN TI-22: PDM pers. obs. 2013], and thus might indicate a more complicated distribution for this feature).

In summary, it is clear that the IVPP V156 assemblage includes an animal that is transitional between the relatively plesiomorphic morphology of basal sauropods, and the more derived conditions present in eusauropods. The former is supported by the non-opisthocoelous, fully-acamerate condition of the dorsal vertebral centra, the similarities in laminar configuration shared with basal sauropods such as *Tazoudasaurus*, and the dorsoventrally compressed pedal ungual (see below for discussion regarding the ‘Vulcanodontidae’). An affinity with eusauropods is supported by the (probably) pneumatic excavations of the lateral surfaces of the dorsal vertebral neural arches, and the modifications to the distal condyles of the humerus. Based on these observations, we refer *Sanpasaurus* to Sauropoda *incertae sedis*, while highlighting the possibility that *Sanpasaurus* represents one of the most derived non-eusauropodan sauropods currently known (see also *Spinophorosaurus*: Remes et al., 2009). Although this possibility could be tested via a cladistic analysis, we have opted to exercise caution in treating IVPP V156 as a distinct operational taxonomic unit due to both its incompleteness and the potentially chimerical nature of the assemblage (thus heightening the possibility of artificially inflating character-conflict within the analysis).

Relevance of Sanpasaurus to basal sauropod palaeobiogeography

The affinities discussed above for *Sanpasaurus* have implications for the global distribution of basal sauropods in the Early Jurassic. Remes et al. (2009) reviewed the palaeobiogeography of early sauropods and suggested that expansion of the Central Gondwanan Desert during the late Early Jurassic acted as an ecological barrier separating a South Gondwanan clade of *Barapasaurus* (India) + *Patagosaurus* (Argentina) from the rest of Eusauropoda. This was not the first time that a form of early sauropod endemism has been hypothesized, with the grouping of *Vulcanodon* (Zimbabwe) and *Tazoudasaurus* (Morocco) into the subfamily ‘Vulcanodontidae’ suggestive of an African radiation of basal sauropods (Allain and Aquesbi, 2008). However, both of these interpretations are subject to concerns associated with a poor and patchily sampled fossil record, incomplete taxa, and mutable phylogenetic relationships.

The latter two uncertainties are perhaps best exemplified by the basal position Remes et al. (2009) recovered for *Cetiosaurus* (United Kingdom) outside of Eusauropoda. This is incompatible with almost all other recent analyses, which place *Cetiosaurus* well within Eusauropoda, and sometimes as the sister-taxon to Neosauropoda (e.g. Upchurch et al., 2004, 2015; Yates, 2007; McPhee et al., 2014; Otero et al., 2015). Furthermore, placement of *Cetiosaurus* in a pectinate grade between *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus* (Remes et al., 2009: fig 6) is incompatible with the above-mentioned ‘vulcanodontid’ hypothesis, as well as numerous analyses that find the two Early Jurassic African taxa to be more closely related to each other than either is to the Middle Jurassic *Cetiosaurus* (e.g. Allain and Aquesbi, 2008; Yates et al., 2010; McPhee et al., 2015a, b). With respect to the hypothesis of South Gondwanan endemism, it is interesting that Remes et al. (2009: 7) noted that the only unambiguous synapomorphy of a *Barapasaurus* + *Patagosaurus* clade is the presence of a “subdiapophyseal pneumatopore”, a feature presumably synonymous with the lateral excavations described above for *Sanpasaurus* and also present in *Cetiosaurus* (N.B. Remes et al. [2009] also identified the same feature in *Tazoudasaurus* and *Mamenchisaurus*; however, although it appears that the former possessed well-developed infradiapophyseal subfossae *sensu* Yates et al. [2012], the degree to which these structures impacted into the body of the neural arch cannot currently be determined. In contrast, neither lateral excavations nor invasive subfossae of any sort can be confirmed in the one well-figured description of *Mamenchisaurus* [Ouyang and Ye, 2002]; also PU and PMB pers. obs.). This (now) geographically widespread feature can therefore be regarded as either symplesiomorphic for a wide range of basal sauropods, or highly homoplastic (and likely variable in expression). As a final cautionary note, it is worth mentioning that *Barapasaurus* is primarily based on a (heavily reconstructed) composite mount from a large bone-bed, the monospecificity of which is yet to be fully demonstrated (see Bandyopadhyay et al., 2010). This, along with the fact that a detailed treatment of the taxonomy and osteology of *Patagosaurus* is still awaited, clearly limits the utility of these taxa in palaeobiogeographical reconstructions of early sauropod evolution.

Although support for a south Gondwanan basal eusauropod clade is weak, the evidence for a monophyletic radiation at the base of Sauropoda – the ‘Vulcanodontidae’ – is somewhat stronger. This is due to a number of similarities between *Vulcanodon* and *Tazoudasaurus* (e.g., transverse compression of the tibia; relatively elongate proportions of the pes; dorsoventral flattening of the pedal unguals; Allain and Aquesbi, 2008). Although the sister-taxon relationship between these taxa is sensitive to the position of the highly incomplete *Isanosaurus* (Buffetaut et al., 2000; see McPhee et al., 2014, 2015a), and to the inclusion of *Spinophorosaurus* (Nair and Salisbury, 2012), a close phylogenetic relationship has been resolved in most analyses to have included both African genera (e.g., Allain and Aquesbi, 2008; Otero et al., 2015). The possession of the ‘vulcanodontid’ condition of a dorsoventrally compressed pedal ungual in *Sanpasaurus* can be interpreted as evidence that either: (1) ‘vulcanodontids’ extended beyond Africa; or (2) that dorsoventrally compressed pedal unguals characterized a wider range of basal sauropod taxa than currently recognized (as is also the case in the lateral excavations on the dorsal neural

arches – see above). Given that the limited information currently available for *Sanpasaurus* suggests a character suite broadly intermediary between basal sauropods and eusauropods, we argue that ‘vulcanodontid’ monophyly in a maximally inclusive sense is probably unlikely – an observation further supported by the depauperate taxonomic content of the proposed subfamily (i.e., two taxa). Nonetheless, additional sampling of the Early Jurassic is required in order to establish a better sense of the phylogenetic distribution of these typically ‘vulcanodontid’ characters.

With respect to the above, and contrary to the scenario posited by Remes et al. (2009), our revision of *Sanpasaurus* tentatively suggests that early sauropod faunas were probably cosmopolitan throughout Pangaea in the Early Jurassic. Although it remains possible that a grade of basal forms originated in Africa prior to its isolation by expansion of the Central Gondwanan Desert, uncertainties remain as to the degree to which aridity could restrict sauropod distributions, with the earliest representatives of the group possibly inhabiting semi-arid environments (e.g. *Antetonitrus*, *Pulanesaura*, *Vulcanodon*: Cooper, 1984; Yates and Kitching, 2003; McPhee et al., 2015a). Nonetheless, the features shared between *Sanpasaurus* and later near-or-basal eusauropods (e.g. the modifications to the distal humerus) are consistent with Remes et al.’s (2009) observation of a high-degree of faunal exchange between the low-latitude climes of North Gondwana and East and West Laurasia well into the Middle Jurassic. Further exploration and sampling of the Early Jurassic record of China, along with comprehensive reexamination of important Middle Jurassic taxa like *Shunosaurus*, are necessary to more closely integrate these taxa into overviews of early eusauropod diversification.

