



# ON A SEQUENCE OF SACROCAUDAL THEROPOD DINOSAUR VERTEBRAE FROM THE LOWER CRETACEOUS SANTANA FORMATION, NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL<sup>1</sup>

(With 14 figures)

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**ABSTRACT:** Besides being rare, most theropod remains from fossil deposits of Brazil are incomplete. Up to date the Romualdo Member (Aptian/Albian) of the Santana Formation yielded six theropod specimens. To those we add the description of a sequence of three posterior sacral and six anterior caudal vertebrae with three chevrons (MN 4743-V). Differences between MN 4743-V and members of the major theropod clades such as Ceratosauria, Allosauroidae and Coelurosauria do not allow its assignment to one of those groups. Instead, MN 4743-V is referred to the Spinosauroidae (Spinosauridae plus Torvosauridae), based on the presence of three robust laminae below the transverse process of the anterior caudals, which delimit three fossae. The lack of paired processes on the chevrons suggest that within Spinosauroidae MN 4743-V is a member of the Spinosauridae. This is congruent with previous findings of spinosaurids in the Romualdo Member. MN 4743-V differs from the remaining specimens that present sacrocaudal elements indicating the co-existence of at least five theropod species in this deposit.

**Key words:** Spinosauroidae, Dinosauria, Santana Formation, Lower Cretaceous, Brazil.

**RESUMO:** Sobre uma seqüência de vértebras sacrocaudais de um dinossauro terópode da Formação Santana, Cretáceo Inferior, Nordeste do Brasil.

Restos de terópodes de depósitos fossilíferos brasileiros são raros, sendo a maioria dos espécimens incompletos. O Membro Romualdo (Aptiano/Albiano) da Formação Santana forneceu até então seis exemplares. Somando-se a estes é descrito uma seqüência de seis vértebras sacrais posteriores, seis anteriores com três chevrons (MN 4743-V). Diferenças marcantes entre MN 4743-V e alguns táxons dos principais grupos de Theropoda, como Ceratosauria, Allosauroidae e Coelurosauria não permitem que este material seja associado a algum destes clados. Por outro lado, MN 4743-V apresenta uma semelhança marcante com os Spinosauroidae (Spinosauridae+Torvosauridae), que é a presença de duas lâminas robustas sob o processo transverso, delimitando três fossas. A ausência de processos pareados na parte proximal do chevron sugere que, dentro de Spinosauroidae, MN 4743-V seja um membro de Spinosauridae, o que é congruente com achados prévios de espinossaurídeos no Membro Romualdo. MN 4743-V difere dos demais exemplares com elementos sacro-caudais encontrados no Membro Romualdo, indicando a presença de pelo menos cinco espécies de terópodes neste depósito.

**Palavras-chave:** Spinosauroidae, Dinosauria, Formação Santana, Cretáceo Inferior, Brasil.

## INTRODUCTION

Theropod remains from fossil deposits of Brazil are rare and most specimens are fragmentary. Besides *Staurikosaurus pricei* Colbert, 1970 from the Late Triassic strata of the Santa Maria Formation (COLBERT, 1970) and *Pycnonemosaurus nevesi* Kellner & Campos, 2002 from the Late Cretaceous Bauru Group (KELLNER & CAMPOS, 2002), only three other non-avian theropod taxa were described, all from the Early Cretaceous

(Aptian-Albian) Romualdo Member of the Santana Formation (see KELLNER, 1998; KELLNER & CAMPOS, 2000, for a review): *Irritator challengeri* Martill, Cruikshank, Frey, Small & Clarke, 1996, *Angaturama limai* Kellner & Campos, 1996, and *Santanaraptor placidus* Kellner, 1999.

*Irritator challengeri*, known from the posterior end of a skull, was first regarded as a maniraptoran dinosaur (MARTILL *et al.*, 1996) and latter referred to the Spinosauridae (KELLNER, 1996), what was

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followed by other authors (CHARIG & MILNER, 1997; SERENO *et al.*, 1998; SUES *et al.*, 2002; TAQUET & RUSSEL, 1998). *Angaturama limai*, also a spinosaurid, is based on the anterior end of a skull (KELLNER & CAMPOS, 1996), and the much smaller tyrannoraptoran *Santanaraptor placidus* is based on an incomplete pelvis, caudal vertebrae, and hind limbs (KELLNER, 1999). Other theropod remains from the Romualdo Member include an undetermined sacrum with fragments of the right ilium (FREY & MARTILL, 1995), a partial skeleton of a small coelurosaurian theropod (MARTILL *et al.*, 2000), and a large pelvis with segments of the vertebral column and limbs, figured (CAMPOS & KELLNER, 1991; KELLNER, 2001) but not described yet. To this we add the description of a series of sacral and caudal vertebrae, housed at the Museu Nacional/ UFRJ (MN 4743-V), which is the seventh theropod specimen from the Araripe basin known so far. This material was briefly mentioned in the literature (CAMPOS & KELLNER, 1991; BITTENCOURT & KELLNER, 2002; KELLNER & CAMPOS, 1999), and is fully described here.

#### GEOLOGICAL SETTING

The Santana Formation is the most fossiliferous lithostratigraphic unit of the Araripe Basin (see MAISEY, 1991, for a review). It was divided by BEURLEN (1971) in three members, respectively from base to top: Ipubi, Crato, and Romualdo.

