



Palaeobiodiversity of Sauropoda in the Blesa Formation (Lower Cretaceous) at northeast Spain

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Abstract

The Blesa Formation is one of the richest formations of the Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula in terms of vertebrate biodiversity. In the La Cantalera-1 site more than 32 vertebrate taxa have been identified, but the only sauropod remains are three isolated teeth related to Euhelopodidae. In this paper, all the sauropod material studied so far in this formation is reviewed and new remains are described. The material comes from different sites in all three depositional sequences of the Blesa Formation. A new tooth, a fragmented cervical vertebra and a caudal vertebra are described in the La Cantalera-1 site and assigned tentatively to Euhelopodidae. One left tibia, one left ischium and one caudal vertebra have been recovered in different fossils sites in the Lower, Middle and Upper Blesa sequences respectively. These new sauropod remains are assigned to Titanosauriformes, the most common group of dinosaurs in the Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula. The isolated character of the fossils precludes more precise taxonomic attributions.

Keywords Barremian · Maestrazgo Basin · Teruel · Titanosauriformes · Euhelopodidae

Paleobiodiversidad de Sauropoda en la Formación Blesa (Cretácico Inferior) en el noreste de España

Resumen

La Formación Blesa es una de las formaciones con mayor biodiversidad de vertebrados del Barremiense de la península Ibérica. En el yacimiento de La Cantalera-1, donde se han identificado más de 32 taxones de vertebrados, los únicos restos de saurópodos son tres dientes aislados relacionados con Euhelopodidae. En este trabajo, se ha revisado todo el material de saurópodos estudiado hasta ahora en esta formación y se han descrito nuevos restos. Los fósiles provienen de diferentes yacimientos situados a lo largo de las tres secuencias de depósito de la Formación Blesa. En el yacimiento de La Cantalera-1 un nuevo diente, una vértebra cervical fragmentada y una vértebra caudal se han descrito y asignados tentativamente a Euhelopodidae. Una tibia izquierda, un isquion izquierdo y una vértebra caudal se han recuperado de varios afloramientos en las secuencias Inferior, Media y Superior respectivamente. Estos nuevos restos de saurópodos han sido asignados como Titanosauriformes, el grupo de dinosaurios más común en el Barremiense de la Península Ibérica.

1 Introduction

Sauropod dinosaurs are the biggest terrestrial animals that have walked the Earth and their distribution and way of life have been the focus of attention for many researchers.

They are a fundamental component of terrestrial ecosystems from the Lower Jurassic to their extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. The Iberian Peninsula has a significant record of sauropods in the Late Jurassic-Early Cretaceous transition. Among the sauropods described in Portugal and Spain are several species of turiasaurs: *Zby atlanticus* (Mateus et al., 2014), *Losillasaurus giganteus* (Casanovas et al., 2001) and *Turiasaurus riodevensis* (Royo-Torres et al., 2006); diplodocoids: *Dinheirosaurus lourinhanensis* (Bonaparte & Mateus, 1999; Mannion et al., 2012),

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camarasaurid: *Lourinhasaurus alenquerensis* (Antunes & Mateus, 2003; Lapparent & Zbyszewski, 1957; Mocho et al., 2014), basally branching macronarians: *Aragosaurus ischiaticus* (Sanz et al., 1987) and Titanosauriformes: *Lusotitan atalaiensis* (Antunes & Mateus, 2003; Mannion et al., 2013; Mocho et al., 2017a), *Galvesaurus herreroi* (Barco et al., 2005; Pérez-Pueyo et al., 2019; Sánchez-Hernández, 2005) and *Oceanotitan dantasi* (Mocho et al., 2019). In the Valanginian and Hauterivian no taxa have been described and the remains are very scarce. The fossil record improves in the Barremian, where three species of Titanosauriformes have been described, *Tastavinsaurus sanzi* in Teruel (Canudo et al., 2008), *Europatitan eastwoodi* in Burgos (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017) and *Soriatitan golmayensis* in Soria (Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b) as well as the rebbachisaurid *Demandasaurus darwini* in Burgos (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2011). Despite the fragmentary character of the remains, the presence of sauropods in the early Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula is of great paleobiogeographical significance (typified by the rebbachisaurids) and evolutionary interest (notably the presence of early-branching somphospondylans). Canudo et al. (2002) described and assigned to the Asiatic clade Euhelopodidae two isolated teeth and fragments of one more. Euhelopodids have been recovered as early-branching titanosauriforms along the last two decades but Moore et al. (2020) shows that this group of Asiatic sauropods needs to be scrutinized.

The Iberian Range presents numerous outcrops of continental and transitional sediments with dinosaur remains from the lower Barremian (e.g., Aurell et al., 2018; García-Cobeña et al., 2022; Gasulla et al., 2015; Mocho et al., 2017c; Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017), so it seems an appropriate place to study the sauropod diversity of the lower Barremian in the Iberian Peninsula. One of the most interesting areas is the Oliete sub-basin in Teruel, located within the Mesozoic Maestrazgo Basin. The Blesa Formation represents the start of Cretaceous sedimentation (Barremian) in the Oliete sub-basin, which is the most northwestern sub-basin of the Maestrazgo Basin (Teruel). The dinosaur biodiversity of the Lower Blesa Sequence (Aurell et al., 2018) is relatively well known due to the La Cantalera-1 site, where hundreds of fossils have been recovered, most of them isolated teeth (Canudo et al., 2010). However, sauropod fossils are scarcer: two isolated teeth and fragments of one more have been described (Canudo et al., 2002). We here present a tooth, a fragmented cervical vertebra and a caudal vertebra tentatively assigned to Euhelopodidae indet. of this site. Until now, no sauropod remains have been found in the Middle and Upper Blesa Sequences (Aurell et al., 2018). The objective of this work is to analyse the diversity of sauropods from the Blesa Fm., compiling and reviewing all the previously published sauropod remains from this formation, and describing previously unpublished fossil remains from the three sequences.