CONCLUSIONS

Our reassessment of the basal sauropod *Sanpasaurus* has shown it to be a provisionally valid taxon pending additional sampling of Early–Middle Jurassic strata of China. The unique combination of plesiomorphic and apomorphic characters observable in *Sanpasaurus* underscores the mosaic manner of trait-acquisition that likely characterized the basal sauropod–eusauropod transition. This is perhaps most evident with respect to the presence of dorsoventrally compressed pedal unguals in *Sanpasaurus*. Whereas the taxa possessing this feature can now be shown to have had a geographic distribution far beyond Africa, its association with eusauropod-like alterations of the dorsal vertebrae and distal humerus also provides additional support to previous assertions of ‘vulcanodontid’ paraphyly (e.g., Upchurch, 1995; Barrett and Upchurch, 2005). Although the incompleteness of this material, coupled with its equivocal association, means that these conclusions must be treated as tentative for the time being, this study also highlights the additional information that can be gleaned from the in-depth re-examination of historically collected and poorly characterized Chinese taxa. Further fossil sampling, as well as the comprehensive reanalysis of other poorly known taxa (e.g., *Kunmingosaurus*), will be necessary to corroborate the above observations and to better elucidate the contribution of the

Chinese Early Jurassic fossil record to our understanding of basal sauropod evolution generally. However, the limited information available from *Sanpasaurus* provides evidence that at least some sauropod lineages had a global, or near-global, distribution during the Early Jurassic.

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Figure 1

Geographic and stratigraphic provenance of *Sanpasaurus*

A: Location of Weiyuan Region within Sichuan Province, People's Republic of China; B: Generalized stratigraphic relationships of Early and early Middle Jurassic Chinese sauropodomorphs, based primarily on Dong et al., (1983), Dong (1992), and Chen et al. (2006). Geographic details of Sichuan supplied by Map data ©2016 Google.

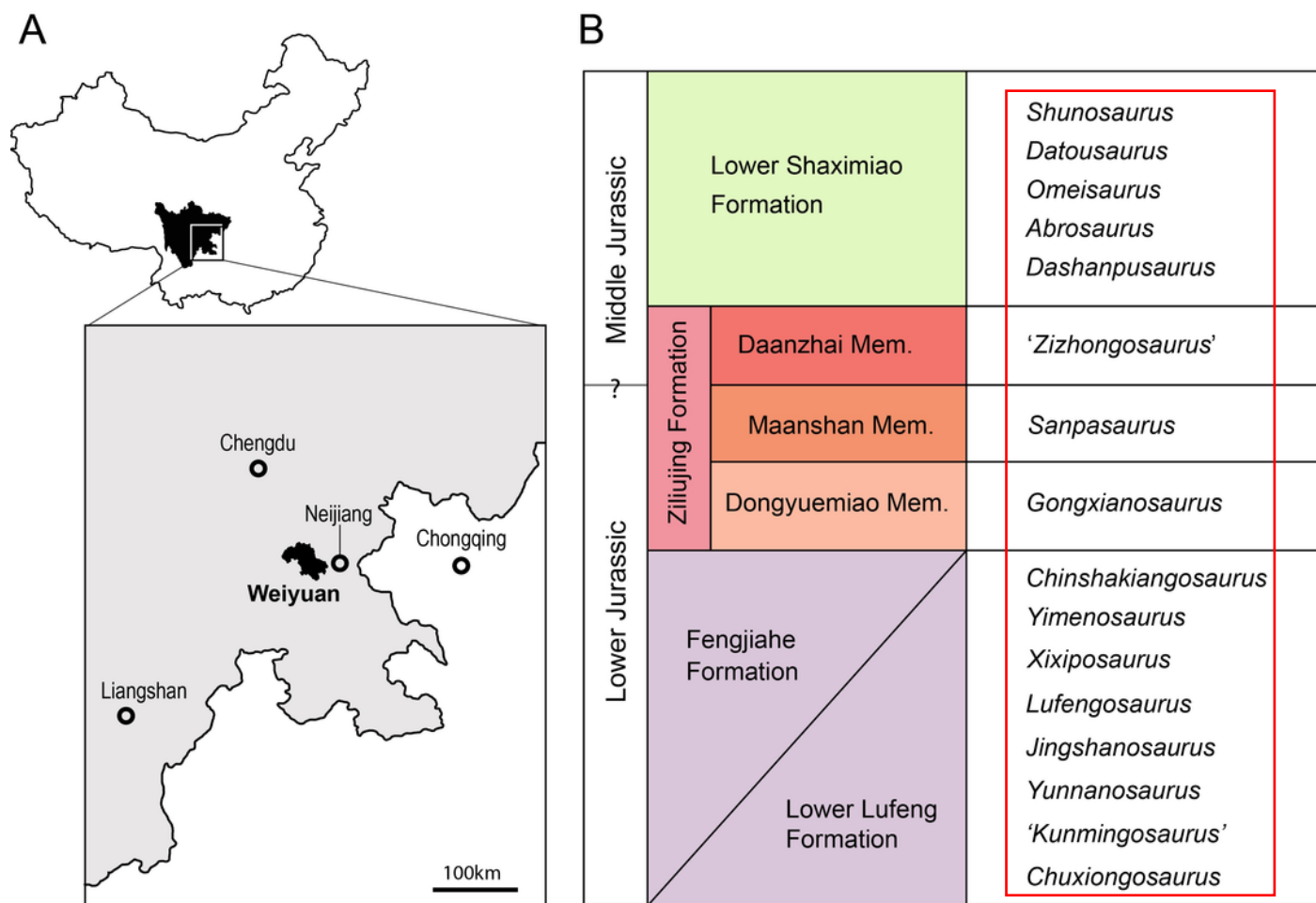


Figure 2

?Mid-anterior dorsal centrum (IVPP V156B)

A, left lateral view; B, ventral view. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM

A



B



Figure 3

Dorsal vertebra (IVPP V156AI).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, dorsal view; D, left lateral view; E, right lateral view.

Abbreviations: cdf, centrodiapophyseal fossa; cpol, centropostzygapophyseal lamina; lar, lateral ridge; ms, midline septum; pp, parapophyses; prpl, prezygoparapophyseal lamina; prz, prezygapophyses; tpri, intraprezygapophyseal lamina. Scale bars equal 5 cm.

Photographs by BWM and CS.