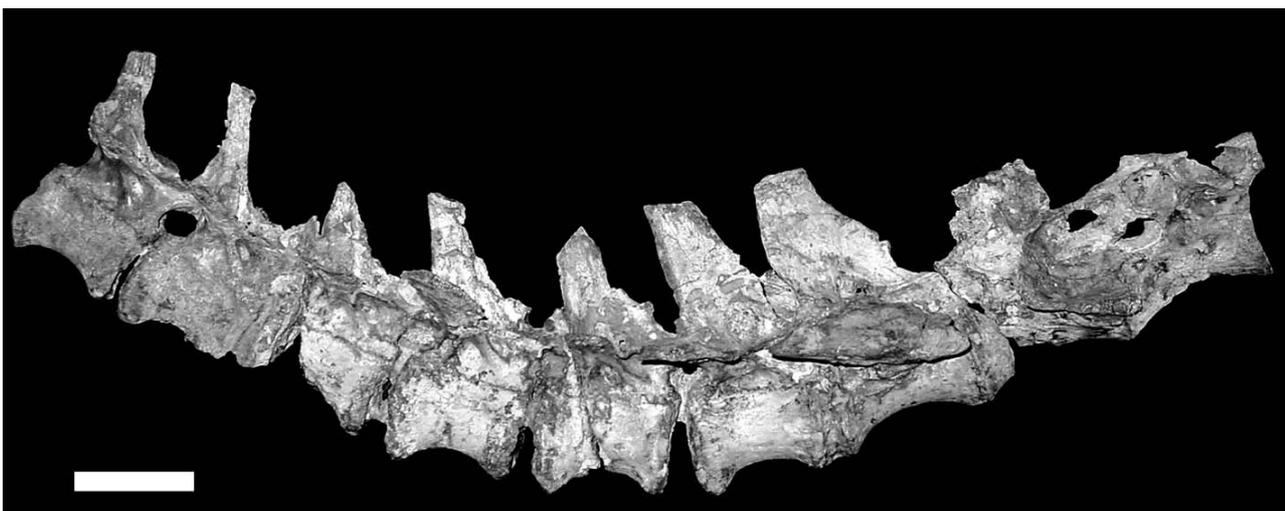
The Romualdo Member, where the specimen MN4743-V was found, is composed of shales and

marls, with locally coarser sediments such as siltstones and fine-grained sandstones (CAVALCANTI & VIANA, 1990). The famous Santana-nodules, widely known for the exquisitely preserved fossils, are found within the shales and marls. The fossil vertebrate record is extensive, comprising a large diversity of fishes and pterosaurs. Turtles, crocodylomorphs, and more rarely dinosaurs are found too (*e.g.*, KELLNER & CAMPOS, 1999). Based on palynomorphs an Aptian-Albian age is suggested for this fossil *lagerstätte* (PONS, BERTHOUS & CAMPOS, 1990).

The outcrops of the Santana Formation are situated in the states of Ceará, Pernambuco, and Piauí. The specimen MN 4743-V was possible collected in the surroundings of Santana do Cariri City, southern Ceará State, where most of the nodules from the Santana Formation are collected (KELLNER & CAMPOS, 2000; KELLNER & TOMIDA, 2000).

#### DESCRIPTION

The specimen MN 4743-V comprises nine articulated vertebrae: three posterior sacrals and six anterior caudals, that were preserved in an upward curvature (Figs.1-13). Three chevrons are also preserved: one of them complete, another lacking its ventral end and the last presenting only its basal part. Overall the material is well preserved, without any major sign of distortion. The neural arches of some elements are incomplete and in some parts the vertebrae were broken, possible during the collecting activity. The specimen was prepared mainly with



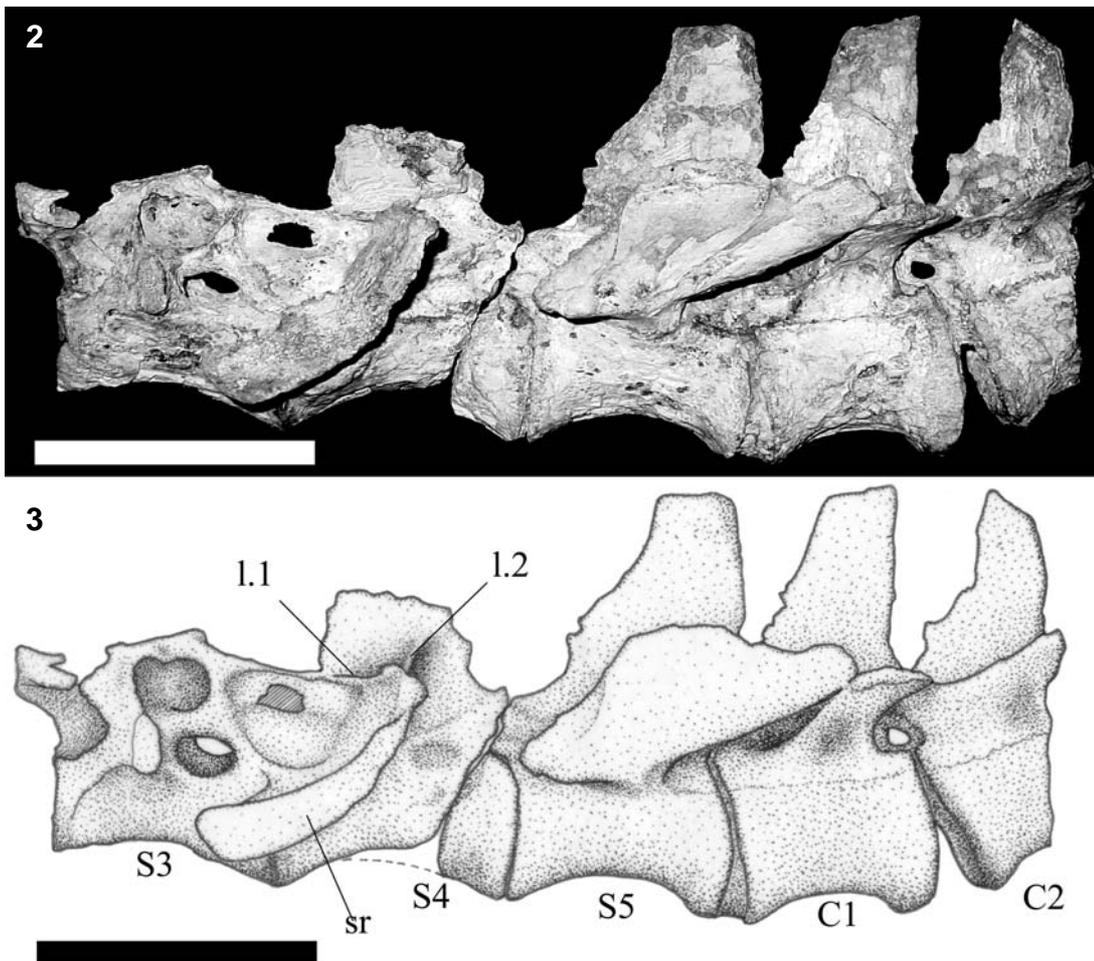
MN 4743-V: fig.1- photograph of the sacral and caudal vertebrae (right lateral view), in natural position. Scale bar = 5cm