2 Geographical and geological settings

The Oliete sub-basin is located 100 km south of Zaragoza in northeast Spain. Geologically, the Oliete sub-basin is in the northwestern area of the Maestrazgo Basin, bounded by the Sierra de Arcos thrust system to the northeast and the Montalbán structural high to the south (Aurell et al., 2018) (Fig. 1). The Blesa Formation includes an up-to-150 m-thick siliciclastic-carbonate succession (Fig. 1c), which represents the earliest synrift sedimentary fill of the Oliete sub-basin (Salas et al., 2001; Soria et al., 1995). The Blesa Formation is subdivided into three depositional sequences: the Lower, Middle and Upper Blesa sequences (Aurell et al., 2018). The charophyte record is indicative of the early to mid-late Barremian, including the presence of *Atopochara trivolvis triquetra* identified in the Lower Blesa Sequence (Aurell et al., 2018). The overlying Alacón Fm. (Fig. 1b) has recently been reevaluated, and the Barremian-Aptian boundary is apparently lost due to a sedimentation gap between the Alacón and Forcall formations (García-Penas et al., 2022), which indicates that the depositional age of the upper sequence of the Blesa Fm. is earlier than the end of the Barremian.

Since the 1990s, several vertebrate sites have been discovered among the outcrops of the Blesa Formation, but most of the work on them comes from the last decade (Alonso and Canudo, 2015; Alonso et al., 2018; Canudo et al., 2010; Holgado et al., 2019; Medrano-Aguado et al., 2022; Parrilla-Bel & Canudo, 2015). Four of these vertebrate fossil sites have yielded sauropod remains: La Cantalera-1 and Los Planos in the Lower Blesa Sequence, Santa Cruz-1 in the Middle Blesa Sequence and Camino San Blas in the Upper Blesa Sequence (Fig. 1c, d). Los Planos, Santa Cruz-1 and Camino San Blas are described here for the first time.

3 Palaeontological overview of the Blesa Formation

The Lower Blesa Sequence (LBS), deposited in continental environments, is formed by two well differentiated lithologies: red clays facies in the lower part and limestones and marls in the upper part. La Cantalera-1, one of the most significant vertebrate microfossil sites of the European Barremian in terms of diversity (Canudo et al., 2010), is located in an exceptional 50–80 m outcrop in the lower red clay part. These facies represent distal alluvial to palustrine mudflat deposits with local sheet-flood and debris-flow deposits (Aurell et al., 2018). Most vertebrate groups are represented in this site (in many

