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The first dromaeosaurid (Dinosauria: Theropoda) from the Early Cretaceous Bayan Gobi Formation of Nei Mongol, China

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Abstract

The first dromaeosaurid theropod from the Early Cretaceous Bayan Gobi Formation is identified based on an incompletely preserved partially-articulated left leg, increasing the known diversity of its understudied ecosystem. The leg belongs to specimen IVPP V22530 and includes a typical deinonychosaurian pedal phalanx II-2 with a distinct constriction between the enlarged proximal end and the distal condyle as well as a typical deinonychosaurian enlarged pedal phalanx II-3. It possesses a symmetric metatarsus and a slender and long MT V that together suggest it is a dromaeosaurid. Two anatomical traits suggest the leg is microraptorine-like, but a more precise taxonomic referral was not possible: metatarsals II, III and IV are closely appressed distally and the ventral margin of the medial ligament pit of phalanx II-2 is close to the centre of the rounded distal condyle. This taxonomic status invites future efforts to discover additional specimens at the study locality because - whether it is a microraptorine or a close relative - this animal is expected to make important contributions to our understanding of dromaeosaurid evolution and biology. IVPP V22530 also comprises of an isolated manual ungual, a proximal portion of a right dorsal rib and an indeterminate bone mass that includes a collection of ribs. However, these specimens cannot be confidently referred to Dromaeosauridae, although they may very well belong to the same individual from whom the left leg belongs.

Introduction

The Bayan Gobi Formation of Elesitai (Fig. 1) preserves an Early Cretaceous terrestrial environment that includes three described dinosaurs: the psittacosaurid ornithischian *Psittacosaurus gobiensis* (Russell & Zhao, 1996; Sereno, 2010), the hadrosauroid ornithischian *Penelopognathus weishampeli* (Godefroit *et al.*, 2005) and the therozinosauroid theropod *Alxasaurus elesitaiensis* (Russell & Dong, 1994). Here we broaden the dinosaurian diversity of this Formation by reporting the first dromaeosaurid taxon, and extend the distribution of these animals northwest of existing Chinese Early Cretaceous localities.

Materials and Methods

IVPP V22530, an incomplete partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg (Fig. 2: distal portion of the femur, tibia and fibula, MTs I-V, pedal phalanges II-1, II-2, II-3, III-1, IV-1 and IV-2 as well as two pedal phalanges of unknown position, an isolated pennaraptoran manual ungual (Fig. 3), a proximal portion of a right theropod dorsal rib (Fig. 4) and an indeterminate bone mass including a collection of ribs (Fig. 5). It is uncertain how the leg is related to the other skeletal elements, but it is possible that they might all belong to the same individual.

IVPP V22530 was collected, studied and described using standard palaeontological methods, in accordance with a fossil excavation permit (13-07-ELT) obtained from the Department of Land and Resources, Nei Mongol, China.

Locality and Horizon

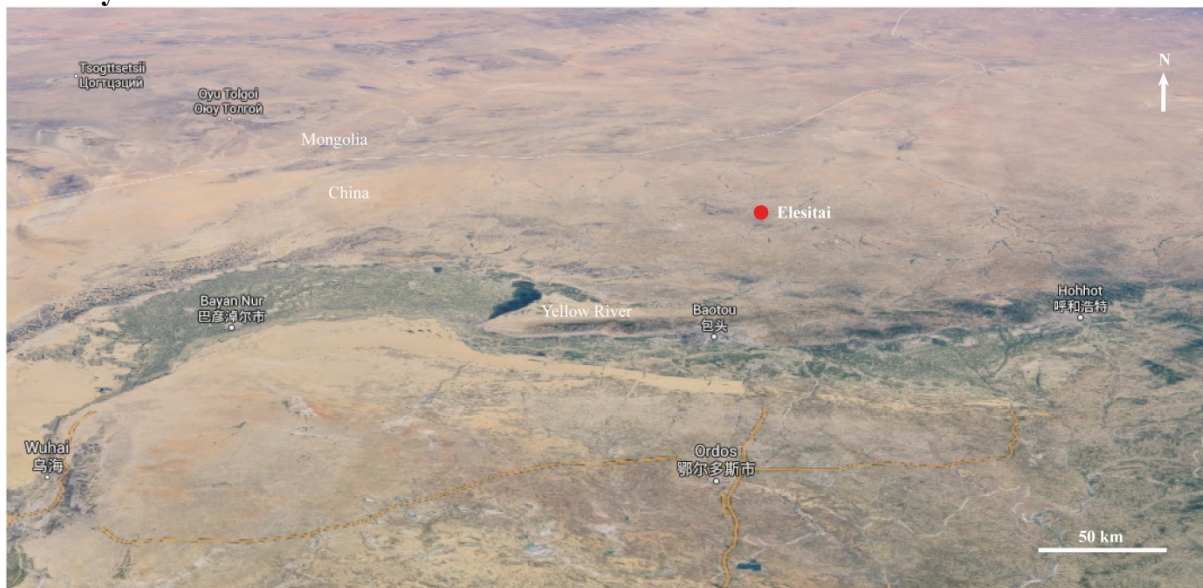


Figure 1: Location of Elesitai, Nei Mongol, China where IVPP V22530 was discovered. Scale = 50km in the foreground only (tilted map view). Modified Google Earth image.