acid, following a method developed for tetrapods preserved in calcareous nodules from the Santana Formation (KELLNER, 1995).

All vertebral centra are amphicoelous and spool-shaped, with concave lateral and ventral surfaces. The neural canal is broad and decreases in size from the first to the ninth vertebra. The suture of the neural arch and the centrum is visible in all elements, indicating that MN 4743-V does not represent a completely mature animal.

Despite being closely connected, none of the centra of the three sacrals are fused to each other. With few exceptions (*e.g.*, Herrerasauridae and some ceratosaurs) the non-coelurosaurian theropod sacrum is composed of five vertebrae. Since it is very unlikely that MN 4743-V represents a coelurosaur (see Discussion), we interpret that the preserved

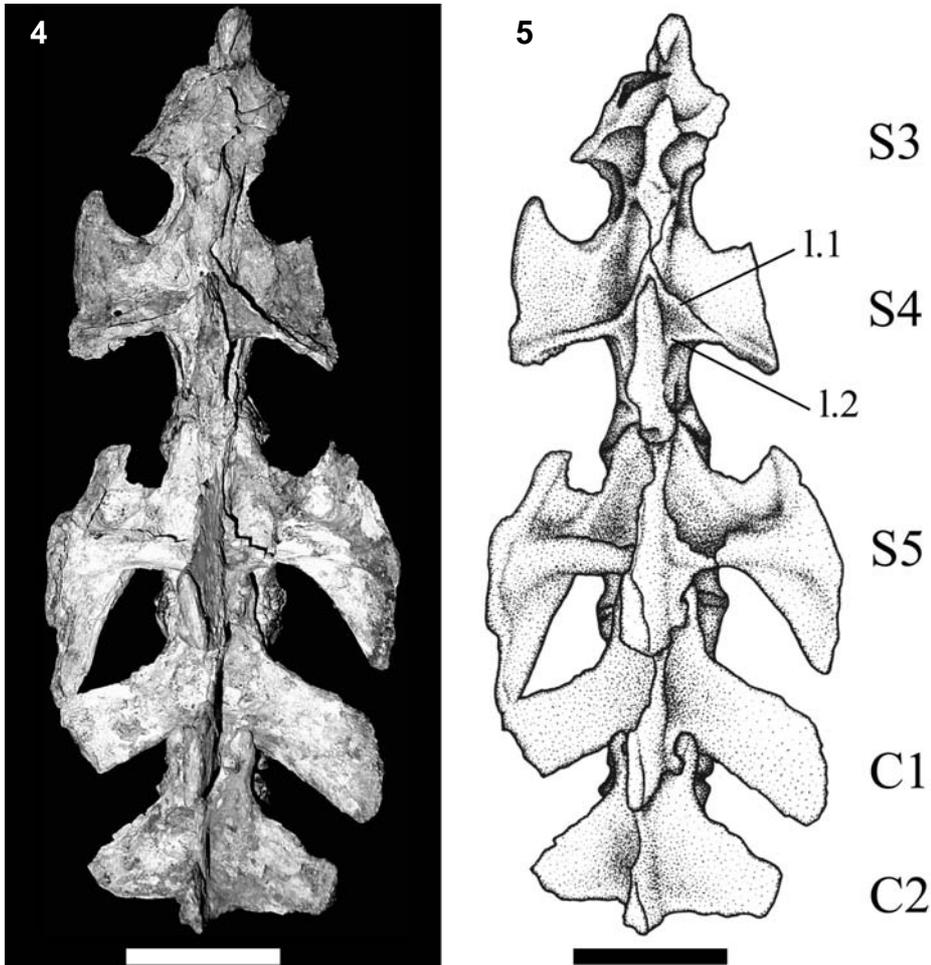
sacrals of MN 4743-V represent the third, fourth and fifth sacral vertebrae. The first preserved sacral (sacral 3) is partially broken, particularly the neural arch (Figs.2-3). The attachment surface for the sacral rib is visible on the right side and is positioned at the contact surface of the centrum and the neural arch. On the left side, part of the sacral rib is preserved. A deep rounded fossa is present on the neural arch, above the parapophysis, which is better preserved on the left side (Figs.2-3). A well developed oval foramen, the intervertebral foramen, is present at the contact surface between the neural arch and the centrum and connects with the neural canal. The centrum is elongated anteroposteriorly and has an rounded outline (differing from the elliptic condition observed in the caudals).



MN 4743-V, the sacral and caudal vertebrae 1 and 2, in left lateral view: fig.2- photograph; fig.3- drawing. (S3-S5) presumed sacral vertebrae 3, 4 and 5, (C1-C2), caudal vertebrae 1 and 2, (l.1) lamina 1, (l.2) lamina 2, (sr) sacral rib. Scale bar = 5cm.