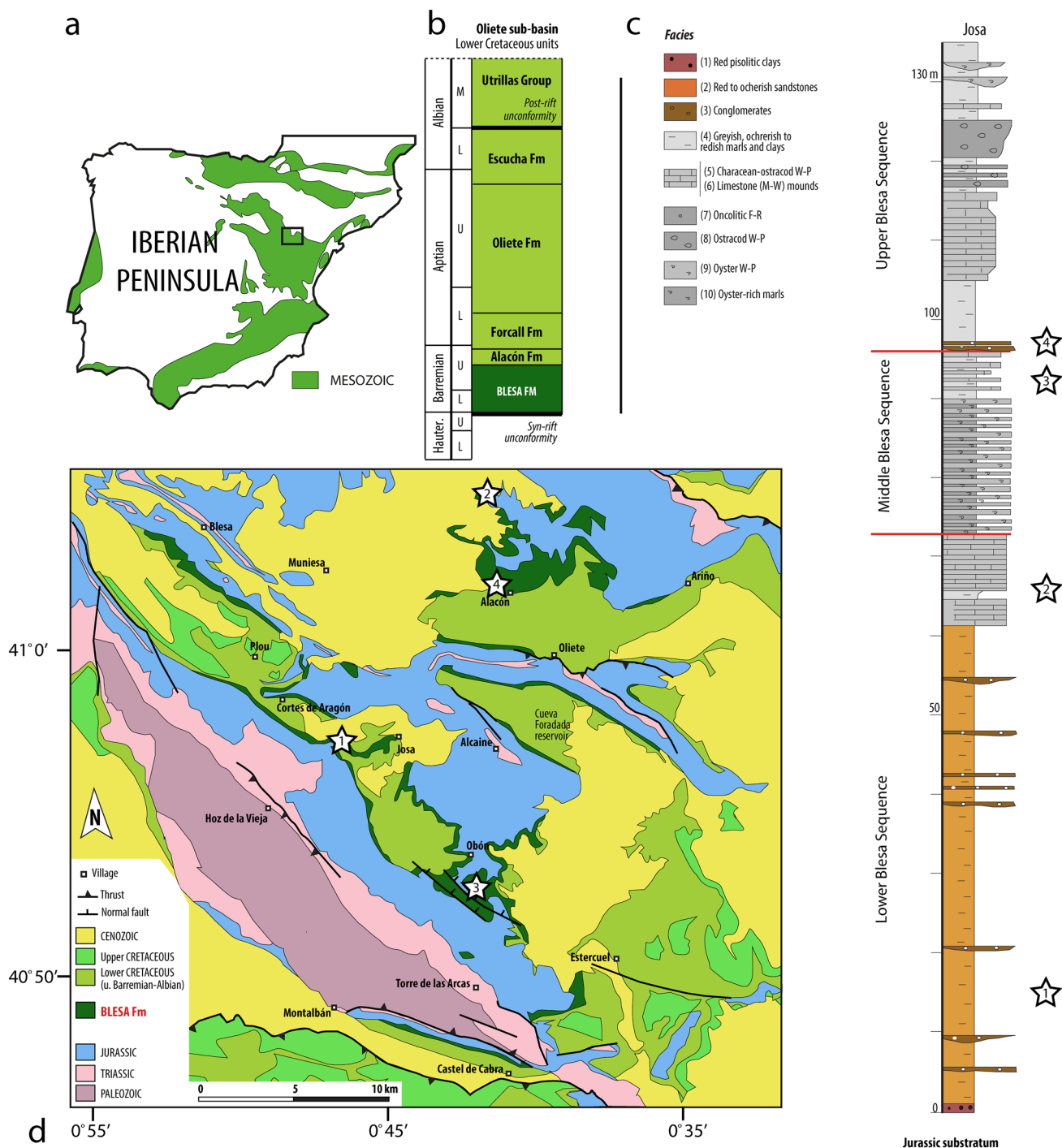


Fig. 1 Geographical and geological situation of the Oliete sub-basin (Teruel, Spain). **a** Mesozoic basins of the Iberian Peninsula. The square indicates the location of the Oliete sub-basin (modified from Medrano-Aguado et al., 2022). **b** Lower Cretaceous formations of the Oliete sub-basin (modified from Aurell et al., 2018). **c** Stratigraphic section of the Blesa Formation in Josa with the position of the differ-

ent sauropod fossil sites (modified from Aurell et al., 2018). **d** Geological map of the Oliete sub-basin with the Blesa Formation (modified from Aurell et al., 2018). Stars indicate the sauropod fossil sites studied in this paper: 1: La Cantalera-1; 2: Los Planos; 3: Santa Cruz-1; 4: Camino San Blas

cases as isolated teeth): ornithopod, ankylosaur, theropod and sauropod dinosaurs (Alonso & Canudo, 2016; Canudo et al., 2002, 2010; Gasca et al., 2014); goniopholidid,

bernissartiid, atoposaurid and multiple ziphodont crocodylomorphs (Puértolas-Pascual et al., 2015); pterosaurs teeth, chelonian and other reptilian remains (Canudo

et al., 2010); multituberculate mammalian teeth (Badiola et al., 2008); small bone fragments referred to lissamphibians; isolated vertebral centra of Osteichthyes; abundant eggshells fragments and three ootaxa (Canudo et al., 2010; Moreno-Azanza et al., 2014). Specifically, sauropod remains are scarce and correspond to isolated teeth (MPZ 97/464, MPZ 2001/206, Canudo et al., 2002; MPZ 97/465, Ruiz-Omeñaca, 2006; MPZ 2023/79, this work) and fragmented postcranial bones (MPZ 2023/80 and MPZ 2023/81). All these remains will be described herein.

A second fossiliferous locality with sauropod remains is the fossil site of Los Planos in the vicinity of Muniesa (Teruel). An isolated tibia is the only known bone discovered and collected. It was excavated and collected in the 1970s by Joaquín Colera Gascón, a teacher from Muniesa, who added this fossil to the private collection of the La Salle-Montemolín School. In 2019 the fossil was donated to the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad de Zaragoza. The fossil comes from a Weald facies outcrop located north of the village of Alacón, lying over the Jurassic limestones that form the Mortero ravine, according to the “Carta Paleontológica de Aragón”. The Los Planos site is found near the northern limit of the Oliete sub-basin, where most of the Blesa Formation is covered by the Cenozoic fill of the Ebro Basin. Geologically it is located in the Lower Blesa Sequence. The site is represented by a small outcrop of the limestones and marls of the upper part of the Lower Blesa Sequence which correspond to distal alluvial to palustrine-lacustrine deposits. The isolated tibia is the first direct vertebrate fossil from these levels, since only a highly dinoturbed calcareous level with more than 50 dinosaur footprints has been identified to date in the locality of Obón (Aurell et al., 2018).

The Middle Blesa Sequence is formed by an alternation of oyster-rich marls and limestones deposited in a shallow restricted bay to coastal environment. Numerous fossil sites have been located in this sequence, but no paleontological site with a high concentration of fossils. Isolated bones from marine vertebrates are relatively common, including plesiosaur and crocodylomorphs remains (Parrilla-Bel & Canudo, 2015, 2018). The pterosaur species *Iberodactylus andreui* has also been described from a partial skull recovered in this sequence (Holgado et al., 2019). The oyster-rich facies bear microfossil accumulations where isolated teeth and fragmented bones belonging to Pycnodontiformes, Osteichthyes and small Chondrichthyes (Canudo et al., 2010) are abundant. Continental vertebrate remains are scarcer. The Santa Cruz-1 site was located and excavated in 2009 in a limestone level assigned to the Middle Blesa Sequence, near the top of the sequence. A left ischium of a sauropod (MPZ 2019/262) from Santa Cruz-1

represents the first dinosaurian material described in the Middle Blesa Sequence.

