Poster presentation

Jugal remains of hadrosaurine and lambeosaurine hadrosaurids in the Upper Maastrichtian of the Iberian Peninsula (Arén, Huesca, Spain)

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The cranial remains of hadrosaurid dinosaurs are rare in Europe. The best-known and most complete cranial remains are from *Telmatosaurus transsylvanicus* (Nopcsa, 1900). Numerous remains of hadrosaurid dinosaurs have been found in the locality of Arén (Huesca, Spain). Three of these cranial remains, found at Blasi 1 (Arén Formation) and Blasi 4 and 5 (Conques Formation), are jugals. These jugals are the only ones described in Europe except for those of *T. transsylvanicus*. The jugals from Arén differ from those of *T. transsylvanicus* in that these are more slender and present an anterior process shaped like an isosceles triangle. The jugals from Arén are assigned provisionally to the subfamilies Hadrosaurinae (Blasi 5) and Lambeosaurinae (Blasi 1 and 4). The hadrosaurine jugal presents an asymmetrical anterior process along the maxilla-lacrimal contact and a wide jugal neck, while the jugals of the lambeosaurines have an anterior process that is very wide dorsoventrally and symmetrical, a narrow jugal neck, and a maxillary process perpendicular to the antero-posterior axis of the jugal. The hadrosaurine from Arén is the first of this subfamily mentioned in Europe. These remains, plus the remains of the lambeosaurines, show an active interaction with the migratory route that existed between Asia and North America in the Upper Cretaceous.