The second preserved sacral (sacral 4) is tightly connected with the first. The neural spine forms a thin bony blade that is elongated anteroposteriorly; its exact height cannot be established since the dorsal portion is not preserved (Figs.2-3). The transverse process forms a thin expanded lamina which, in lateral view, is posteriorly inclined relative to the horizontal plane. Dorsally the transverse process sends a thin lamina that extends over the basal part of the lateral surface of the neural spine (Fig.2-5). A second lamina, directed anteriorly, is present at the base of the former (Figs.2-5). The intersection of both laminae and the base of the neural spine forms a shallow depression. As in the preceding sacral, a fossa is present on the lateral surface of the neural arch posterior to the transverse

process, differing by being more elongated and less uniform, with two marked depressions. A rounded and smaller intervertebral foramen is also present. The anterior surface of the transverse process shows a well developed concavity close to its ventral margin (Figs.4-5). The parapophysis is large and placed on the anterior part of the vertebra, occupying a lower position compared to the first preserved sacral (Figs.2-3). The suture between the parapophysis and the sacral rib is not closed. The sacral rib is stout and connects with the transverse process, forming a bony lamina. The suture between the transverse process and the sacral rib is still open and runs from the laterodorsal to the ventromedial corner of this of bony lamina. Distally, the sacral rib is expanded and forms the articular surface for the



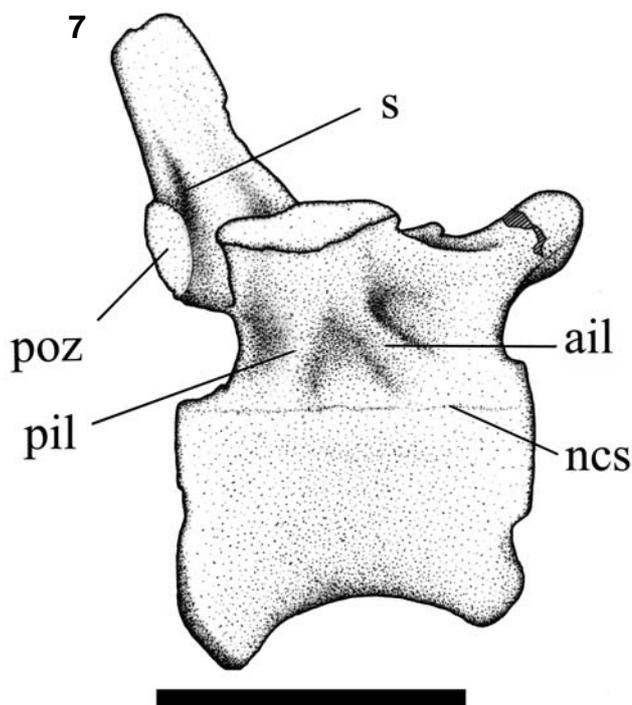
MN 4743-V, the sacral and caudal vertebrae 1 and 2, in dorsal view: fig.4- photograph; fig.5- drawing. (S3-S5) presumed sacral vertebrae 3, 4 and 5, (C1-C2), caudal vertebrae 1 and 2, (l.1) lamina 1, (l.2) lamina 2. Scale bar = 5cm.

ilium, getting broader ventrally. The centrum is similar to the preceding vertebra by being elongated anteroposteriorly and showing an rounded outline. It differs from the other sacrals by having the anterior articular surface wider than the posterior one.

The third preserved sacral (sacral 5) is the best preserved one (Figs.2-5). The neural spine is blade-like, anteroposteriorly expanded, broader on the base than on the top, and, in lateral view, shows an anterior projection (Figs.2-3). The transverse process is broad and robust, and has the dorsal margin forming a right angle with the neural spine. The anterior lamina, uniting the transverse process with the neural spine is less developed than in the preceding sacral. A dorsally projected crest, uniting the transverse process and the neural spine is also observed. The concavity at the base of the transverse process observed in the preceding sacral is also present here, but much more developed. Compared to the preceding sacral, the parapophysis is located more posteriorly (reaching the middle portion of the centrum) and occupies a higher position (Figs.2-3). The sacral rib is fused with the transverse process

and forms a stout, anteroposteriorly expansion that contacts the ilium (Figs.2-5). The centrum shows the basic morphology of the preceding sacrals, and, like the first preserved one, has the posterior articular surface wider than the anterior one (differing from the second preserved one).

The caudal series is formed by six anteriormost vertebrae that decrease in size posteriorly (Fig. 1). All are very similar in their general morphology. The neural spines are tall, broader on the base and inclined backward (Figs.6-7). A shallow groove for the interspinous ligament is observed on the posterior part, between the postzygapophyses (Figs.8-9). A well marked dorsoventrally depression is present on the posterior portion of the neural spine, anterior to the postzygapophyses (Figs.6-7). In each caudal, the transverse processes are directed lateroposteriorly, with a slight inclination upward (Figs.2-3, 6-7). The distal end is slightly broader than the proximal one. On the dorsal surface, close to the base of the neural spine, a deep and rounded supradiapophyseal fossa is observed.