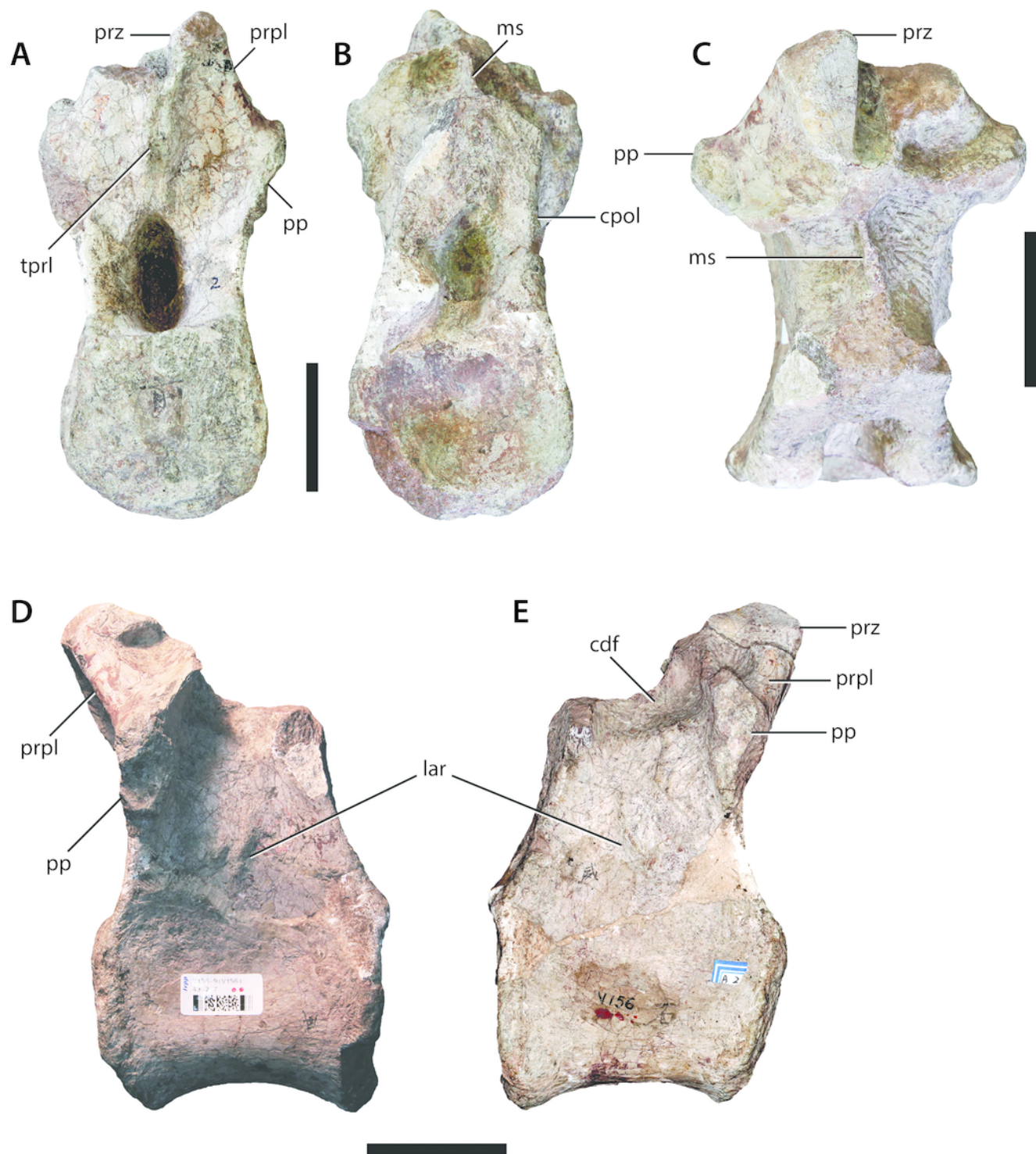


Figure 4

Dorsal vertebra (IVPP V156All).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, dorsal view; D, left lateral view; E, right lateral view.

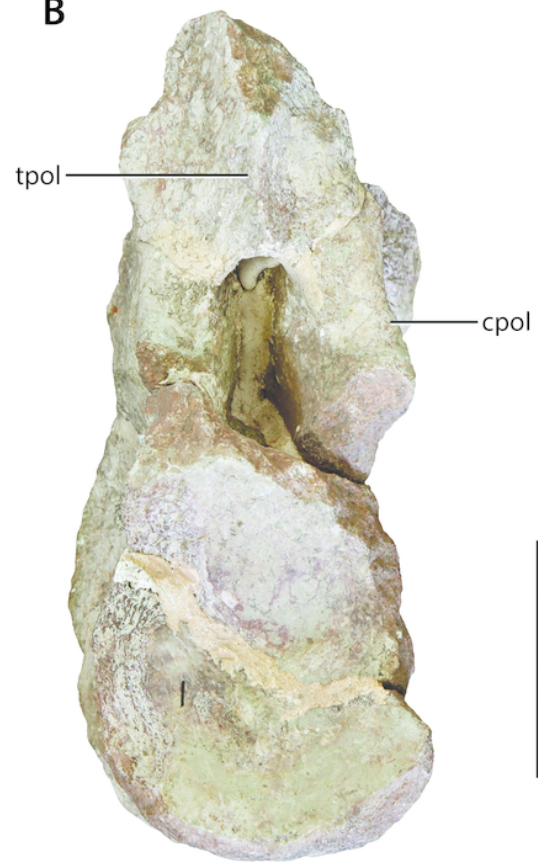
Abbreviations: cdf, centrodiapophyseal fossa; cpol, centropostzygapophyseal lamina; lar, lateral ridge; ms, midline septum; pp, parapophyses; prpl, prezygoparapophyseal lamina; prz, prezygapophyses; tpri, intraprezygapophyseal lamina. Scale bars equal 5 cm.

Photographs by BWM and CS.

A



B



C



D

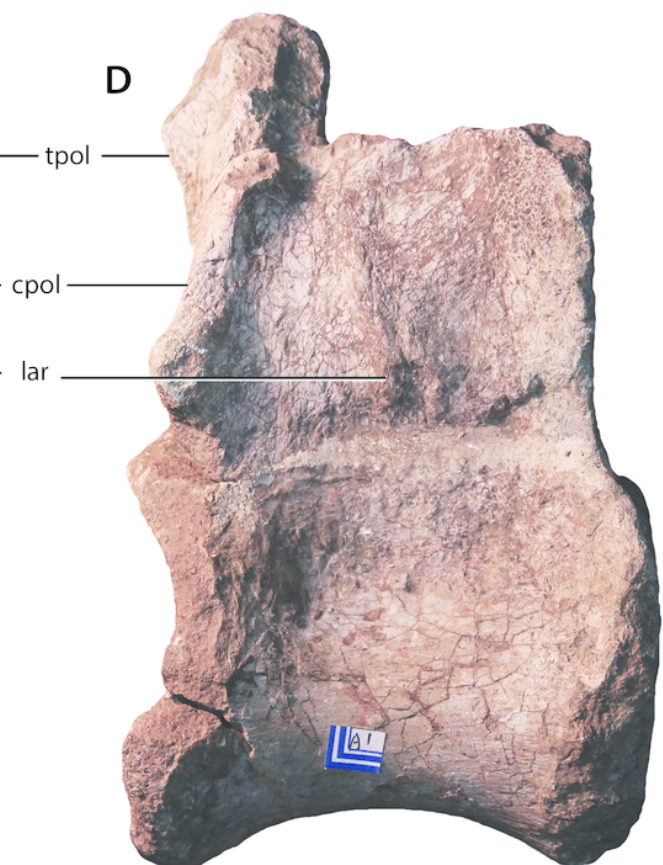


Figure 5

Dorsal vertebra (IVPP V156AIII).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, left lateral view; D, right lateral view. Abbreviations: cpol, centropostzygapophyseal lamina; lar, lateral ridge; nc, neural canal; pp, parapophyses. Scale bars equal 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

A



B



C



D

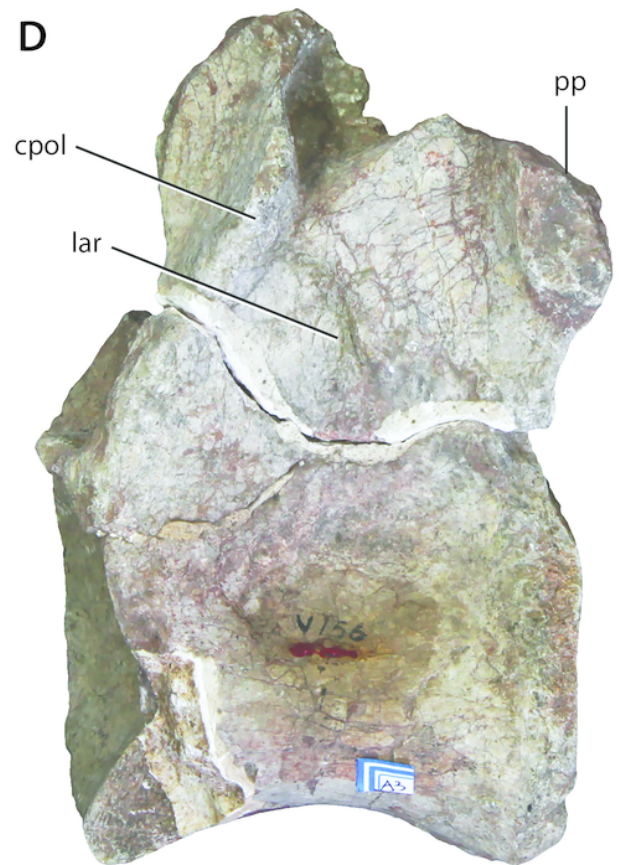


Figure 6

Dorsal ribs (IVPP V156B).