IVPP V22530 was discovered in Elesitai, Nei Mongol, China ($\sim 41.2^{\circ}$ N, 106.1° E; ~ 100 km west of the Late Cretaceous Bayan Mandahu locality ($\sim 41.8^{\circ}$ N, 106.7° E) by a field team from the Institute of Vertebrate Paleontology and Paleoanthropology (IVPP), Beijing. The locality is part of the Early Cretaceous (Aptian [Jerzykiewicz & Russell, 1991; Russell & Dong, 1994] to Albian [Kielan-Jaworowska *et al.*, 2005]) Bayan Gobi Formation and comprises of claystones, mudstones and siltstones deposited in a terrestrial environment. IVPP V22530 itself is preserved in a dark grey ostracod mudstone, possibly deposited in a lake or pond.

Description and Comparisons

Left hindlimb

A



B

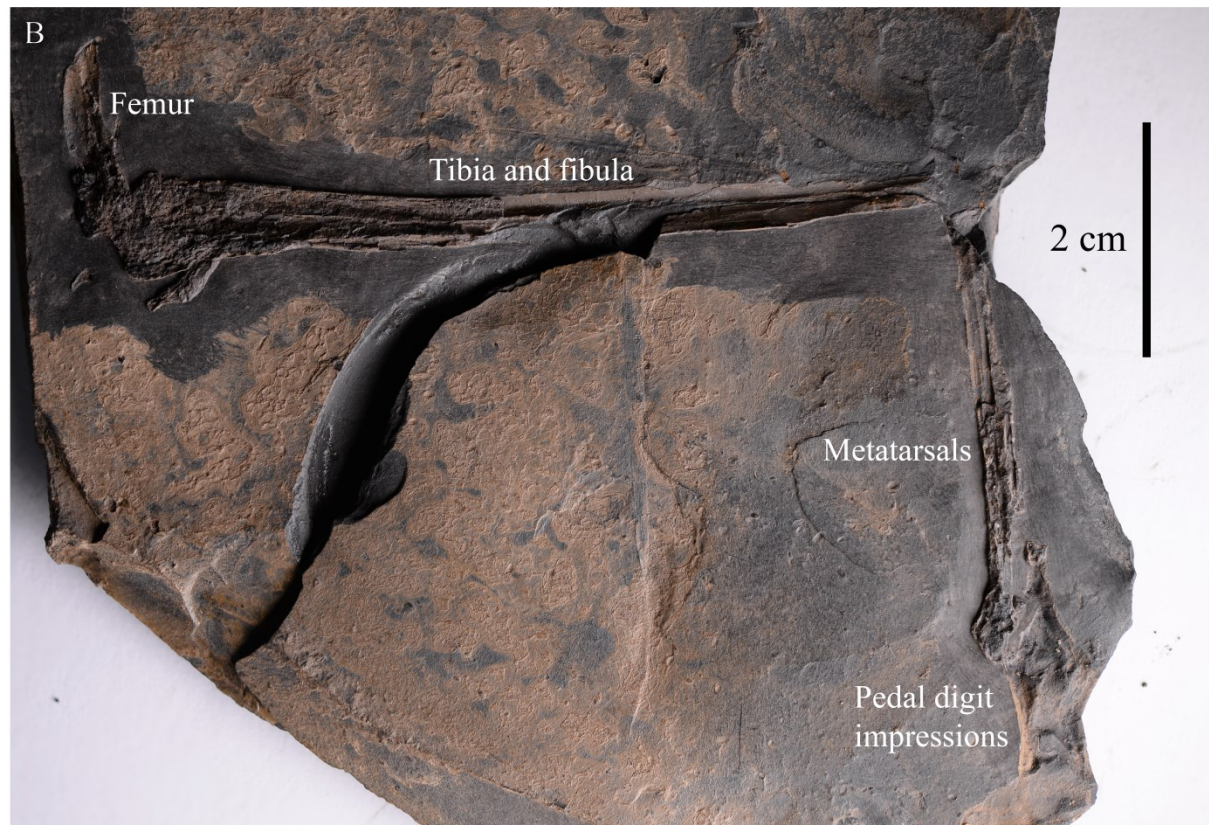


Figure 2: IVPP V22530 includes an incomplete, partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg: A, main slab; B, counterslab. Scale = 2 cm.

The main portion of IVPP V22530 comprises of an incomplete partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg preserved between a main slab and counterslab (Fig. 2).