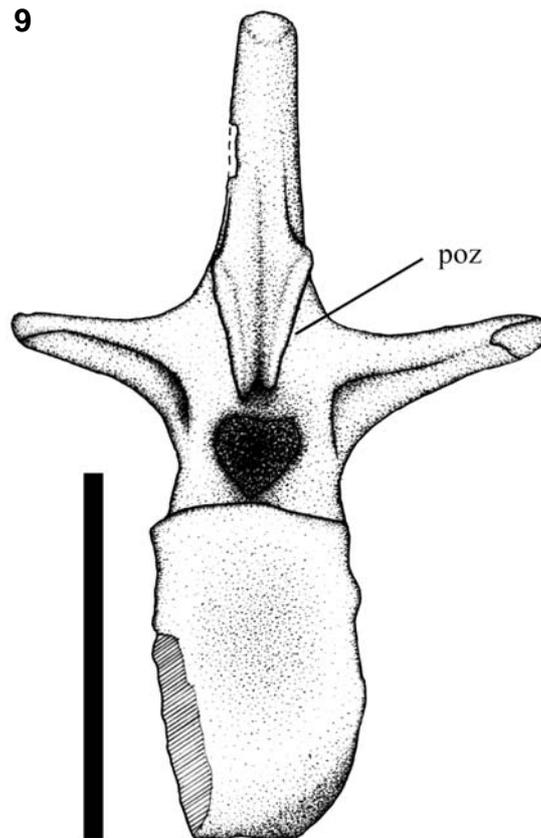
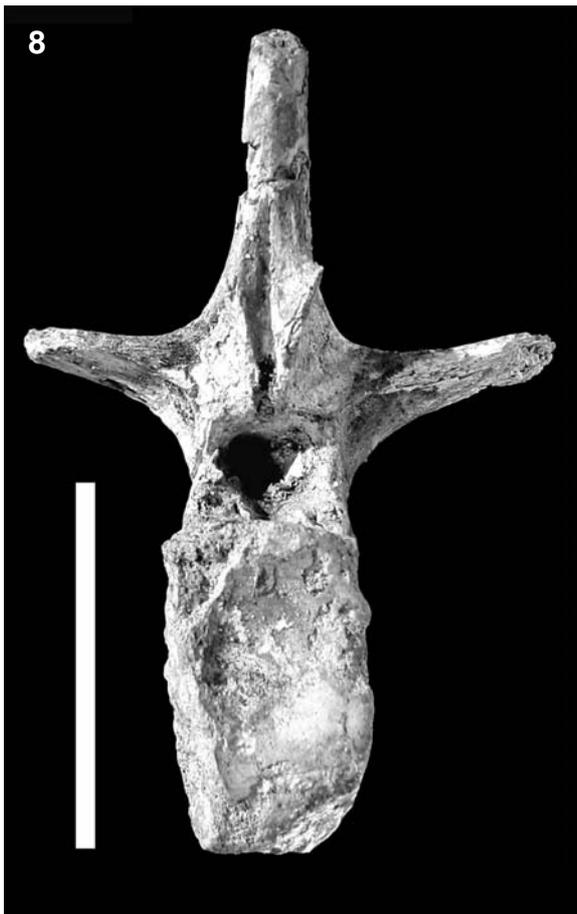


MN 4743-V, right lateral view, the caudal vertebrae 5 and 6: fig.6- photograph; fig.7- drawing. (ail) anterior infradiapophyseal lamina, (ncs) neurocentral suture, (pil) posterior infradiapophyseal lamina, (poz) postzygapophyses, (s) sulcus. Scale bar = 8cm.

The ventral region of the transverse process shows a complex morphology, with two infradiapophyseal buttresses separating three different fossae (Figs.6-7). In the first caudal, the anterior region of the transverse process has two components. The dorsal one forms a horizontal bony shelf (the prezygapophyseal lamina), linking the transverse process to the prezygapophysis, while the ventral one forms the anterior buttress. This anterior buttress gets gradually more separated from the prezygapophyseal laminae in the subsequent caudal vertebrae. The posterior infradiapophyseal buttress is more robust and occupies essentially the same position in all preserved elements.

The most anterior fossa is delimited dorsally by the prezygapophyseal lamina and posteroventrally by the infradiapophyseal buttress (Figs.6-7). In the first caudal vertebra this opening is well developed, being

larger than the other two fossae, but in the subsequent caudals it is comparatively smaller. The intermediate fossa is bordered anteriorly and posteriorly by both buttresses and dorsally by the main part of the transverse process. In the first caudal this opening is comparatively small, has a rounded shape and shows a sharp ventral margin formed by a bony ridge. Starting at the second caudal, the intermediate fossa gets comparatively larger, with the ventral margin less marked. The posterior fossa, limited by the posterior infradiapophyseal buttress and the posterior margin of the transverse process is the smallest of the three and gets shallower in the posterior caudals (Figs.6-7). The prezygapophysis is long and pointed in lateral view, directed forward and upward. The postzygapophysis, observable in detail only on the sixth caudal (Figs.6-9), is formed by two distinct elliptical areas faced laterally and downward,



MN 4743-V, the caudal vertebrae 6, in posterior view: fig.8- photograph; fig.9- drawing. (poz) postzygapophyses. Scale bar = 5cm

separated by the groove of interspinous ligament. The centra are taller than wide, a condition that is accentuated in subsequent vertebrae, which are laterally more compressed (Figs.8-9). The ventroposterior margin of all preserved elements is ventrally projected relative to the anterior one (Figs.1, 6-7). The ventral margin of the posterior articular surface is bevelled and shows a pair of small keels for the articulation of the chevron (Figs.10-11). The ventral surface is concave and lacks any groove along its midline. All preserved caudal vertebrae lack lateral foramina or pleurocoels.

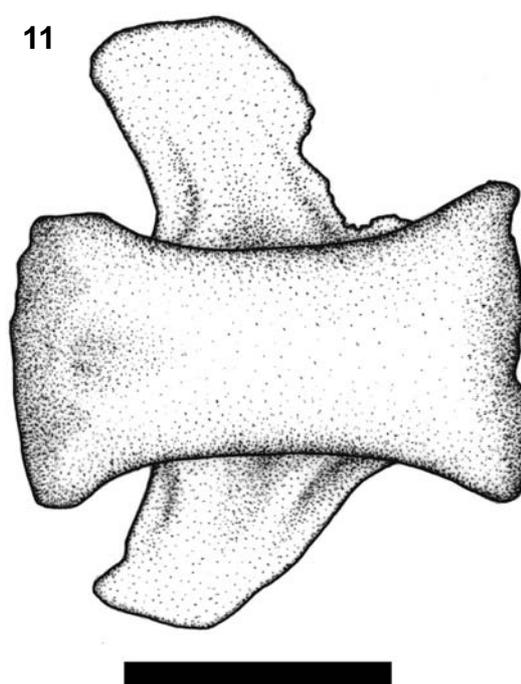
The three preserved chevrons belong to anterior segment of the tail, but their exact position on the caudal series can not be asserted. They differ in size, with the largest comprising only the proximal part, the second lacking only the distal part and the third (and smallest one) being complete. The better preserved one is dorsoventrally elongated and laterally compressed on its distal part (Figs.12-13). The haemal canal is higher than wide, delimited dorsally by a bony bridge (Figs.14-15). The articulation surface with the centrum is concave. All lack any anterior or posterior process close to the base, as found in some theropods (*e.g.*, BRITT,

1991). In lateral view, the shaft of the chevron curves posteriorly; this curvature gets less accentuated posteriorly. The posterior surface bears a dorsoventrally oriented sulcus.