Abbreviations: lp, lateral plate. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

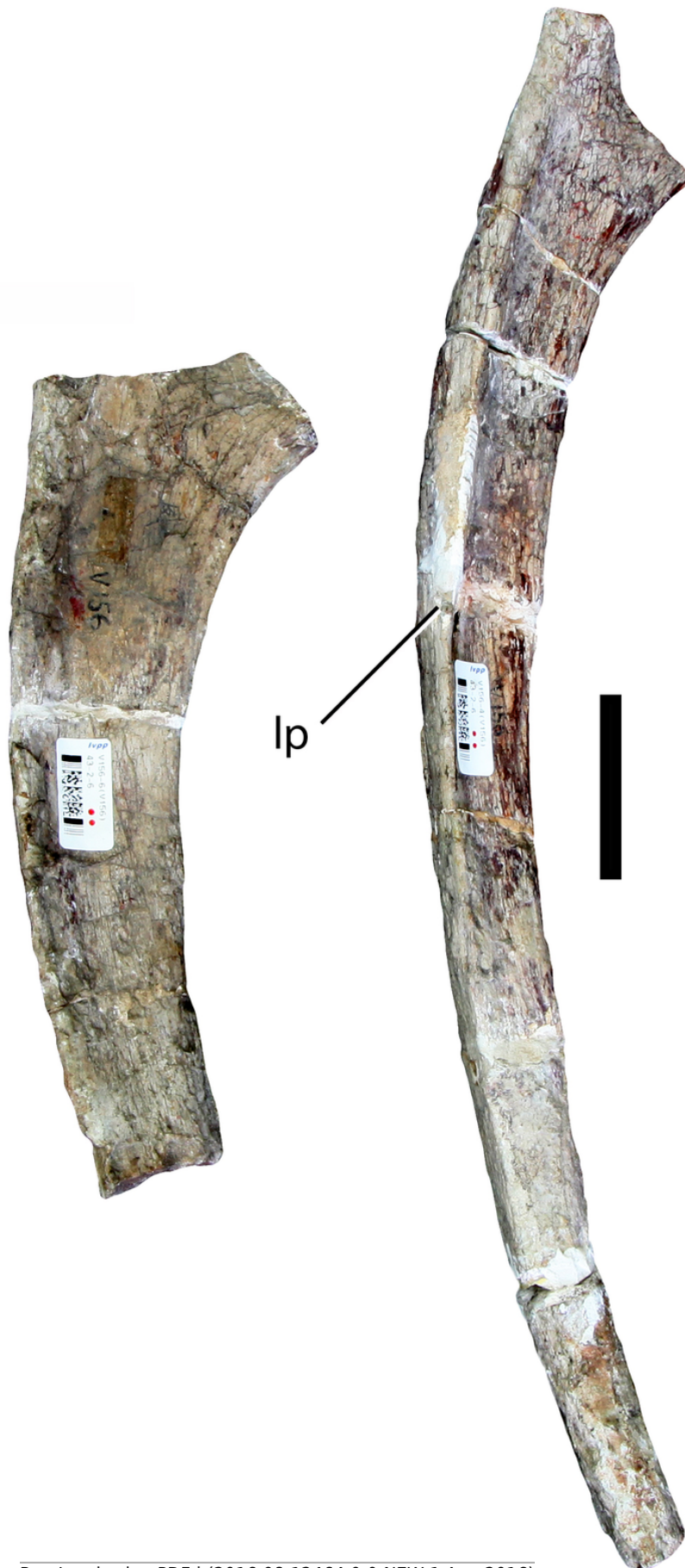


Figure 7

Sacral vertebrae (IVPP V156B).

A-C, isolated sacral vertebra in A, ?anterior; B, ?left lateral; and C, ventral views. D-F, possible sacral vertebra in D, anterior/posterior; E, lateral; and F, dorsal views. Scale bars equal 2 cm. Photographs by BWM.

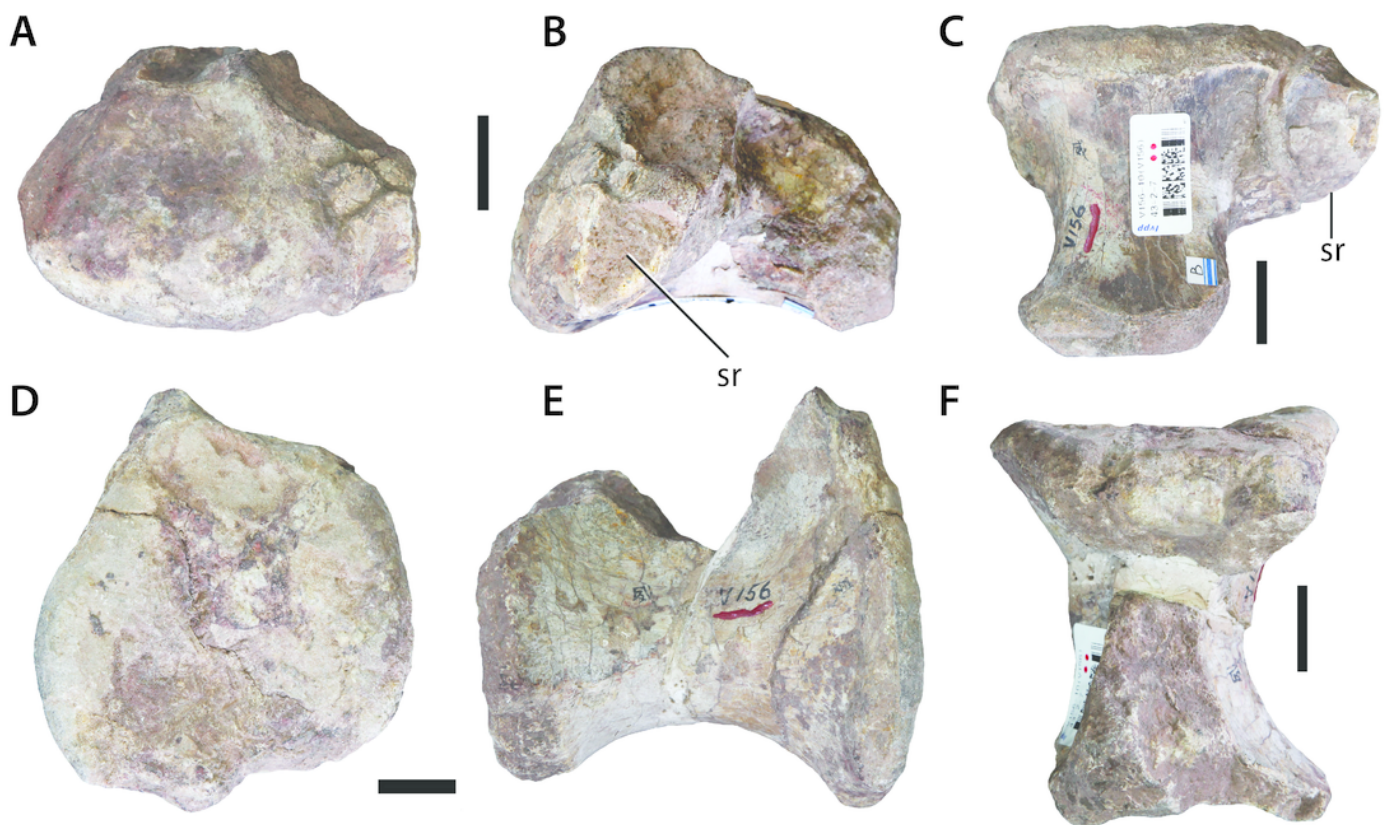


Figure 8

Anterior caudal vertebra (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, left lateral view. Abbreviations: hyp, hyposphene; prz, prezygapophysis; sprl, spinoprezygapophyseal lamina; tp, transverse process. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