The Upper Blesa Sequence (UBS) is represented by distal alluvial to palustrine-lacustrine deposits with local marine influence (Aurell et al., 2018). Vertebrate remains were unknown in the Upper Sequence until the end of the 2010s. Barranco del Hocino-1, in the greyish marls/clays of the lower part of this sequence, is the best-studied palaeontological site from the UBS, but no sauropod remains have been recovered. The fossil association is dominated by a disarticulated ornithopod skeleton that could represent a new species (Medrano-Aguado et al., 2022). In addition, ankylosaur bones, theropod teeth (belonging to Spinosauridae and Carcharodontosauria) and scarce microvertebrate remains (Crocodylomorpha and Osteichthyes teeth), turtle shell fragments, coprolites and eggshells are also present (Alonso et al., 2016, 2018). The most basal levels of the UBS in Alacón are represented by 1–3 m-thick conglomerate facies with isolated vertebrate remains. MPZ 2022/726 is a sauropod vertebra donated by a resident of the village. The bone came from a conglomerate rock that served as a wall delimiting an olive plantation. This specimen came from a conglomeratic level that marks the basalmost part of the UBS.

Three other sites with abundant sauropod dinosaur material have been found in the palustrine-lacustrine limestone facies of the Middle and Upper Blesa Sequences, but excavation of these sites is still pending (Aurell et al., 2018).

4 Material and methods

The anatomical nomenclature used in this study follows the terminology common in other publications. The fossil bones are stored at the Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad de Zaragoza, under the label MPZ (Canudo, 2018). MPZ 2023/78 belongs to the “La Salle Montemolín” Collection. The new material studied is an isolated tooth (MPZ 2023/79), a cervical vertebra (MPZ 2023/80), two caudal vertebrae (MPZ 2023/81 and MPZ 2022/726), a left ischium (MPZ 2019/262) and a tibia (MPZ 2023/78). Mechanical and chemical methods were used for the preparation of the different fossils. The conservation of these specimens took place in the palaeontological laboratory of the University of Zaragoza and in Paleoymas S.L.

5 Systematic palaeontology

We have followed a stratigraphic order to describe this section of the work. We want to describe every element in their context, locating them in their respective depositional

Sequence of the Blesa Formation, due to the possible differences in age (see Aurell et al., 2018, Fig. 11).

5.1 La Cantalera-1 site (Josa, Teruel), Lower Blesa Sequence, lower Barremian

5.1.1 Material

Four isolated teeth (MPZ 97/464, MPZ 2001/206, MPZ 97/465, MPZ 2023/79), one cervical vertebra (MPZ 2023/80) and one caudal vertebra (MPZ 2023/81).

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841
SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887
SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878
NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986
TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997

5.1.1.1 MPZ 2023/81 Description: MPZ 2023/81 is a middle-posterior caudal vertebra (Fig. 2). The centrum is well preserved, but the articular surfaces are eroded and the posterior one is broken. The beginning of the neural arch is preserved. The centrum is 112 mm long and the anterior articular surface is 63 mm wide and 51 mm high. The articular surfaces of the centrum are slightly concave, and the centrum is spool-shaped with both lateral and ventral surfaces that are anteroposteriorly concave. In the posterior part of the ventral surface there are three small foramina (Fig. 2d). The neural arch is located anteriorly in the cen-

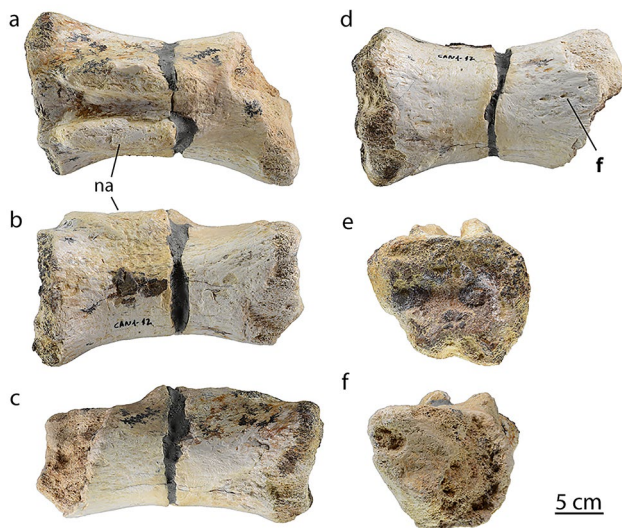


Fig. 2 Caudal vertebra. MPZ 2023/81 in **a** dorsal view. **b** Left lateral view. **c** Right lateral view. **d** Ventral view. **e** Anterior view. **f** Posterior view. Abbreviations: f: foramina; na: neural arch

trum, and there is no evidence of transverse processes. In the broken part of the posterior surface the internal structure shows no evidence of any type of cavities such as camellae.

