

New elmisaurine specimens from North America and their relationship to the Mongolian *Elmisaurus rarus*

Gregory F. Funston, Philip J. Currie, and Michael E. Burns

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New specimens from Canada confirm the presence of elmisaurines in North America and shed light on the relationship of *Leptorhynchos elegans* to Mongolian forms. These specimens have hindlimb elements previously unknown from elmisaurines in the Dinosaur Park Formation, including tibiae and pedal phalanges. Metatarsal anatomy is sufficiently different to merit a generic distinction from *Elmisaurus rarus*, and both can be distinguished from *Caenagnathus collinsi* Sternberg, 1940 and *Chirostenotes pergracilis*. Differences between these taxa include body size, degree of coossification of the tarsometatarsus, and development of cruciate ridges of the third metatarsal. Histological analysis confirms that these differences are not correlated with ontogenetic age of the specimens. The results support the informal separation of caenagnathids based on metatarsal structure, and allow comments on paleobiological differences between caenagnathids and oviraptorids.

Key words: Dinosauria, Oviraptorosauria, Caenagnathidae, Elmisaurinae, Campanian, Maastrichtian, Canada, Saskatchewan, USA, Montana.

Gregory F. Funston [funston@ualberta.ca], Philip J. Currie [pjcurrie@ualberta.ca], and Michael E. Burns [mburns@ualberta.ca], Biological Sciences CW405, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, Canada.

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