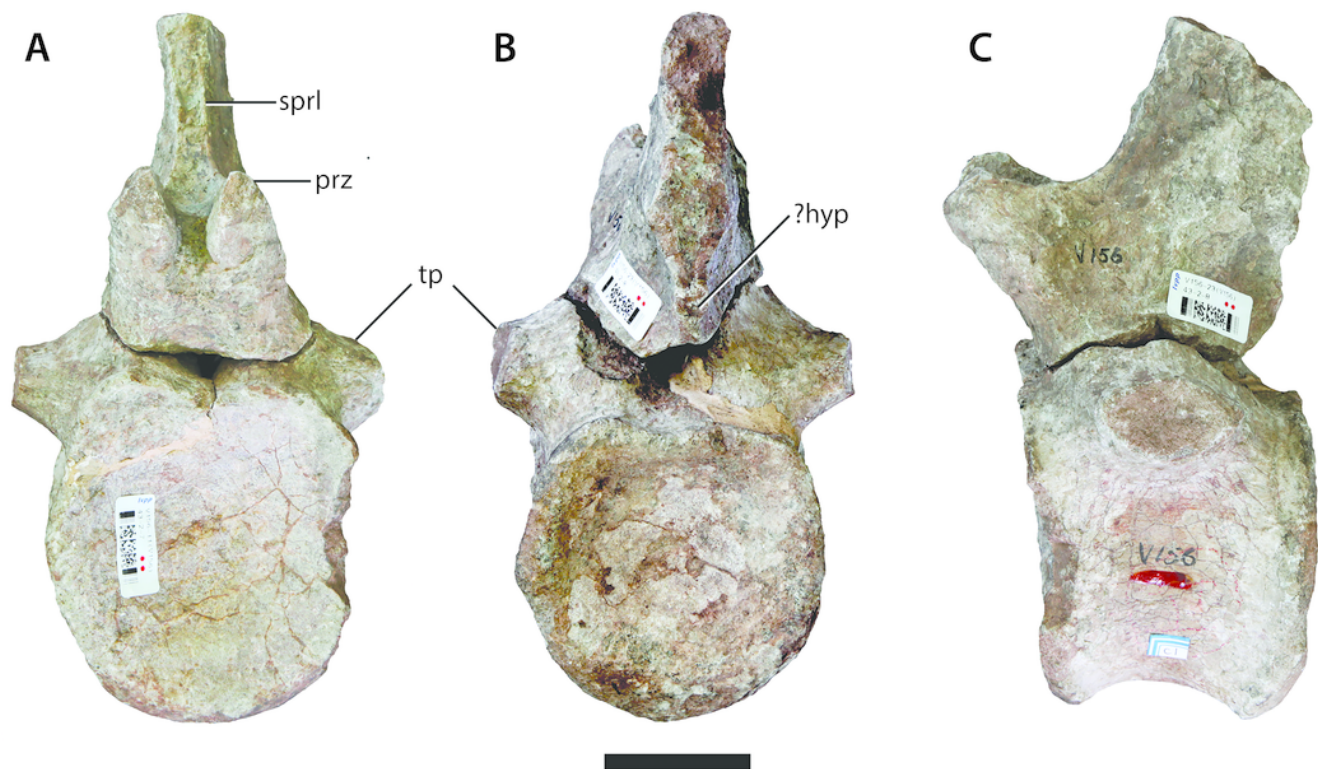


Figure 9

Isolated caudal vertebrae (IVPP V156B).

A-C, ?Middle caudal vertebra in A, anterior; B, left lateral; and C, dorsal views. D, E, posterior caudal vertebra in D, lateral; and E, anterior/posterior views. Scale bars equal 2 cm.

Photographs by BWM.

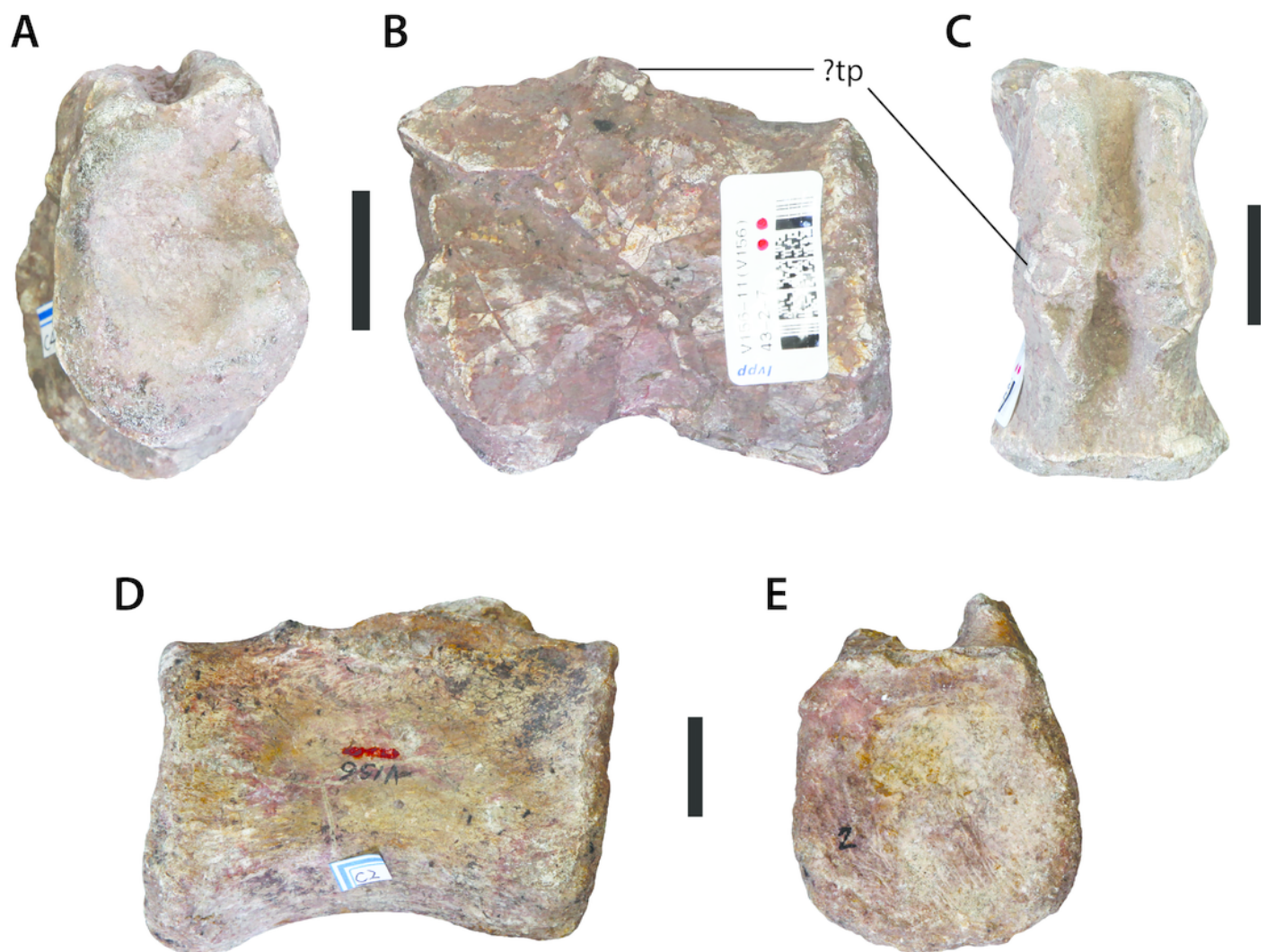


Figure 10

Chevron (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, lateral view. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

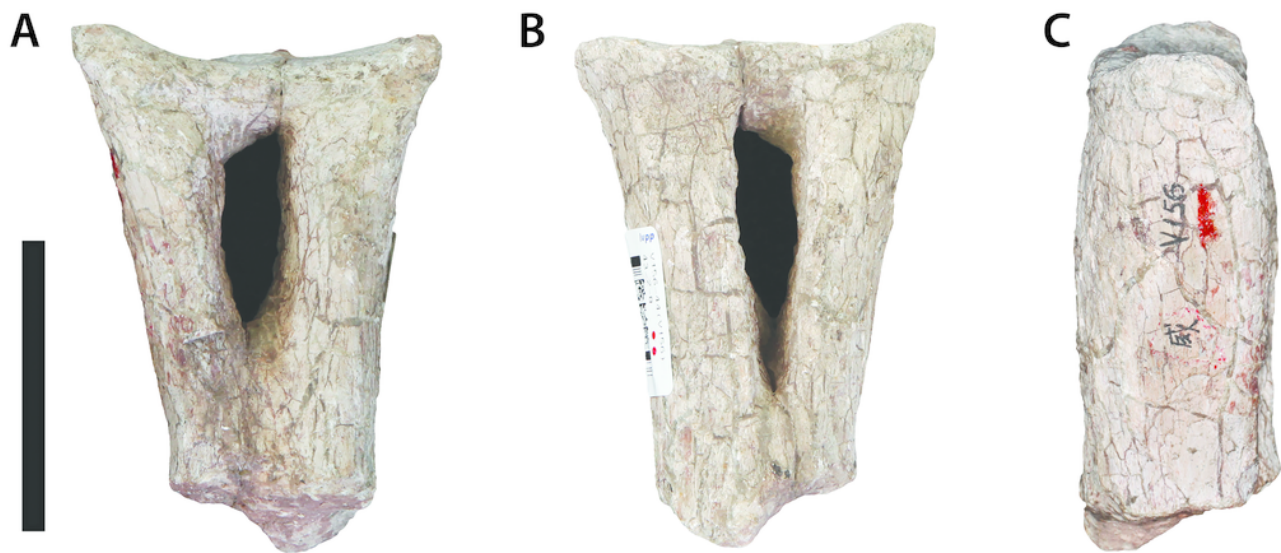


Figure 11

Scapular blade (IVPP V156B).