Discussion: The position of the neural arch in the anterior part of the centrum is a synapomorphy of Titanosauriformes (Salgado et al., 1997). The characters of MPZ 2023/81 are coincident with the other sauropods of the Lower Cretaceous of the Iberian Peninsula such as *Soriatitan* (Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b) and *Tastavinsaurus* (Canudo et al., 2008; Royo-Torres, 2009), as well as with Euhelopodidae, which is apparently present in the La Cantalera-1 site.

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841
SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887
SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878
NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986
TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997
SOMPHOSPONDYLI Wilson & Sereno, 1998

5.1.1.2 MPZ 2023/80 Description: MPZ 2023/80 is a poorly preserved and distorted opisthocoelus cervical vertebra (Fig. 3). Part of the neural arch is collapsed over the centrum and the preserved part of the centrum is slightly distorted laterally and dorsoventrally compressed. Anterior and posterior articulation surfaces are distinguishable. The right and ventral surfaces of the centrum are also preserved. The centrum is 230 mm long and the distance between the end of the parapophyses and the middle part of the centrum is 95 mm. MPZ 2023/80 has a well-developed sub-hemispherical anterior articulation and a concave posterior articulation. The anterior articulation is wider (72 mm) than high (46 mm preserved) and long (38 mm). The ventral side is fragmented but preserves part of a ventral keel (Fig. 3b, c). Anteroposteriorly the ventral side of the centrum is slightly concave. The anteroposterior length / height ratio of the posterior face (measuring the height from the base to the middle part of the articulation and doubling it due to the fragmented condition of the surface) is near to 3.83, but this figure should be treated with caution because the posterior face is incomplete. In the right lateral face of the centrum, the base of the pneumatic fossa is preserved. In the middle part of this face, the ventral part of the pleurocentral lamina is preserved (Fig. 3a) so the pleurocoel is probably divided into more than one chamber. The preserved parapophysis is situated ventrolaterally in the anterior part of the centrum, just behind the articular condyle and there is no evidence of a foramen or excavation in its dorsal surface. In the left ventral surface, between the start of the parapophysis and the anterior articular surface, there are two small ridges directed posteriorly with a soft groove in the middle. The internal structure corresponds to a camellate vertebra, composed of

