

New specimens of the crested theropod dinosaur *Elmisaurus rarus* from Mongolia

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New specimens of *Elmisaurus rarus* from the Upper Cretaceous of Mongolia (Nemegt Formation) preserve bones not previously found in “elmisaurids” that help elucidate their relationships to *Leptorhynchus elegans* and other oviraptorosaurs. *Elmisaurus rarus* and the North American *Leptorhynchus elegans* are known from numerous but incomplete specimens that are closely related to, but nevertheless clearly distinguished from, *Chirostenotes pergracilis* and *Epichirostenotes curriei*. These specimens include the first known cranial bone attributed to *Elmisaurus*, the frontal, which clearly shows this animal had a cranial crest (most of which would have been formed by the nasal bones). The first vertebrae, scapula, femora, and tibiae from *Elmisaurus* are also described. The Elmisaurinae can be distinguished from the Caenagnathinae by the coossification of the tarsometatarsus and smaller size at maturity. Examination of oviraptorosaur hindlimbs reveals four distinct morphotypes, possibly attributable to paleoecological differences.

Key words: Dinosauria, Oviraptorosauria, Caenagnathidae, Elmisaurinae, Cretaceous, Mongolia.

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