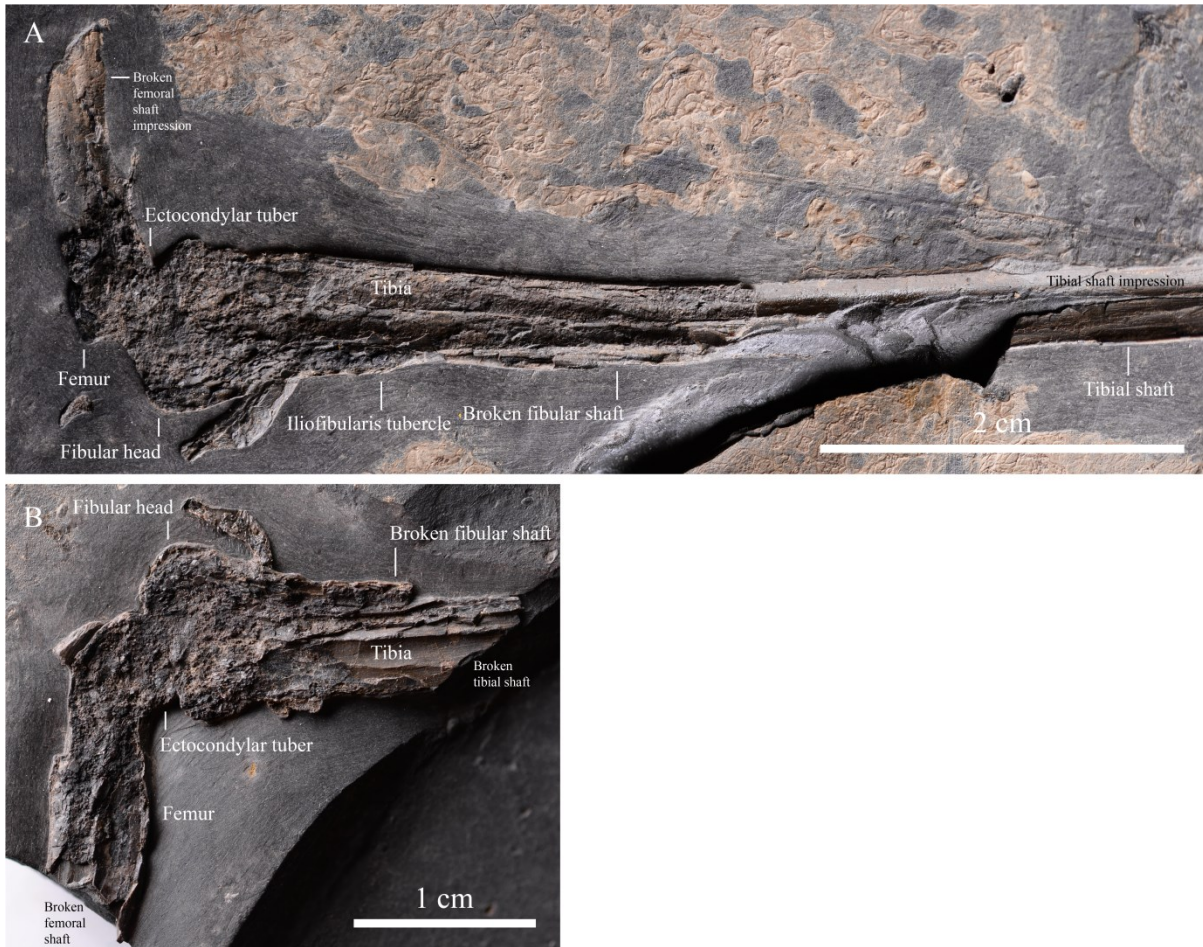


Figure 3: A, The partial distal portion of the femur and the proximal half of the tibia and fibular from the counterslab of the left leg. Scale = 2 cm. B, A close-up of the partial distal portion of the femur and the proximal end of the tibia and fibula from the main slab of the left leg. Scale = 1cm.

The distal portion of the femur in IVPP V22530 appears to be curved (Fig. 3) suggesting that the entire bone was presumably bowed, as in most theropods. An ectocondylar tuber is present on the posterior edge of the lateral condyle (Fig. 3B; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 411 state 0), a feature common to theropod dinosaurs. The tibiotarsus is slender (length/width ratio ~ 18 ; Fig. 2B), comparable to most dromaeosaurids, but differs from the robust tibiotarsus of *Velociraptor* and *Linheraptor* which have ratios of ~ 10 (Norell & Makovicky, 1999: Fig. 10C) and ~ 11 (Xu *et al.*, 2010: Fig. 1) respectively. The tibial shaft is preserved in anteromedial view and is medially concave (Figs. 2B, 3A), as in most theropods including *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/986, Norell & Makovicky, 1999: Fig. 11A,C), *Microraptor* (CAGS 20-8-001, Hwang *et al.*, 2002: Fig. 28A) and the oviraptorosaur *Gigantoraptor* (LH V0011, Xu *et al.*, 2007: Fig. 1S). The proximal end of the fibular is expanded and proximal to its mid-shaft there is an iliofibularis tubercle (Fig. 3A; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 820 state 0) that is anterolaterally projecting, as in other theropods (Rauhut, 2003: Character 211 state 1; Fig. 48). The latter projects in a similar direction to *Mahakala* (MPC 100/1033, Turner *et al.*, 2011: Fig. 32A, C), unlike in *Rahonavis* and ornithurans where this tubercle faces posteriorly (Forster *et al.*, 1998: 4C).



Figure 4: Left metatarsus and foot of IVPP V22530. A, counterslab; B, main slab. Scale = 1 cm.