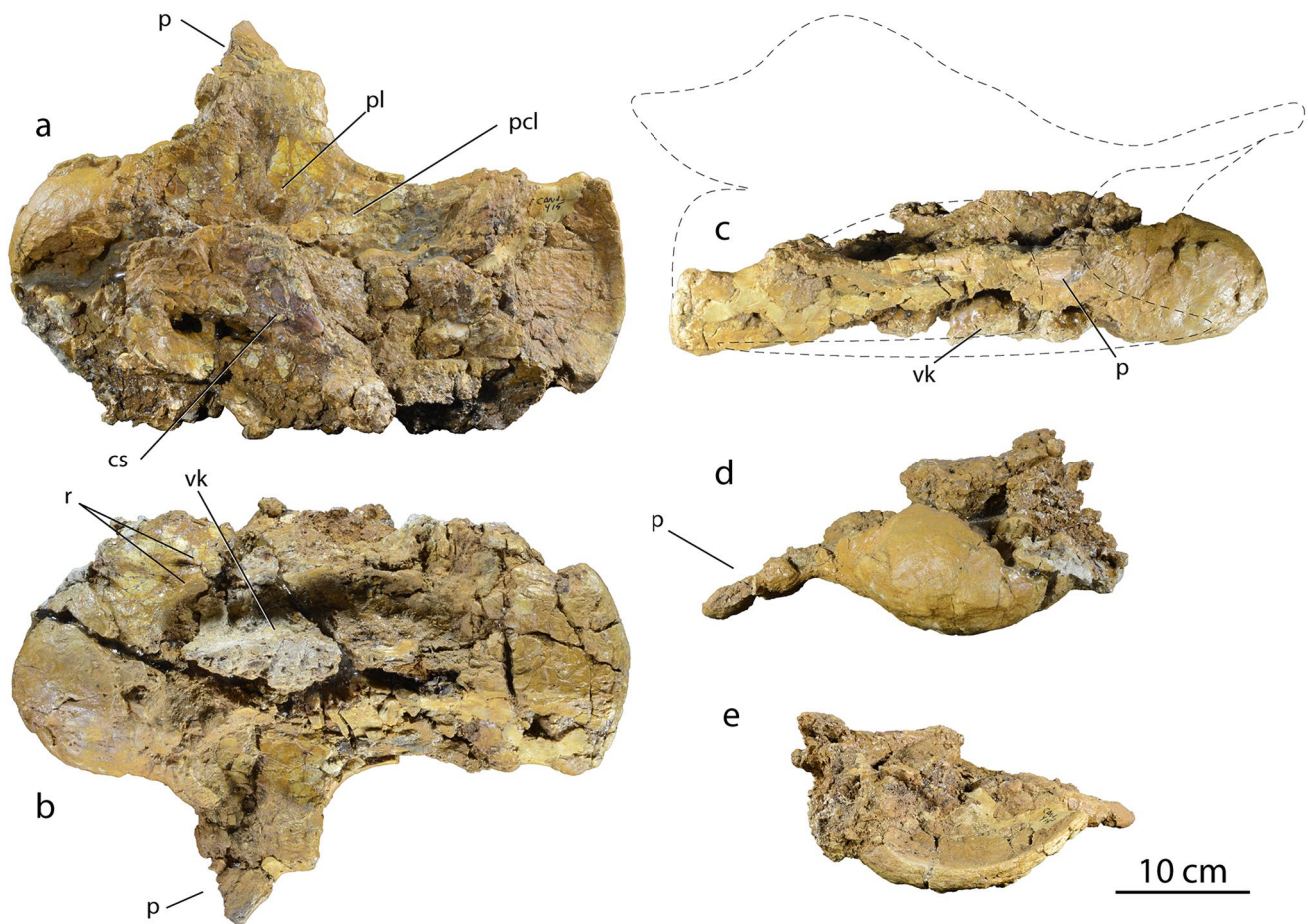


Fig. 3 Cervical vertebra. MPZ2023/80 in **a** dorsal view. **b** Ventral view. **c** Right lateral view. **d** Anterior view. **e** Posterior view. Abbreviations: cs: camellate structure; p: parapophyses; pcl: pleurocentral lamina; pl: pleurocoel; r: ridge; vk: ventral keel

broken, thin, small bone laminae and small cavities filled with sediment that can be seen in the broken areas of the centrum.

Discussion: Strong opisthocoelus cervical vertebrae are associated with Eusauropoda as well as with some ceratosaurs and tetanurans theropods (Upchurch, 1995; Weishampel et al., 2004; Wilson & Sereno, 1998). MPZ 2023/80 is a strong opisthocoelus vertebra with the parapophysis situated in the anteroventral corner of the centrum, a common condition in cervical sauropod vertebrae. The presence of a pleurocentral lamina dividing the pleurocoel is a synapomorphy of Neosauropoda (Wilson & Sereno, 1998). The height-width ratio of the anterior cervical centrum is less than 1 whereas in *Shunosaurus* (McIntosh, 1990), *Omeisaurus* (He et al., 1988), *Euhelopus* and *Mamenchisaurus* it is 1.25 (Upchurch, 1998). MPZ 2023/80 is poorly preserved and distorted, so this ratio should be treated with caution. The presence of a well-developed ventral keel is common in basal sauropods, but it is greatly reduced or absent in most genera (Upchurch et al., 2004). The presence of a ventral keel has been described in some cervical vertebrae of various Early Cretaceous sauropods such as the

Iberian *Europatitan* (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017), *Demandasaurus* (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2011), and the Chinese somphospondylan *Euhelopus*. The presence of a soft ventral keel in cervical vertebrae seems to be undiagnostic in sauropods. The presence of camellae is shared with somphospondylan sauropods and is found in the phylogenetically unstable genus *Euhelopus* (within Somphospondyli sensu Wilson & Upchurch, 2009; Mannion et al., 2019). MPZ 2023/80 is a poorly preserved sauropod cervical vertebra that is difficult to assign to a genus or species. All the characters described in MPZ 2023/80 are characters present in titanosauriform taxa, especially in somphospondylans. This vertebra could belong to *Euhelopus* given its size and length and the presence of a pleurocentral lamina, soft ventral keel and camellate pneumaticity and this would be consistent with the presence of *Euhelopus* teeth in the La Cantalera-1 site (Canudo et al., 2002 and this work). The direction of the parapophysis seems to be less lateral than in the Asiatic taxon, but the preservation conditions, including dorsoventral compression, affect directly in the size, morphology, and direction of this structure and makes it

difficult to determine the presence or absence of this character in MPZ 2023/80.

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841
SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887
SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878
NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986
TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997
EUHELOPODIDAE Romer, 1956
Euhelopodidae indet.

Description: Three isolated teeth were described by Canudo et al. (2002) and Ruiz-Omeñaca (2006). MPZ 97/464 (Fig. 4g) is a D-shaped semi-spatulate tooth with a cingular structure near the base of the crown on the lingual side (Canudo et al., 2002). MPZ 2001/206 is a rare sauropod tooth. It is described as an unformed tooth because its surface is completely smooth, without ornamentation and denticles. Finally, MPZ 97/465 is a fragment of the lingual face of a tooth with an ornamentation pattern similar to MPZ 97/464. These teeth were assigned to Euhelopodidae indet. (Canudo et al., 2002; Ruiz-Omeñaca, 2006).

5.1.1.3 MPZ 2023/79 Description: MPZ 2023/79 is a complete sauropod tooth with part of the root preserved (Fig. 4). It is 16.7 mm high, with a maximum width of 9.4 mm mesiodistally and a width of 6.8 mm labiolingually measured in the part of the root preserved. The slenderness index (SI, maximum mesiodistal crown

width divided by the apicobasal length, Upchurch, 1998) of the tooth is 1.77. Following the classification of Mocho et al. (2017b) for isolated sauropod teeth MPZ 2023/79 is a spatulate tooth with wrinkled enamel and a D-shaped cross-section. The enamel is preserved, and the tooth has a slightly worn section at the apex of the lingual surface (Fig. 4a, d). The labial face is strongly convex mesiodistally with a well-developed apicobasal bulge divided at the apex by a smooth central groove and bordered by two smooth grooves along the face. The lingual face is flat-to-convex mesiodistally and concave apicobasally with a smooth central apicobasal bulge. At the base of the crown the mesial edge is slightly concave in lingual view, whereas the distal edge is slightly convex. There are two leaf-shaped surfaces at the mesial and distal edge of the lingual face near the crown base, more developed at the distal edge, and a cingulum at the base of the crown in the lingual surface (Fig. 4d, e). The ridges that commonly separate these facets from the lingual face are smooth and at the mesial edge it is practically non-existent. There is a rounded boss over the leaf-shaped distal surface in the lingual face (Fig. 4f). The apex of the tooth is highly deflected toward the lingual face and has two small wear facets at the distal end of the apex, with the higher one more developed (Fig. 4a). The pattern of the enamel consists of an alternation of anastomosed crests and grooves that are mesiodistally organized. This pattern is present on the labial and lingual face and at the mesial edge. Near the apex, especially on the lingual face, and at the distal edge the enamel surface is smooth. In the middle of the labial face, the enamel has a strange surface, maybe related with a pathology during the formation of the tooth (Fig. 4b).

