

JVP

Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology

Program and Abstracts



Volume 29, Supplement to Number 3
September 2009



69th Annual Meeting Society of Vertebrate Paleontology

**and the 57th Symposium of Vertebrate Palaeontology and
Comparative Anatomy (SVPCA)**

University of Bristol
Bristol, United Kingdom
September 23-26, 2009

Society of Vertebrate Paleontology
ISSN 0272-4634

THE FIRST “LAMBEOSAURIN” (DINOSAURIA, HADROSAURIDAE, LAMBEOSAURINAE) FROM THE UPPER CRETACEOUS OJO ALAMO FORMATION (NAASHOIBITO MEMBER), SAN JUAN BASIN, NEW MEXICO: FURTHER IMPLICATIONS FOR THE AGE OF THE ALAMO WASH LOCAL FAUNA

SULLIVAN, Robert, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA, USA; JASINSKI, Steven, State Museum of Pennsylvania, Harrisburg, PA, USA; LUCAS, Spencer, New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, Albuquerque, NM, USA; SPIELMANN, Justin, New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, Albuquerque, NM, USA

A nearly complete robust left humerus (SMP VP-2263) and right jugal (SMP VP-1534) belonging to a “lambeosaurin” lambeosaurine (= *Lambeosaurus* + (*Corythosaurus* + *Hypacrosaurus*)) dinosaur have been recovered from the Naashoibito Member (Ojo Alamo Formation), San Juan Basin, New Mexico. Measurements of the humerus are: length-550 mm; deltopectoral crest length-260 mm; deltopectoral width-135 mm. The robust morphology and measurements of the humerus confirm it pertains to a member of the “lambeosaurin” clade. The jugal has a maximum anteroposterior length of 25.5 cm and a shape that is inconsistent with the jugals of all species of *Parasaurolophus*. These specimens, which are very similar to the humerus and jugal of *Corythosaurus* and *Hypacrosaurus*, constitute the first record of lambeosaurines from the Naashoibito Member, despite previous erroneous reports of the occurrence of *Parasaurolophus tubicen* from this horizon. Recent field studies have demonstrated that *P. tubicen* is restricted to the underlying De-na-zin Member (Kirtland Formation). Lambeosaurines have been recently reported from Nemegtian (early Maastrichtian) units of Russia (*Amurosaurus riabinini* [Udurchukan Formation]) and northeastern China (*Charonosaurus jiyinensis* [Yuliangze Formation]) and they remain unknown from late Maastrichtian age units of North America. Although a putative lambeosaurine has been reported from the Hell Creek Formation, lambeosaurines are not known from either the Lance or upper part of the Hell Creek formations (late Maastrichtian/Lancian) of the Western Interior. Moreover, lambeosaurine dinosaurs are not considered a faunal component of the Lancian LVA, which is 65.8 - 67.61 Ma (late Maastrichtian). The youngest known North American “lambeosaurin,” *Hypacrosaurus altispinus*, is from the Horseshoe Canyon Formation of Alberta, and it comes from the upper part of the formation (unit 4), which is dated at 69-68 Ma. Unit 4 of the Horseshoe Canyon Formation correlates with the Naashoibito Member--both are 69 Ma. Recovery of a lambeosaurine in the Naashoibito interval lends further support to a pre-Lancian age for this stratum and for the Alamo Wash local fauna.

