

New albanerpetontid amphibians from the Early Cretaceous of Morocco and Middle Jurassic of England

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A third albanerpetontid genus, *Anoualerpeton* gen. nov., is erected for two new species: *An. unicus* sp. nov. (type species) from the Early Cretaceous (Berriasian) of Morocco and An. priscus sp. nov. from the Middle Jurassic (late Bathonian) of England. Anoualerpeton differs from the exclusively Laurasian albanerpetontid genera Albanerpeton (Early Cretaceous-Paleocene, North America; Miocene, Europe) and Celtedens (?Late Jurassic and Early Cretaceous, Europe) in a unique combination of primitive and derived character states of the jaws and azygous frontals. Monophyly of *Anoualerpeton* is supported by two synapomorphies of the maxilla and dentary (occlusal margin convex in labial outline and teeth strongly heterodont in size anteriorly) that are convergent with an unrelated, relatively derived Late Cretaceous species of Albanerpeton from North America. The two species of Anoualerpeton differ in character states of the premaxilla and azygous frontals. Cladistic analysis of 20 characters scored for ten albanerpetontid taxa postulates *Anoualerpeton* as the sister-taxon of *Albanerpeton* + Celtedens. The sister-pair of Albanerpeton + Celtedens is founded on one or, perhaps, two premaxillary synapomorphies. Anoualerpeton unicus documents the only known Gondwanan occurrence for the Albanerpetontidae and provides a minimum age of basal Cretaceous for the establishment of the clade in Africa. Characters of the mandible, vertebrae, and limbs support the interpretation that *Ramonellus* (Aptian; Israel) is a caudate, not an albanerpetontid.

Key words: Albanerpetontidae, Cretaceous, England, Jurassic, Lissamphibia, Morocco, Ramonellus.

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