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New lissamphibians and squamates from the Maastrichtian of Haţeg Basin, Romania

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Numerous remains of amphibians and squamates were discovered in the continental sediments of the Maastrichtian Sânpetru Formation, south of Pui Village (Haţeg Basin, western Romania). The lissamphibians are represented by a salamander-like allocaudatan (*Albanerpeton* sp.) and at least two discoglossid frogs (cf. *Eodiscoglossus* sp. and cf. *Paradiscoglossus* sp.). The numerous lizards are represented by, e.g., the teiid *Bicuspidon hatzegiensis* sp. nov., and for the first time in a Late Cretaceous site, by two species of the paramacellodid *Becklesius* (*Becklesius nopcsai* sp. nov. and *Becklesius* cf. *B. hoffstetteri*). Snakes are also present in this site by an indeterminante madtsoiid, which represents the first occurrence of this family in eastern Europe. The presence of *Albanerpeton* in this site confirms that this genus appeared in Europe by at least the Late Cretaceous instead of Miocene as previously thought. The presence of both *Albanerpeton* and *Bicuspidon* in Haţeg Basin suggests a North American influence on eastern European amphibian and lacertilian faunas by Maastrichtian times.

Key words: Allocaudata, Anura, Lacertilia, Serpentes, palaeobiogeography, Maastrichtian, Romania.

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