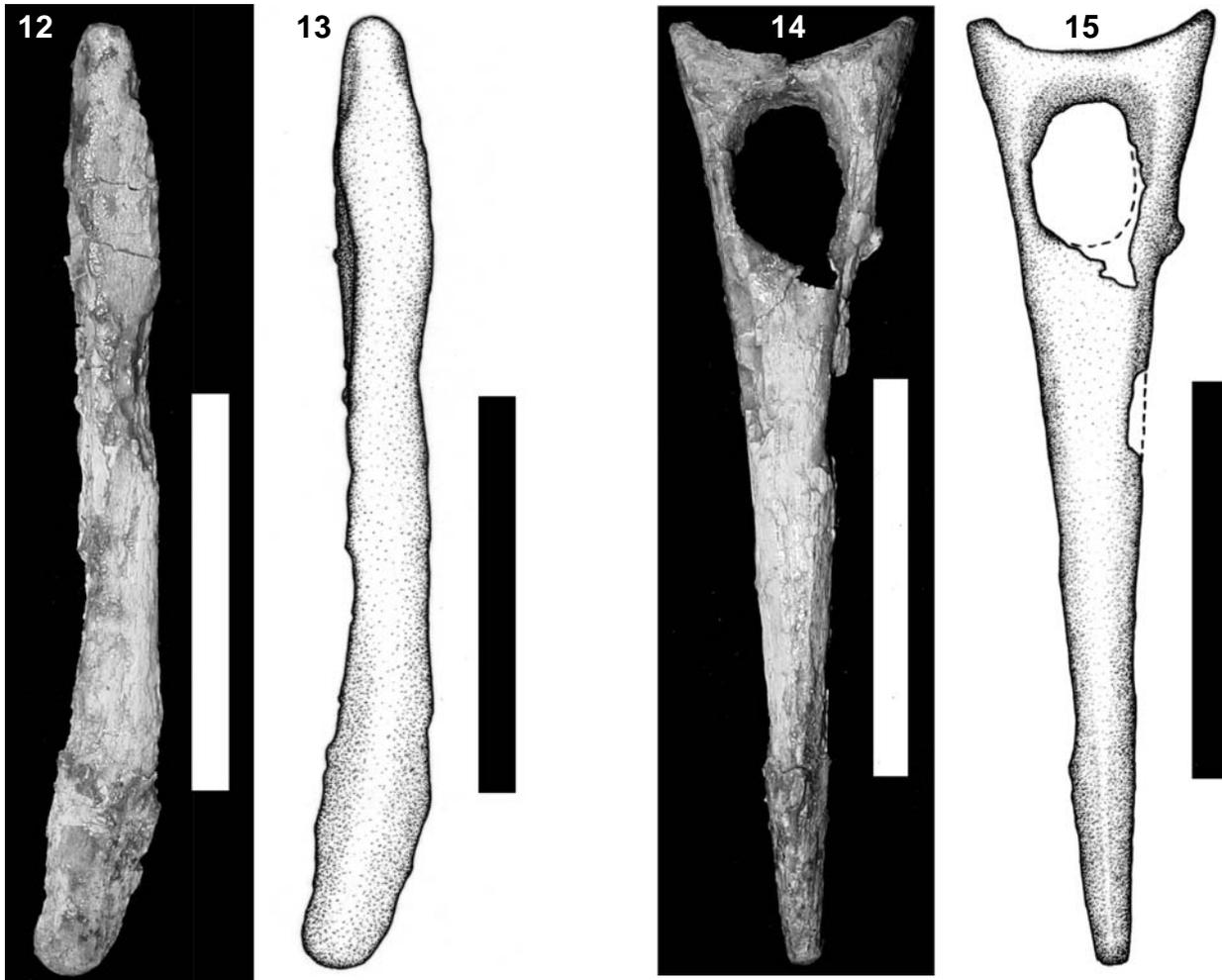
#### DISCUSSION

The caudal vertebral centra of MN 4743-V are taller than wide, a feature commonly found in Theropoda (MAKOVICKY, 1997) allowing its assignment to this dinosaur clade. The establishment of the relationships of the new specimen to other theropod groups, however, is more complicated. Despite the large amount of characters used in the phylogeny of theropod dinosaurs, synapomorphies based on sacral or caudal elements are scarce (GAUTHIER, 1986; SERENO, 1999) or highly homoplastic (HOLTZ, 2000). Below, we discuss the sacrocaudal synapomorphies of some theropod clades based on matrices available in the literature (CURRIE & CARPENTER, 2000; HARRIS, 1998; HOLTZ, 2000; NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY, 2001; SERENO, 1999), in order to clarify the phylogenetic position of MN 4743-V.

Although there are several conflicts regarding



MN 4743-V, the caudal vertebra 3, in ventral view: fig.10- photograph; fig.11- drawing. Scale bar = 3cm.



MN 4743-V: fig.12- photograph of the posteriormost preserved chevron in lateral view; fig.13- drawing of the caudal vertebra 6 in posterior view; fig.14- photograph of the posteriormost preserved chevron in anterior view; fig.15- drawing of the photograph of the posteriormost preserved chevron in anterior view. Scale bar = 5cm.

published theropod phylogenies, most agree in dividing the Theropoda into the following clades: Ceratosauria (including the Abelisauria), Spinosauroida, Allosauroida, and Coelurosauria (including Maniraptora).