Lateral view. Scale bar equals 5cm. Photograph by BWM.



Figure 12

Distal half of left humerus (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, lateral view; D, medial view; E, proximal view; F, distal view. Abbreviations: mt, median tubercle; rac, radial condyle; ulc, ulnar condyle. Scale bars equal 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

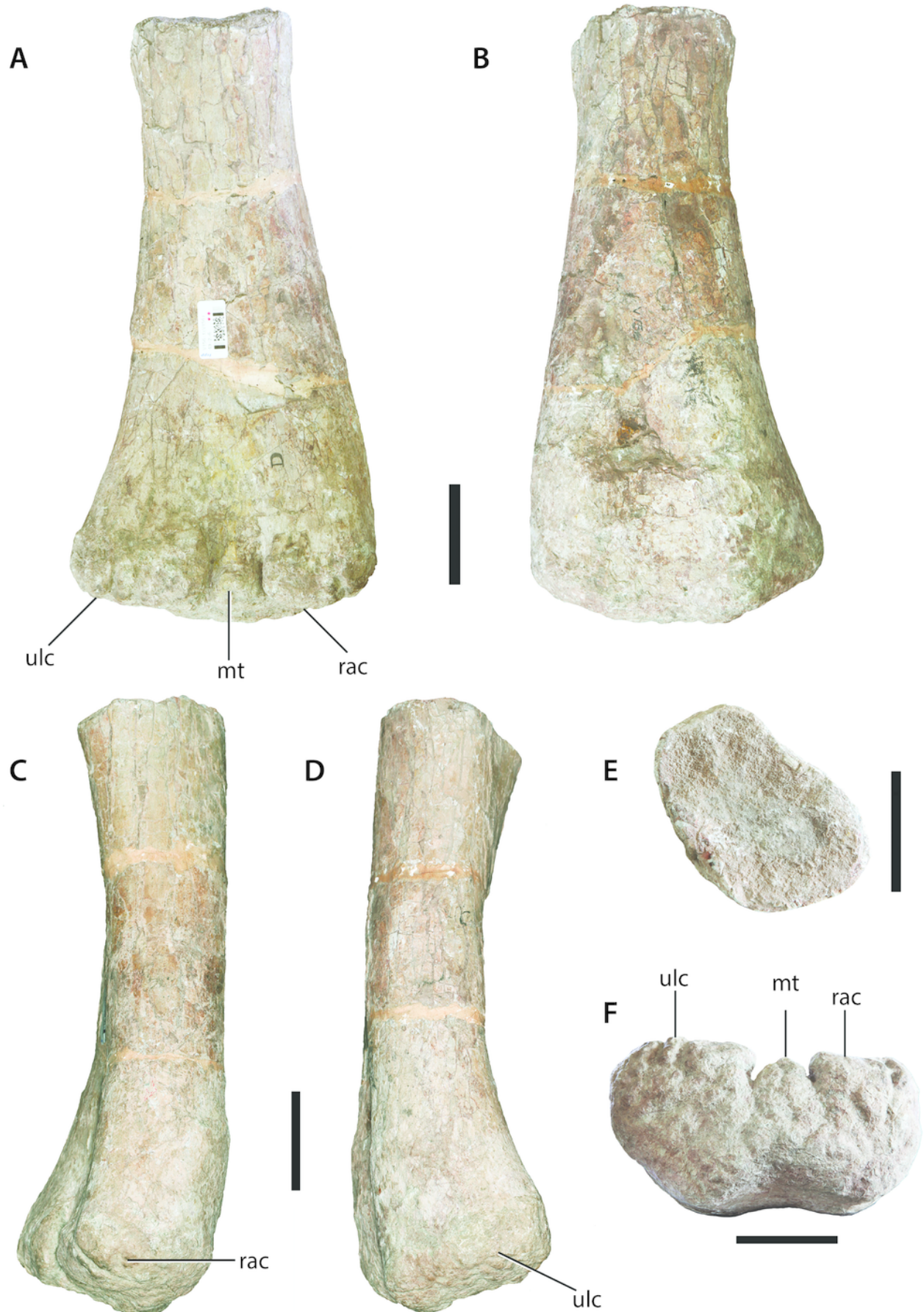


Figure 13

Left ulna (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, proximal view; D, lateral view; E, medial view.

Abbreviations: ap, anterior process; lp, lateral process; mp, medial process; olp, olecranon process; rl, ligamentous attachment for radius. Scale bars equal 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