The metatarsus is slender (Fig. 4) and like other dromaeosaurids it is symmetric (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 205 state 0). In contrast, troodontids have an asymmetrical metatarsus as metatarsal (MT) II is more slender than MT IV (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 205 state 1). The metatarsus is ~60% of the length of the tibiotarsus, but a more accurate ratio is unavailable as the proximal portion of the metatarsus and the distal portion of the tibiotarsus are missing from the specimen (Fig. 2). MT I is a reduced and broadly triangular bone that is attached to the medial side of the distal end of MT II (Fig. 4B), as in most theropods (Rauhut, 2003: Character 222, state 2). However, in *Microraptor* MT I is attached medioventrally to the distal end of MT II (Hwang *et al.*, 2002: Fig. 30A). MT II, III and IV are closely appressed distally (Fig. 4B) as in microraptorines and *Buitreraptor* (MPCA 245, Makovicky, 2005: Fig. 3I), whereas in *Mahakala* (MPC 100/1033, Turner *et al.*, 2011: Fig. 33A, C), *Rahonavis* (UA 8656, Turner *et al.*, 2012: Fig. 56A), *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/985, Norell & Makovicky, 1997: Fig. 7) and *Deinonychus* (YPM 5205, Ostrom, 1969: Fig. 73) the distal end of the metatarsus is not appressed. This intraclade variation is also seen in ornithomimids (appressed in *Sinornithomimus* [Kobayashi & Lü, 2003: Fig. 23A]; unappressed in *Qiupalong* [HGM 41HIII-0106, Xu *et al.*, 2011: Fig. 2D]), but in troodontids the distal ends of the metatarsals are always appressed. The seemingly ginglymus distal end of MT II is insufficiently preserved to confirm the related dromaeosaurid synapomorphy: a ginglymus distal end that extends onto the extensor surface and gives the distal end a strongly concave profile in anterior view (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 198 state 1). The distal ends of MT II and IV extend as far as each other (Fig. 4B, Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 433 state 0) as in several dromaeosaurids, including *Buitreraptor* (MPCA 245, Makovicky, 2005: Fig. 3I), *Zhenyuanlong* (JPM 0008, Lü & Brusatte, 2015: Fig. 3B) and *Sinornithosaurus* (IVPP V12811, Xu *et al.*, 1999: Fig. 2). However, in some dromaeosaurids MT II and IV have different lengths as in *Microraptor* (Hwang *et al.*, 2002: Fig. 30A), *Graciliraptor* (IVPP

V13474, Xu & Wang, 2004: Fig. 3E), *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/985, Norell & Makovicky, 1997: Fig. 7) and *Adasaurus* (MPC 100/20, Turner *et al.*, 2012: Fig. 13A). The mid-shaft of MT II is as wide as that of MT IV (Fig. 4; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 429 state 0), which distinguishes IVPP V22530 from troodontids, where MT II is narrower than MT IV. MT III is only slightly longer than MT II (Fig. 4B) like that of *Sinornithosaurus* (IVPP V12811, Xu *et al.*, 1999: 4F) and *Buitreraptor* (MPCA 245, Makovicky, 2005: Fig. 3I), whereas many other dromaeosaurids show a large difference in length including *Graciliraptor* (IVPP V13474, Xu & Wang, 2004: Fig. 3E), *Microraptor* (Hwang *et al.*, 2002: Fig. 30A) and *Rahonavis* (UA 8656: Forster *et al.*, 1998: Fig. 4E). A distinct flange is developed along the (latero)ventral edge of MT IV (Fig. 4B; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 226 state 1) which is restricted to troodontids and some dromaeosaurids such as *Neuquenraptor* (MCF PVPH 77, Novas & Pol, 2005: Fig. 1F), *Buitreraptor* (MPCA 245, Makovicky, 2005), *Bambiraptor* (AMNH 30554, Burnham *et al.*, 2000), *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/986, Norell & Makovicky, 1999: Fig. 16B) and Microraptorinae. In IVPP V22530 (Fig. 4B), this flange is less developed than in *Neuquenraptor* (MCF PVPH 77, Novas & Pol, 2005: Fig. 1F), *Microraptor* (BMNHC PH881, Pei *et al.*, 2014: Fig. 15) and *Sinornithosaurus* (IVPP V12811, Xu *et al.*, 1999: 4F). MT V is slender and elongate - approximately half the length of MT IV (Fig. 4B) - as in Microraptorinae, *Deinonychus* (YPM 5205, Ostrom, 1969: Fig. 73) and many other dromaeosaurids. The only dromaeosaurid we know of with a comparatively short MT V is *Balaur* (EME PV 313, Brusatte *et al.*, 2013: Figs. 36, 37) which is around a third of the length of MT IV (but the distal tip of the right MT V is broken [EME PV 313, Brusatte *et al.*, 2013: Fig. 37C]), although a recent study argued that it is actually an avialan (Cau *et al.*, 2015). Thus, a long MT V is potentially a dromaeosaurid synapomorphy. The preserved distal portion of MT V is broken along the lateral plane making it difficult to determine its cross-sectional shape (Fig. 4B). However, its lateral edges taper distally (Fig. 4B), like in other theropods (Rauhut, 2003) including *Microraptor* (LVH 0026, Gong *et al.*, 2012: Fig. 7), *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/985, Norell & Makovicky, 1997: Fig. 7) and *Deinonychus* (YPM 5205, Ostrom, 1969: Fig. 73).