The Ceratosauria has been largely recognized as a natural group (GAUTHIER, 1986; HOLTZ, 2000; SERENO, 1999), although some authors have questioned its monophyly (RAUHUT, 1998; FORSTER, 1999). HOLTZ (2000) assigned two synapomorphies to Ceratosauria based on caudal and sacral vertebrae: the fusion of sacral vertebrae forming a synsacrum in adults and the presence of a shallow sulcus in the ventral margin of the anterior caudal vertebrae. Regarding the synsacrum, although it is true that most

ceratosaurs display this feature, *Dilophosaurus wetherilli* (Welles, 1970) (HOLTZ, 2000) and some specimens of *Coelophysis bauri* (Cope, 1889) (COLBERT, 1989) lack a synsacrum. In any case, MN 4743-V also lacks a synsacrum.

The second ceratosaurian synapomorphy presented by HOLTZ (2000) is more problematic: a sulcus on the ventral margin of the caudal vertebrae is present in several non-ceratosaurian theropod taxa as *Allosaurus fragilis* Marsh, 1877 (MADSEN, 1993), *Sinraptor dongi* Currie & Zhao, 1993 (CURRIE & ZHAO, 1993; HARRIS, 1998), *Acrocanthosaurus atokensis* Stovall & Langston, 1950 (CURRIE & CARPENTER, 2000; HARRIS, 1998;), *Torvosaurus tanneri* Galton & Jensen, 1979 (BRITT, 1991), and

in many maniraptorans (NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY, 2001; NORELL & MAKOVICKY, 1997; MAKOVICKY & SUES, 1998). The ventral margin of the anterior caudals of MN 4743-V are smooth and do not present any sulcus.

Within Ceratosauria, there is one group that shows several Gondwanic taxa: the Abelisauria (BONAPARTE, 1996; BONAPARTE & NOVAS 1985; BONAPARTE, NOVAS & CORIA, 1990; KELLNER & CAMPOS, 2002; NOVAS, 1991, 1997; SAMPSON *et al.*, 1996, 1998; SAMPSON, CARRANO & FORSTER, 2001). CORIA & SALGADO (1998) suggested that the presence of caudal transverse processes distally expanded is a synapomorphy of the Abelisauria, what was confirmed by latter studies (KELLNER & CAMPOS, 2002). Although the distal end of caudal transverse processes of MN 4743-V tends to be broader than the proximal, this condition is distinct from that of abelisaurids. Therefore MN 4743-V lacks any feature that diagnoses the Ceratosauria (including the Abelisauria) and is not a member of this clade.

Another large and widespread theropod group is the Allosauroidea (*sensu* SERENO *et al.*, 1996). Although no synapomorphy was found in the sacra or caudals that diagnoses this clade, the sacrocaudal anatomy is well known for at least one of its members (*e.g.*, *Allosaurus* Marsh, 1877), while for others such as *Acrocanthosaurus* Stovall & Langston, 1950 and *Sinraptor* Currie & Zhao, 1993, the available information is limited. A feature present on these three species is a midline groove along the ventral face of the anterior caudals (CURRIE & ZHAO, 1993; HARRIS, 1998; MADSEN, 1993). Furthermore, both *Acrocanthosaurus* and *Allosaurus* bear pleurocoels on sacral centra. None of those characters are seen in the specimen described in this paper, suggesting that MN 4743-V is not an allosauroid. An additional difference between MN 4743-V and *Allosaurus* is that, in the former, the transverse process and sacral rib are fused to each other in sacral 4, while in the latter, they are not. In *Acrocanthosaurus* and *Sinraptor*, the material is too fragmented to verify the condition of this character. *Sinraptor* further differs other theropods (including MN 4743-V) by having the ventral margin of the posterior articular facet of the sacral and caudal centra strongly offset above anterior one (CURRIE & ZHAO, 1993).

The taxonomic composition of Coelurosauria is debatable, since some authors regard the Tyrannosauridae as a member of that clade (HOLTZ, 2000; SERENO, 1999), while others do not (GAUTHIER, 1986; NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY, 2001). The synapomorphies of the Coelurosauria

proposed by SERENO (1999) and HOLTZ (2000) are based on characters that require more complete material, such as the number of sacral vertebrae, the transition point in the tail and the anatomy of the posterior chevrons, none of which can be verified in MN 4743-V. More recently, NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY (2001) proposed two sacrocaudal sinapomorphies for the Coelurosauria (without Tyrannosauridae): ventral surface of the posterior sacral centra flattened, sometimes presenting a shallow sulcus, and proximal end of chevrons of anterior caudals elongated anteroposteriorly, flattened and platelike. None of these are observed in the MN 4743-V, suggesting that it is not a coelurosaur *sensu* NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY (2001).

Regarding Tyrannosauridae, the only synapomorphic sacrocaudal character proposed by NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY (2001) for this clade is the presence of pleurocoels on the anterior sacra, which cannot be verified in MN 4743-V (which has only the last three sacra preserved). HOLTZ (2000) raised the possibility of a close relationship between Tyrannosauridae and Ornithomimosauria, forming the Arctometatarsalia. The only sacrocaudal synapomorphy raised by him that can be evaluated in MN 4743-V is the fusion of the sacral neural spines forming a lamina (HOLTZ 2000), a condition not displayed by the material described here.