Discussion: The wear facets are located in the lingual face near the distal border. This position of the wear facet allows us tentatively to assign MPZ 2023/79 to a right maxillary tooth (Carballido & Pol, 2010; Wilson & Sereno, 1998). The higher curvature of the apex of this tooth in comparison it with those described by Canudo et al. (2002) could be related with a more posterior position of the tooth in the tooth row (Holwerda et al., 2015; Madsen et al., 1995; Osborn & Mook, 1921; Ostrom & McIntosh, 1966; Ouyang & Ye, 2002; Wilson & Upchurch, 2009). The enamel texture and the spatulate morphology of the tooth are characters that have been associated with the teeth of *Camarasaurus* and *Euhelopus* (e.g., Madsen et al., 1995; Mocho et al., 2017b; Ostrom & McIntosh, 1966; Wilson & Upchurch, 2009). Canudo et al. (2002) associated the sauropod teeth from the La Cantalera-1 site with *Euhelopus* on the basis of the rounded lingual bosses that are considered an autapomorphy of the group (Barret & Wang, 2007; Wilson, 2002; Wilson & Upchurch, 2009). The general spatulate morphology, the enamel structure

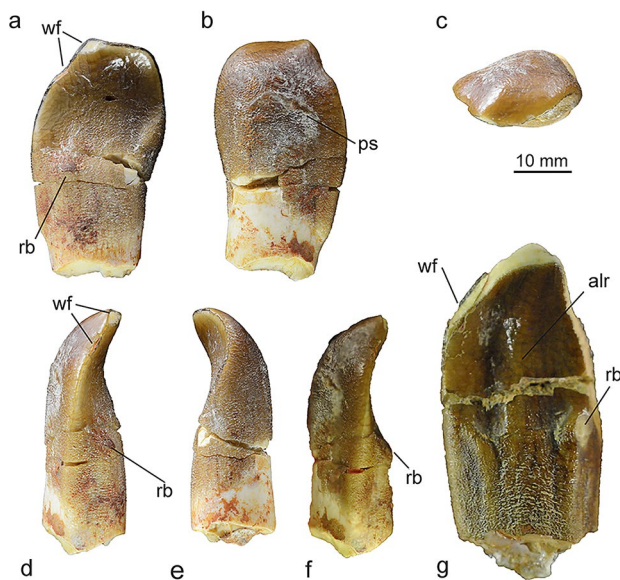


Fig. 4 Tooth. MPZ 2023/79 in **a** lingual view. **b** Labial view. **c** Apical view. **d** Distal view. **e** Medial view. **f** Distal-labial view, note the rounded-boss structure. MPZ 97/464 in **g**: lingual view, note that the rounded boss is partially worn. Abbreviations: alr: apicobasal lingual ridge; ps: possible pathological surface; rb: rounded boss; wf: wear facets

and the presence of a rounded boss in the lingual face over the leaf-shaped distal surface of MPZ 2023/79 are similar to the *Euhelopus* teeth described by Canudo et al. (2002) from the same site. The SI of the tooth is 1.77. This value has been used to differentiate *Camarasaurus* from *Euhelopus* teeth by Mocho et al. (2017b), using the comparison made by Chure et al. (2010). According to these papers, the results obtained here are suggestive of *Camarasaurus* (1.57–2.47) rather than *Euhelopus* (2.20–3.33). Nevertheless, the SI range for Euhelopodidae in Chure et al. (2010) is wider (1.71–3.70), and the SI value of MPZ 2023/79 (1.77) falls within this range. The curvature of the apex, related with the possibly caudal position of the tooth in the tooth row, makes the tooth relatively short in comparison with other teeth in the tooth row and could explain this value far from the mean for Euhelopodidae. The general morphology, the enamel structure and the presence of the rounded boss allow us tentatively to assign this tooth to Euhelopodidae and differentiate it from the similar spatulate teeth of camarasaurids.

5.2 Los Planos (Muniesa, Teruel), Lower Blesa Sequence, Barremian

Material: MPZ 2023/78 is an incomplete left tibia (Fig. 5).

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841
SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887
SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878
NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986

TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997

Titanosauriformes indet.

Description: The tibia lacks the cnemial crest, some fragments of the middle of the shaft and the end of the ventral processes (see measurements in Table 1). These fragments were probably lost during the extraction of the bone or over the years due to the history of the fossil. The centre of the proximal surface is slightly concave (Fig. 5e)

Table 1 Tibia measurements in mm. Bracket indicates that the measurement is affected by a broken part, and the real measurement could differ.