Pedal phalanx II-2 has a typical deinonychosaurian profile with a distinct constriction between the enlarged proximal end and the distal condyle (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 201 state 1). *Saurornitholestes* and Microraptorinae are atypical in this regard as the constriction is less developed (Longrich & Currie, 2009: 2B,D). The oval-shaped, dorsally-offset medial ligament pit of phalanx II-2 is deep and its ventral margin is close to the centre of the rounded distal condyle, as in most microraptorines, *Saurornitholestes* (Longrich & Currie, 2009: Fig. 2B2) and *Bambiraptor* (AMNH 30554, Burnham *et al.*, 2000). In *Rahonavis* (UA 8656: Forster *et al.*, 1998: Fig. 4D), *Neuquenraptor* (MCF PVPH 77, Novas & Pol, 2005: Fig. 1H), *Deinonychus* (YPM 5205, Ostrom, 1969: Fig. 74), *Dromaeosaurus* (AMNH FARB 5356, Turner *et al.*, 2012: Fig. 40A), *Adasaurus* (MPC 100/21, Barsbold, 1983) and *Velociraptor* (MPC 100/985, Norell & Makovicky, 1997: Fig. 6B) the pit is similar, but its ventral margin is more dorsally-positioned. The microraptorine *Hesperonychus* (TMP 1983.67.7, Longrich & Currie, 2009: Fig. 2B2) has a similar condition to the latter taxa, but its pit is more circular-shaped. A proximodorsal lip is developed on phalanx II-3 (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 731 state 0), as in most theropods. This phalanx is enlarged II-3 as with all deinonychosaurians (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 201 state 1). Phalanx III-1 is straight and is longer than phalanges II-1 and IV-1, as in most theropods.

Manual ungual

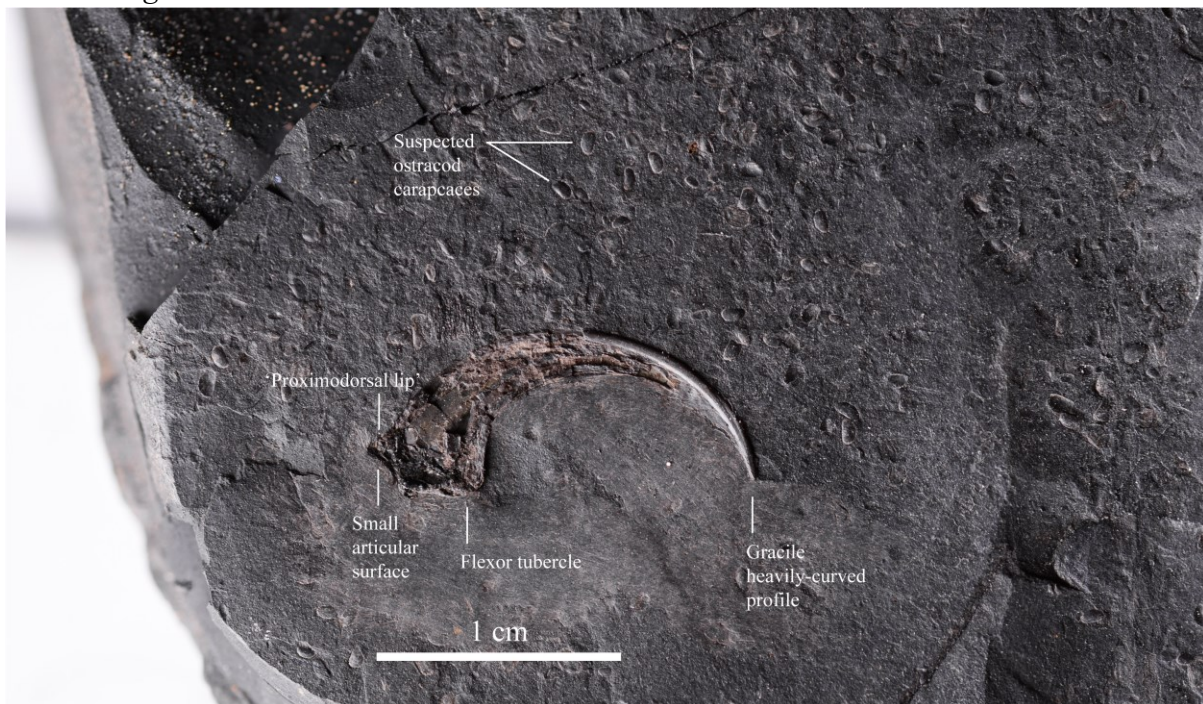


Fig. 3: An isolated pennaraptoran manual ungual is associated with the incomplete partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg. Scale = 1 cm.