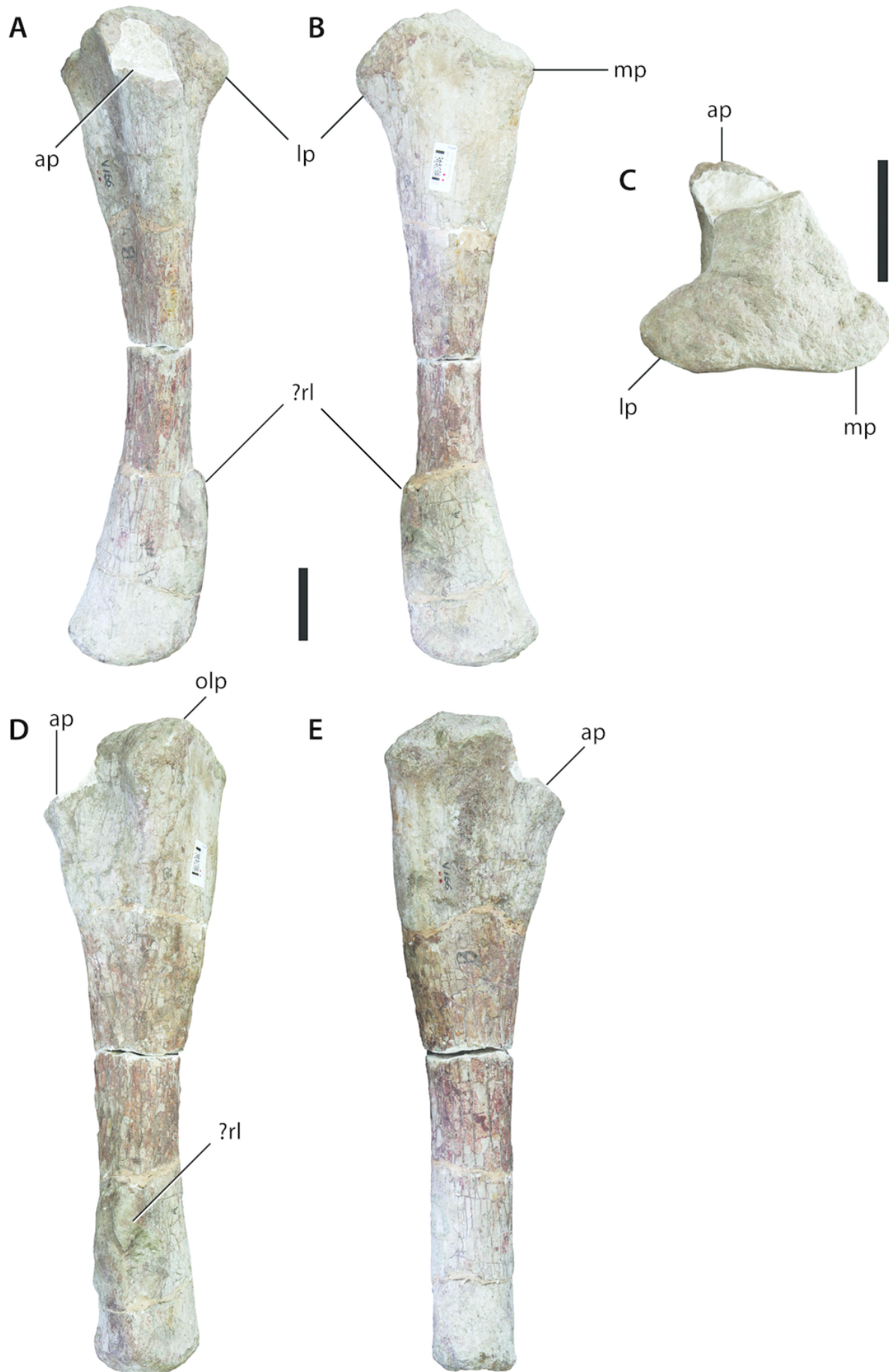


Figure 14

Left radius (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, medial view; D, proximal view; E, distal view.

Abbreviations: mp, medial process. Scale bars equal 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

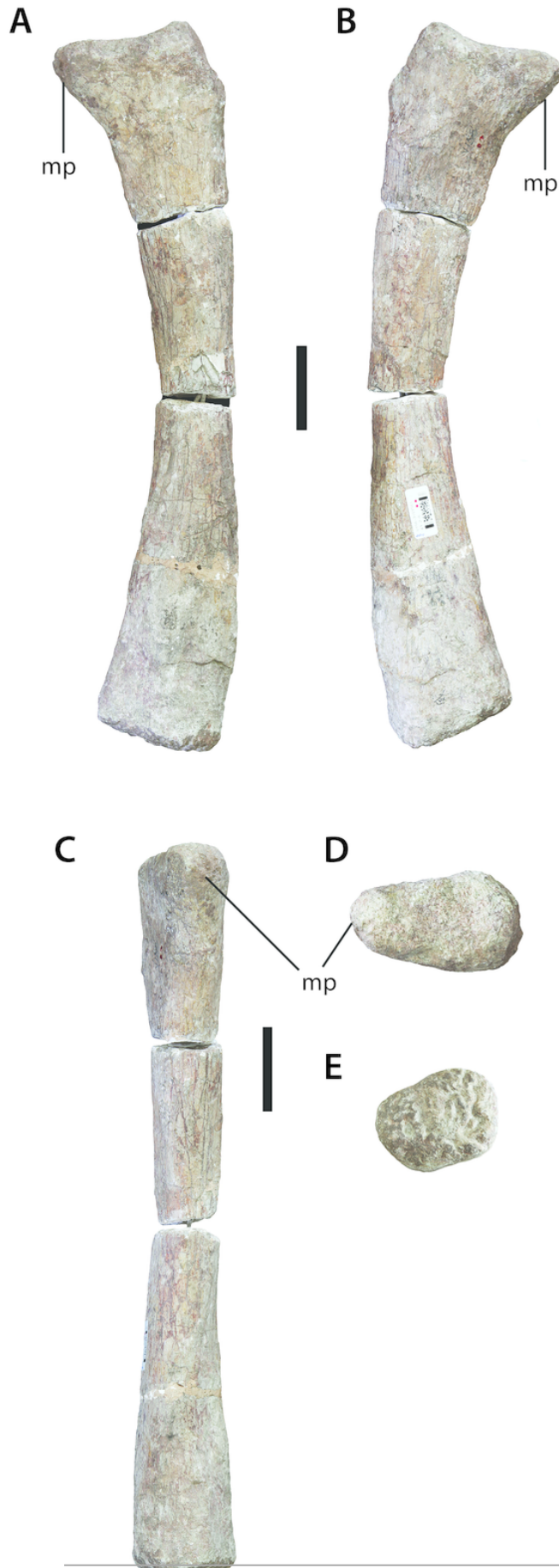


Figure 15

Metacarpal (IVPP V156B).

A, proximal view; B-D indeterminate side views. Abbreviations: It, ligamentous tuberosity.

Scale bars equal 2 cm. Photographs by BWM.

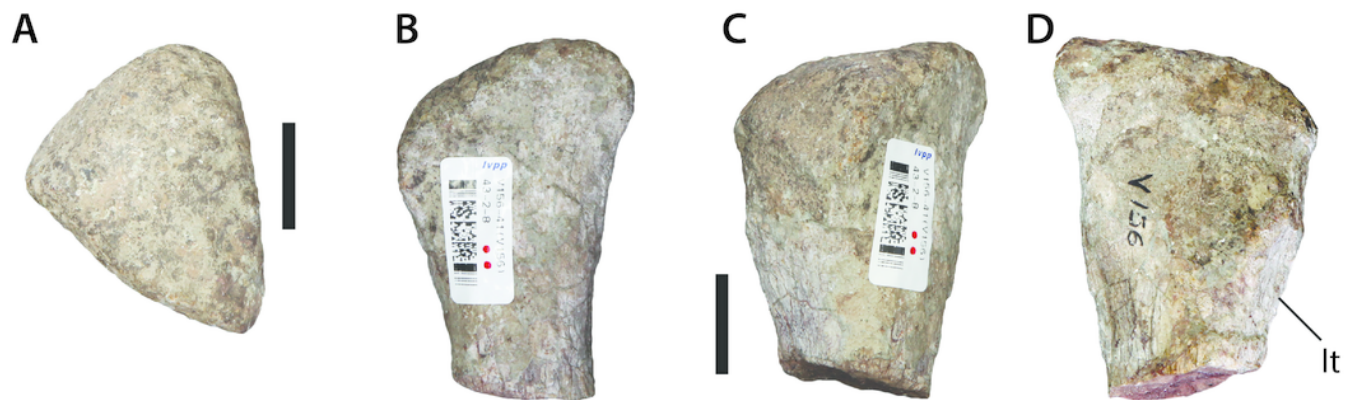


Figure 16

Femoral head (IVPP V156B).

A, ?anterior view; B, dorsal view. Abbreviations: gt, greater trochanter. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

A



B



Figure 17

Distal left ?tibia (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, posterior view; C, lateral view. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.

