

Diversity in rhynchocephalian *Clevosaurus* skulls based on CT reconstruction of two Late Triassic species from Great Britain

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Clevosaurus was an early sphenodontian, known from many specimens and species from the Late Triassic and Early Jurassic. Here we describe and compare the cranial morphology of *Clevosaurus hudsoni*, the type species, and *Clevosaurus cambrica*, both from the UK, based on digital reconstructions from segmented CT scan data of two skulls. *C. hudsoni* has been described in some detail, but the CT data reveal new information on cranial anatomy, and *C. cambrica* is a newly described species for which the CT scans enable us to identify many previously undescribed bones, re-identify bones whose identity had previously been uncertain, and refine certain cranial elements. The near complete preservation of the left side of the skull of *C. cambrica*, and the preservation of much of the left side of the skull of *C. hudsoni*, provided us with the opportunity to fully reconstruct both species' skulls in three dimensions. For the first time, coronoid bones are identified in *Clevosaurus* species from the British Isles. These two species show the diversity of morphology in the genus *Clevosaurus*. We provide evidence for two morphotypes of *C. hudsoni* based on study of the dentary dentition of the syntypes and other attributed specimens.

Key words: Rhynchocephalia, Lepidosauria, *Clevosaurus*, anatomical description, 3D skull reconstruction, CT scanning, Triassic, UK.

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