IVPP V22530 also includes an isolated theropod ungual which was found in association with the incomplete partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg. However, it is not possible to say if these fossils belong to the same individual or even to the same theropod clade, as ungual morphology is often undiagnostic. The small articular surface of the ungual suggests that it is a manual rather than pedal ungual, but the well-developed flexor tubercle and a gracile, heavily-curved profile are found in many theropods. A transverse ridge is present immediately dorsal to the articular surface ('proximodorsal lip'; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 150 state 1]), as in most pennaraptorans (Foth *et al.*, 2014), so the ungual is referred to this clade here. The ventrodorsal portion of the ungual comprises of a vertical keel that is probably a fossilised keratinous sheath.

Thoracic rib

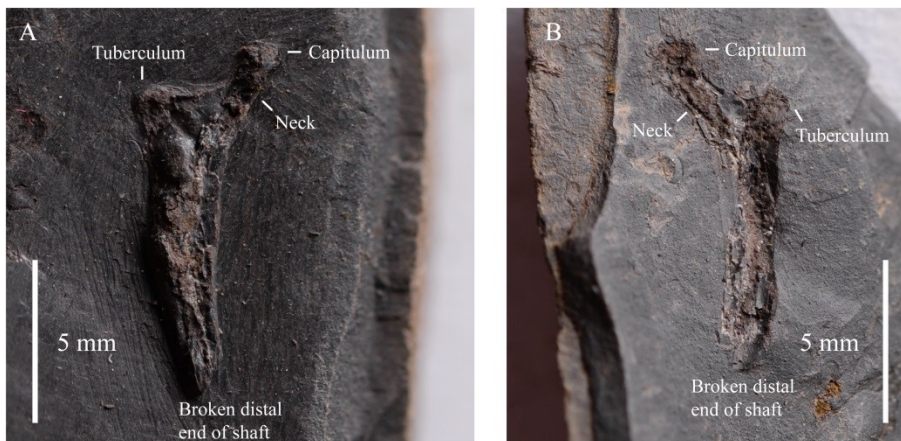


Fig. 4: IVPP V22530 includes an isolated proximal portion of a right dorsal rib. Scale = 5 mm.

A triangular proximal end of a single right rib and the proximal portion of its shaft are preserved (Fig. 4). It is not clear if it belongs to the same dromaeosaurid whose left leg is preserved. The capitulum and tuberculum are subequal in size, but the former is more dorsally-positioned than the latter and is supported by a distinct neck that separates it from the rest of the rib's proximal proportion (Fig. 4). The relative length of the rib shaft is unknown because its distal portion is missing, but the degree of tapering present in the shaft suggests that it is probably relatively short (Fig. 4A). The tuberculum, the dorsal and lateral margins of the rib roughly form a right-angle, whilst the capitulum makes a $\sim 45^\circ$ angle with the lateral margin (Fig. 4A). This combination of features resembles the anterior dorsal ribs of *Deinonychus* (YPM 5245, Ostrom, 1969: Fig. 51A) and the thoracic ribs of *Microraptor* (CAGS 20-7-004, Hwang *et al.*, 2002: 15C). Dromaeosaurid dorsal ribs possess little taxonomically-informative characteristics and unfortunately it is not possible to confirm if there is a deep groove along the anterior edge of the rib shaft, as observed in *Microraptor* (IVPP V12330, Xu, 2002; CAGS 20-8-001, Hwang *et al.*, 2002: Fig. 13; BMNHC PH881, Pei *et al.*, 2014: Fig. 6), because the surface of the proximal portion of the shaft is damaged and because - as mentioned - the distal half is missing. Of note, is a rectangular-shaped process on the anterior surface of the rib that is located ventromedial to the tuberculum (Fig. 4A). The pectoral ribs of *Mahakala* (IGM 100/1033, Turner *et al.*, 2011: Fig. 15) and *Microraptor* (CAGS 20-7-004, Hwang *et al.*, 2002: 15B) differ from the dorsal rib of IVPP V22530 in having a dorsoventrally lower and mediolaterally wider tuberculum and a smaller capitulum on the tip of longer and thinner neck. In *Velociraptor* the pectoral ribs (MPC-D100/54, Hone *et al.*, 2012: Fig. 1) differ from the rib of IVPP V22530 in having a long and thin neck that ends in a smaller capitulum. There is no rectangular-shaped process amongst the pectoral ribs of *Mahakala*, but this is uncertain for the other taxa mentioned. This suggests that IVPP V22530 is probably a theropod thoracic rib, although it is unclear where exactly this rib would be positioned along the vertebral series.