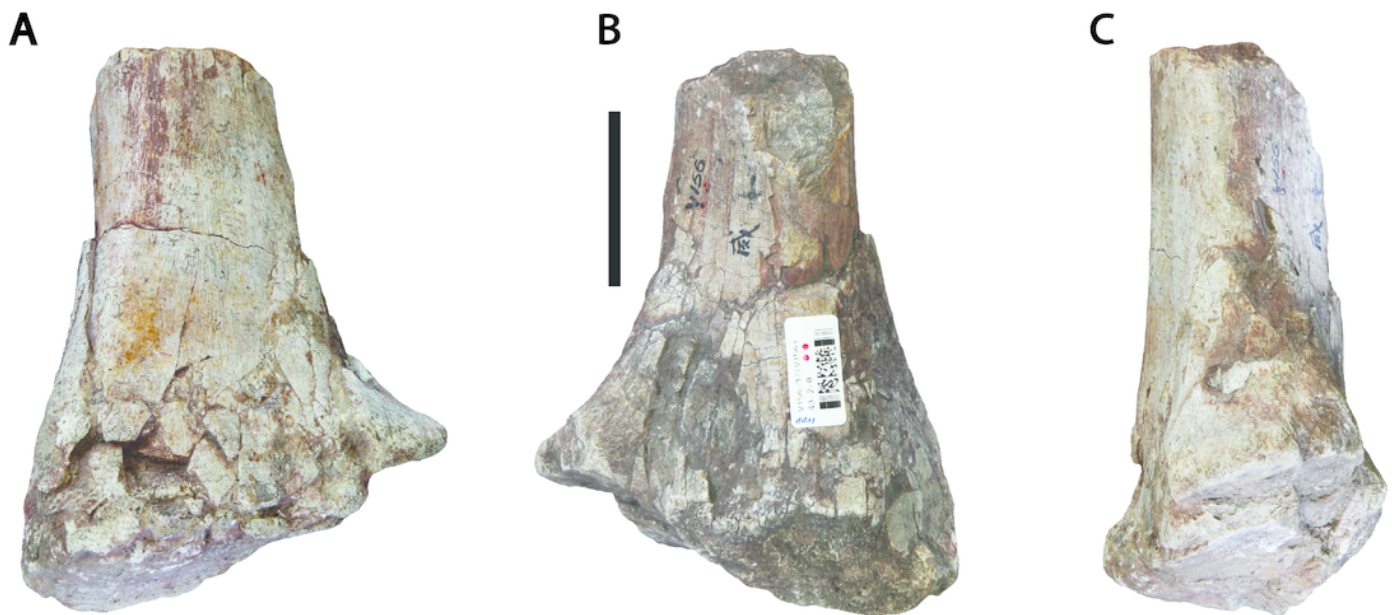


Figure 18

Proximal left fibula (IVPP V156B).

A, anterior view; B, lateral view; C, medial view. Scale bar equals 5 cm. Photographs by BWM.



Figure 19

Pedal ungual (IVPP V156B).

A, dorsal view; B, ventral view; C, ?lateral view; E, proximal view; F, distal view.

Abbreviations: lg, lateral groove; vf, ventral foramen. Scale bars equal 2 cm. Photographs by BWM.

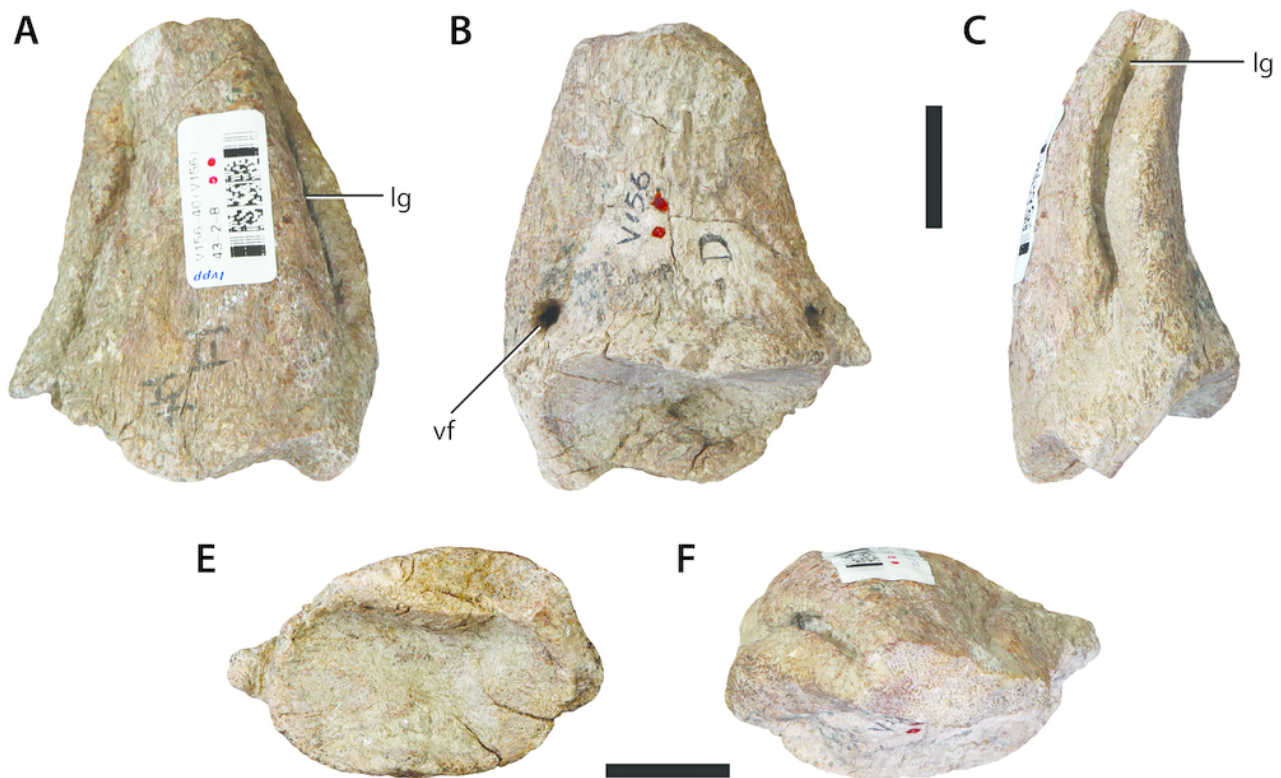


Table 1 (on next page)

Named 'sauropod' taxa from the Early Jurassic of China (not including *Sanpasaurus*).

Table 1. Named 'sauropod' taxa from the Early Jurassic of China (not including *Sanpasaurus*)

Taxon	Formation and putative age	Status as sauropod
<i>Chinshakiangosaurus</i> Dong (1992); Upchurch et al. (2007)	Fengjiahe Formation ?Hettangian	Tentative
<i>Chuxiongosaurus</i> Junchang et al. (2010)	Lower Lufeng Formation Hettangian–Sinemurian	Negative
' <i>Damalasaurus</i> ' Zhao (1985)	Duogaila Member, Daye Group ?Lower Jurassic	Unknown
<i>Gongxianosaurus</i> He et al. (1998)	Dongyuemiao Member, Ziliujing Formation ?Toarcian	Tentative
' <i>Kunmingosaurus</i> ' Dong (1992)	Lower Lufeng Formation Hettangian–Sinemurian	Tentative
<i>Tonganosaurus</i> Kui et al. (2010)	Yimen Formation ?Lower–Middle Jurassic	Positive
cf. <i>Yunnanosaurus robustus</i> Barrett (1999)	Lower Lufeng Formation Hettangian–Sinemurian	Tentative
' <i>Zizhongosaurus</i> ' Dong (1983)	Daanzhai Member, Ziliujing Formation ?Toarcian/Aalenian–Bajocian	Positive

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Table 2 (on next page)

Select measurements of *Sanpasaurus* (in mm) <!--E? ? 4

Table 2. Select measurements of *Sanpasaurus* (in mm)

Holotype	
IVPP V156AI	
Anteroposterior length of centrum	103
Anterior height of centrum	73
Transverse width anterior centrum face	72
Neural arch width across parapophyses	96
IVPP V156AII	
Anteroposterior length of centrum	100
Anterior height of centrum	82
Transverse width anterior centrum face	75
<i>Material potentially associated with holotype on grounds of either size and/or preservation</i>	
Anterior caudal vertebra (IVPP V156B)	
Anteroposterior length of centrum	84
Anterior height of centrum	103
Transverse width anterior centrum face	94
Humerus (IVPP V156B)	
Length as preserved	310
Minimum shaft circumference	262
Distal end mediolateral width	155
Anteroposterior length of ulnar conyle	85
Ulna (IVPP V156B)	
Maximum length	440
Maximum transverse width proximal end	135
Minimum shaft circumference	166
Anteroposterior length distal end	56
Transverse width distal end	85
Radius (IVPP V156B)	
Maximum length	~425
Mediolateral width of proximal end	93
Anteroposterior length of proximal end	53
Minimum shaft circumference	141
Mediolateral width of distal end	76
Anteroposterior length of distal end	57
Pedal ungual (IVPP V156B)	
Transverse width of proximal end	63
Dorsoventral height of proximal end	39
Proximodistal length as preserved	78
<i>Material of less confident association</i>	
Proximal femur (IVPP V156B)	
Length as preserved	137
Transverse width across proximal end	175
Anteroposterior depth of proximal end	86
Probable distal tibia (IVPP V156B)	

Total length as preserved	138
Transverse width distal end	130
Anteroposterior width distal end	68

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