The remaining group of theropods with which MN 4743-V is compared are the Spinosauroidae. Regarded as a clade of basal Tetanurae, it is formed by the Spinosauridae and Torvosauridae, which share several features of the skull, jaws and forearms (SERENO, 1999; SERENO *et al.*, 1998). Unfortunately, most spinosauroid species lack detailed information regarding the sacral and caudal vertebrae. The only species in which sacro-caudal material is available are *Suchomimus tenerensis* Sereno, Beck, Dutheil, Gado, Larsson, Lyon, Marcot, Rauhut, Sadleir, Sidor, Varricchio, Wilson & Wilson, 1998 and *Baryonyx walkeri* Charig & Milner, 1986. Based on the published reconstruction of *Suchomimus tenerensis* (SERENO *et al.*, 1998: fig.3), there are some sacral vertebrae (undescribed) that apparently bear comparatively large neural spines. Although the neural spines in MN 4743-V are tall, they apparently did not reach the same proportions as in this taxon. All caudal vertebrae referred to *Suchomimus tenerensis* are from the middle or posterior region of the tail and cannot be directly compared with MN 4743-V. The only anterior caudal vertebrae described for *Baryonyx walkeri* shows a strongly laterally compressed centrum (an autapomorphic feature of this species according to

SERENO *et al.*, 1998) and shows two buttresses below the transverse process, delimiting three fossae (CHARIG & MILNER 1997, figs.27A-B, p.40). This is feature is also observed in MN 4743-V.

Regarding the Torvosauridae, there are some isolated caudals referred to *Torvosaurus tanneri* Galton & Jensen, 1979, which, according to BRITT (1991) also show the two buttresses below the transverse process of the anterior caudals. *Torvosaurus tanneri* caudal vertebrae differ from MN 4743-V by having the centra of the anterior caudal vertebrae more rounded with a narrow groove on the ventral region.

Based on the comparisons above, the presence of two buttresses below the transverse processes, delimiting three well developed fossae is shared by the spinosaurid *Baryonyx walkeri* and the torvosaurid *Torvosaurus tanneri* and might be a potential synapomorphy of the Spinosauroidae. Since this structure is also present in MN 4743-V, it is likely that this specimen represents a member of this theropod clade. Up to date, the particular configuration of the lateroventral region of the neural arch (below the transverse process) was not reported in any other theropod. Some specimens of *Tyrannosaurus rex* Osborn, 1905 and *Struthiomimus altus* (Lambe, 1902) show some faint structures below the transverse process on the anterior caudals, but none approach the condition observed in *Baryonyx walkeri*, *Torvosaurus tanneri* and MN 4743-V.

Among the differences between the Torvosauridae and Spinosauridae is found in the haemal arches, with *Torvosaurus tanneri* having paired processes that are absent in *Suchomimus tenerensis* and *Baryonyx walkeri*. The presence of such processes has been regarded as a synapomorphy of the Tetanurae, reversibly absent in Spinosauridae (SERENO, 1999). The chevrons of MN 4743-V also lack those processes, what suggest that it possible represents a spinosaurid theropod. It should be noted that at the same deposit where MN 4743-V has yielded two spinosaurid taxa, both based solely on cranial material: *Irritator challengeri* (MARTILL *et al.*, 1996) and *Angaturama limai* (KELLNER & CAMPOS, 1996). If MN 4743-V belongs to one or another cannot be established for the time being.

Beside the spinosaurid taxa reported above, the Romualdo *lagerstätte* of the Santana Formation, where MN 4743-V comes from, has furnished some other theropod remains. Those include *Santanaraptor placidus* (KELLNER, 1999) and an unnamed fragmentary postcranial skeleton (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Karlsruhe - SMNK 2349 PAL, MARTILL *et al.*, 2000). Both belong to very small coelurosaurian

theropods, differing therefore from MN 4743-V.

Another specimen, consisting of an incomplete sacrum with a fragment of the ilium (Staatliches Museum für Naturkunde Stuttgart - SMNS 58203, still unprepared) was tentatively referred to the Oviraptorosauria based on the presence of pleurocoels in the centrum of the sacrals (FREY & MARTILL, 1995). This assignment was criticized by MAKOVICKY & SUES (1998), who argue that this character is present in several theropod taxa, and appears to have taken place several times in the Theropoda evolution (HOLTZ, 2000). In any case, MN 4743-V differs by the absence of pleurocoels in the preserved sacral vertebrae.

Lastly, there is a pelvis with segments of the vertebral column and limbs housed at Museu Nacional (MN 4802-V) from this deposit which was briefly mentioned in the literature (CAMPOS & KELLNER, 1991). This specimen was tentatively assigned to the Spinosauridae based on the presence of very tall neural spines in the sacral vertebrae and the particular configuration of a manual ungual (KELLNER, 2001). Although detailed comparisons between MN 4743-V and MN 4802-V will only be possible when the latter is fully prepared, the differences in the projection of the neural spines of the sacral vertebrae suggest that they belong to distinct taxa.

## CONCLUSIONS

Despite being studied for several decades, the phylogeny of the Theropoda is far from being resolved. Homoplasies are widespread and several studies show conflicting topologies of the trees (*e.g.*, HOLTZ, 2000; NORELL, CLARK & MAKOVICKY, 2001; SERENO, 1999). There is also a general lack of information regarding sacral and caudal elements. With only a few exceptions, most descriptions do not provide details on the morphology of the sacral and caudal vertebrae. For some theropod clades, the tail is almost completely unknown. This makes the assignment of MN 4743-V to one of the major theropod groups a difficult task.

Based on the available information MN 4743-V shows closer affinities to the Spinosauroidae (Spinosauridae + Torvosauridae). This is supported by the presence of two buttresses and three fossae below the transverse process of the anterior caudal vertebrae that are reported in the spinosaurid *Baryonyx walkeri* and the torvosaurid *Torvosaurus tanneri*. Within this clade, MN 4743-V shows closer affinities to the Spinosauridae, since it lacks paired processes at the chevron (present in *Torvosaurus tanneri*).

Concerning the previous record of theropods in the Santana Formation, there are four specimens that comprise postcranial material that apparently belong to different taxa: the comparatively small coelurosaur *Santanaraptor placidus* and SMNK 2349 PAL; the incomplete sacrum and ilium of unknown affinities (SMNS 58203); and the complete pelvis with segments of the vertebral column and limbs (MN 4802-V) representing an indeterminate spinosaurid. The new material described here (MN 4743-V) differs from all, indicating the presence of five different theropod species co-existing in the stratigraphic horizon of the Romualdo Member.

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