Indeterminate bone mass

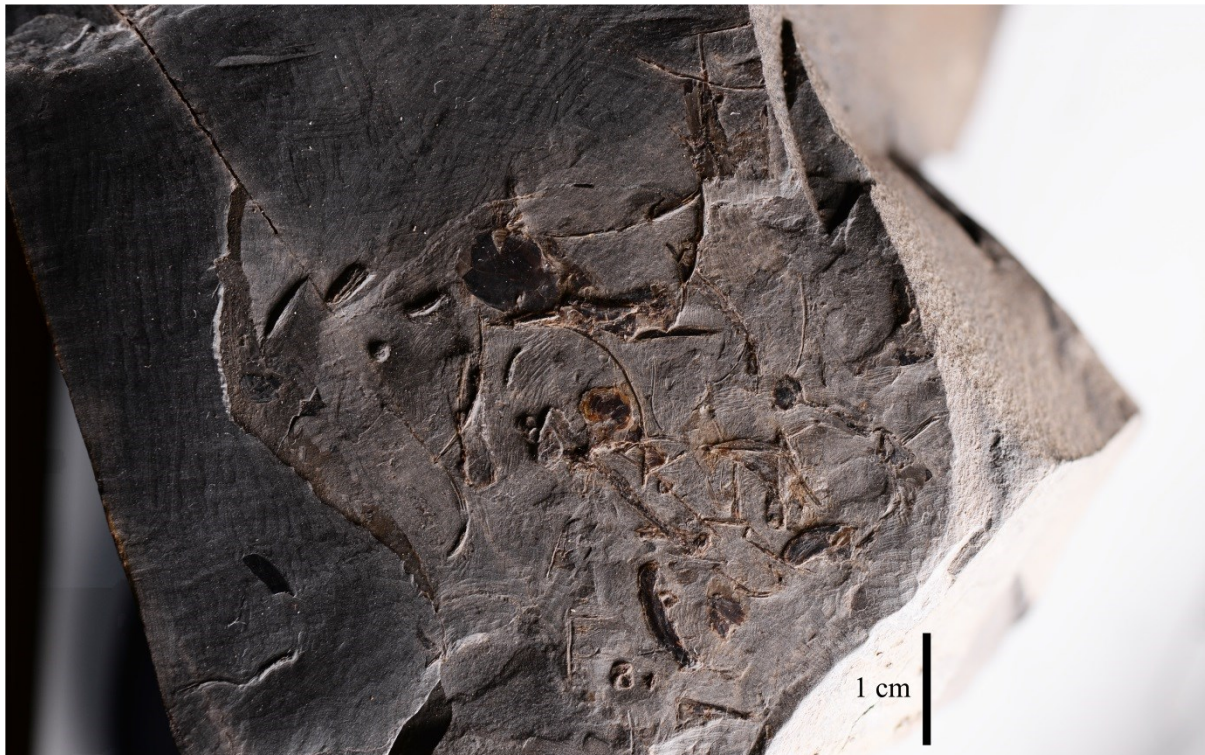


Fig. 5: An indeterminate bone mass that includes some rib-like elements was found in the vicinity of the leg, ungual and rib elements that made up IVPP V22530. Scale = 1cm.

The elements that make up IVPP V22530 also include an indeterminate mass of bones that include some tiny ribs. This bony mass was found in close proximity to the other elements, but does not exhibit any recognisable dromaeosaurid bones. These bones might be non-dinosaurian so have been given to relevant experts for further identification.

Discussion

Taxonomic status

Pedal phalanx II-2 has a typical deinonychosaurian profile with a distinct constriction between the enlarged proximal end and the distal condyle (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 201 state 1). Pedal phalanx II-3 is enlarged as in deinonychosaurians (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 201 state 1). The symmetry of the metatarsus of IVPP V22530 (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 205 state 0) indicates that it is a dromaeosaurid (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 205 state 0) rather than a troodontid, as the latter displays an asymmetrical metatarsus (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 205 state 1). The presence of a slender and long MT V suggests that IVPP V22530 is probably a dromaeosaurid. IVPP V22530 is also distinguished from troodontids by a mid-shaft of MT II that is as wide as that of MT IV (Fig. 4; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 429 state 0) as troodontids have a MT II that is narrower than MT IV. The distal end of MT II appears to be ginglymus, but it is insufficiently preserved to confirm the related dromaeosaurid synapomorphy (Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 198 state 1). IVPP V22530 is therefore a dromaeosaurid theropod.

MT II, III and IV are closely appressed distally (Fig. 4B) as in microraptorines and *Buitreraptor* (MPCA 245, Makovicky, 2005: Fig. 3I), whereas in other dromaeosaurids (Ostrom, 1969; Norell & Makovicky, 1997; Turner *et al.*, 2011; Turner *et al.*, 2012) the distal end of the metatarsus is not appressed. As with most microraptorines, *Saurornitholestes* and *Bambiraptor* the oval-shaped, dorsally-offset medial ligament pit of phalanx II-2 is deep in IVPP V22520 and its ventral margin is close to the centre of the rounded distal condyle. However, IVPP V22530 differs from Microraptorinae and *Saurornitholestes* in having a more developed constriction between the enlarged proximal end and the distal condyle of pedal phalanx II-2, as in other dromaeosaurids (Longrich & Currie, 2009: 2B,D; Brusatte *et al.*, 2014: Character 201 state 1). Thus, the metatarsus of IVPP V22530 suggests that the individual has affinities with microraptorine and *Buitreraptor* whilst the position of the medial ligament pit of phalanx II-2 supports the former, but also suggests similarities with *Saurornitholestes* and *Bambiraptor*. However, the relative constriction between the enlarged proximal end and the distal condyle of this phalanx contradicts the specimen's affinities with microraptorines and *Saurornitholestes*. It is unclear at present what the relative weighting of these three anatomical traits should be in assessing the specimen's taxonomic status, but from a functional perspective the more direct weight-bearing role of the metatarsus should produce more conservative individual variations in its bones in comparison to the pedal phalanges. From this perspective the metatarsus might be a more reliable source of taxonomically-informative information, but this hypothesis needs to be confirmed through further study.

Thus, with the evidence available, IVPP V22530 is tentatively referred to Microraptorinae or its close relatives (Fig. 6)



Figure 6. A palaeoreconstruction of IVPP V22530 next to its inferred depositional setting, a muddy lake environment. © Julius T. Csotonyi.

Body size estimation

Femoral circumference has been shown to be a more faithful proxy of theropod body mass and by measuring this parameter in *Mahakala* it was estimated that this animal weighed less than a kilogram (0.79 [0.59–0.98]) (Campione *et al.*, 2014). IVPP V22530 is not sufficiently well-preserved to measure femoral circumference, but its shorter tibiotarsus length (~75mm) compared to *Mahakala* (left tibial length = 110.0mm; Turner *et al.*, 2011: Table 1) suggests that IVPP V22530 weighed less than *Mahakala* (< 1 kg) as tibiotarsus length is also a parameter correlated with body mass, albeit in a weaker way (Campione *et al.*, 2014: Table 2).

Ontogenetic stage

The surface texture and fusion of bones are usually used to constrain an individual's ontogenetic stage if histological data is unavailable. Fusion between the tarsals themselves and with the tibia or the metatarsus can indicate an adult/subadult ontogenetic stage for an individual, as in *Balaur* (Brusatte *et al.*, 2013). However, if these bones are unfused this does not necessarily mean that the individual is a juvenile (e.g. *Mahakala* [Turner *et al.*, 2007; Turner *et al.*, 2011] and *Bambiraptor* [Burnham *et al.*, 2000]). The ankle region of IVPP V22530 is not preserved on either slab and the surfaces of the limb bones are either damaged or unexposed. Thus, the ontogenetic stage of this specimen is uncertain as histological analysis was not possible to conduct owing to the poor preservation of the tibia and fibula.

Palaeoenvironmental inferences

The Bayan Gobi Formation preserves a diverse terrestrial vertebrate fauna that includes mammals, champsosaurs, trionychids and other turtles (Russell & Dong, 1994), as well as the ornithischian dinosaurs *Psittacosaurus gobiensis* (Russell & Zhao, 1996; Sereno, 2010) and *Penelopognathus weishampeli* (Godefroit *et al.*, 2005) and the theropod dinosaur *Alxasaurus elesitaiensis* (Russell & Dong, 1994). It also preserves plant fossils from the conifers *Classopollis* and *Podocarpites* (Russell & Dong, 1994), potentially indicating a cooler palaeoclimate. Indeterminate angiosperms have also been recovered (Russell & Dong, 1994). Indeterminate bivalve and fish fossils (Russell & Dong, 1994) as well as the presence of numerous suspected ostracod crustacean carapaces (i.e. they look like ostracod carapaces based on their outline, but there is no further morphological information such as hingement and muscle scars preserved or observed) found in IVPP V22530 - especially around the manual ungual in Figure 3 - indicate the presence of lakes, ponds or rivers in the original ecosystem because there were no nearby oceans at this time (Scotese, 2001). The mudstone matrix of IVPP V22530 could also have been deposited in those depositional settings, but the abundance of carbonaceous plant fossil fragments in the rock unit as well as its dark colour - that is presumably related to its high-organic content - suggests that a relatively high trophic index lake might be a better candidate instead. It is important to note that detailed sedimentological correlations across Bayan Gobi Formation fossil sites are still wanting and many of the specimens mentioned have yet to be described in detail, thus, the picture of the palaeoecosystem painted above remains a tentative one.

Conclusions

IVPP V22530 comprises of an incompletely preserved partially-articulated left dromaeosaurid leg, an isolated pennaraptorans manual ungual, a proximal portion of a right theropod dorsal rib and an indeterminate bone mass that includes a collection of ribs. Two anatomical traits suggest that the left leg belongs to a microraptorine or a close relative: metatarsals II, III and IV are closely appressed distally and the ventral margin of the medial ligament pit of phalanx II-2 is close to the centre of the rounded distal condyle. This referral means that IVPP V22530 is the first described dromaeosaurid - and small-sized theropod (<1kg) - from the Bayan Gobi Formation, helping to expand our understanding of this understudied Early Cretaceous ecosystem. Aptian to Albian ages have been specifically suggested for the Formation, but constraining them further would be invaluable as a well-supported Albian age could make IVPP V22530 the first-known Albian microraptorine-like dromaeosaurid. As a microraptorine IVPP V22530 would extend the geographical range of this clade because the study site is ~500km northwest of Liaoning Province, which is the only area that Early Cretaceous microraptorines are known from. As a close microraptorine relative IVPP V22530 would be the first non-North American example. Thus, further discoveries at the study site will help fill important gaps in our knowledge of dromaeosaurid evolution and biology between the Aptian/Albian and Campanian stages of the Cretaceous.

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