MPZ 2023/78	mm
Maximum length	970
Anteroposterior width proximal surface	(360)
Mediolateral width proximal surface	(240)
Shaft minimum anteroposterior width	160
Shaft minimum mediolateral width	85
Anteroposterior width distal surface	260
Mediolateral width distal surface	(270)
Anteroposterior width of medial condyle	120
Mediolateral width of medial condyle	120
Anteroposterior width of lateral condyle	110
Mediolateral width of lateral condyle	(4)
RI	0.27

RI is the robustness index following the methodology of Wilson & Upchurch (2003)

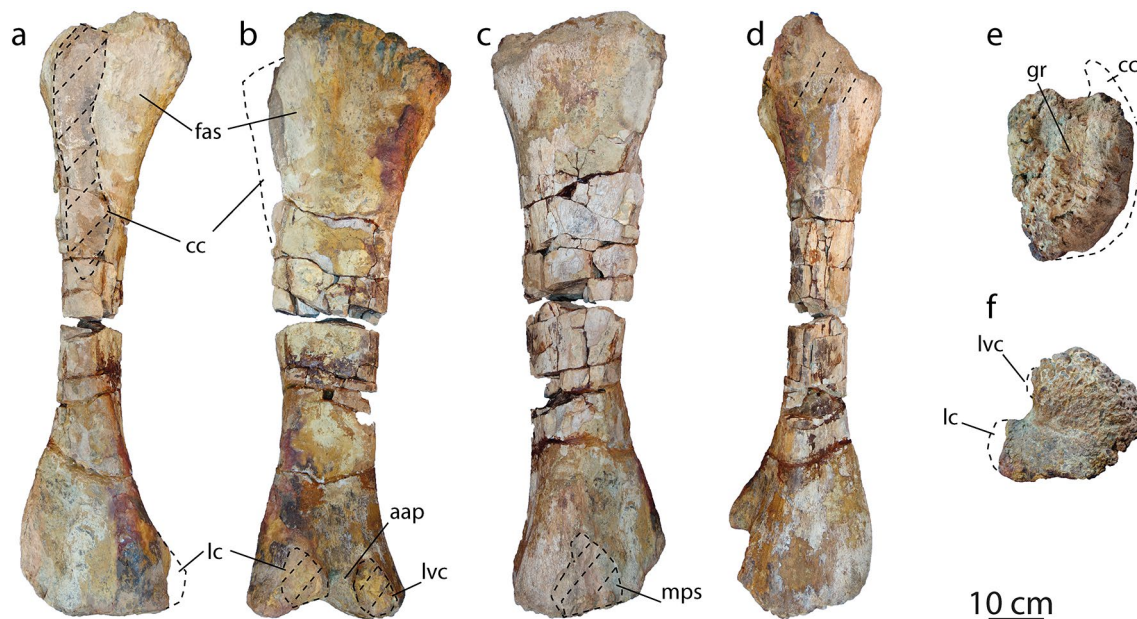


Fig. 5 Left tibia. MPZ 2023/78 in **a** anterior view. **b** Lateral view. **c** Medial view. **d** Posterior view. **e** Proximal view. **f** Distal view. Abbreviations: aap: astragalus ascendant process; cc: cnemial crest; fas:

fibula articulation surface; gr: groove; lc: lateral condyle; lvc: lateroventral condyle; mps: medial process scar

forming a groove between the lateral edge, which is preserved, and the eroded medial edge. The lateral edge of the proximal surface is straight and forms a small and rough pendant lip over the lateral face. Under this lip, in the lateral face, there is a roughly triangular surface for the attachment of the fibula. The scar of the cnemial crest is in the anterior surface and it continues along the anterolateral surface until near the middle of the shaft. Lateral to the cnemial crest scar, near the proximal end, there is a prominent circular tuberculum that could support the tibia-fibula articulation. The shaft is straight in lateral view, with the lateral surface flat and the medial one slightly concave. The shaft is transversely oval with the major axis oriented anteroposteriorly. The shaft is slightly twisted along its length. The distal surface has a heart-like outline with a groove between the two lateral and posterolateral condyles for the ascendant process of the astragalus (Fig. 5b). This surface is better developed lateromedially than anteroposteriorly and the lateral condyle seems to be bigger than the lateroventral one, but the end of both condyles is lost. The ventral surface of the tibia is rough, with holes and bulges (Fig. 5f). The surface where the medial process should be developed is lost.

Discussion: Although incomplete, the proximal surface is subcircular, a feature typically associated with Neosauropoda (Upchurch et al., 2004; Wilson & Sereno, 1998) and some non-neosauropods such as *Lapparentosaurus* (Bonaparte, 1986), *Jobaria* (Wilson, 2002) and *Ferganosaurus* (Alifanov & Averianov, 2003). This section is completely different from the transversely compressed proximal end observed in non-neosauropods such as *Turiasaurus* (Royo-Torres & Upchurch, 2012; Royo-Torres et al., 2006), *Spinophorosaurus* (Remes et al., 2009), *Mamenchisaurus* (Ouyang & Ye, 2002), and *Chuanjiesaurus* (Sekiya, 2011) and in some macronarians and deeply-nested titanosauriforms such as *Euhelopus* (Wiman, 1929, not significantly compressed), *Sauroposeidon* (D’Emic & Foreman, 2012), and *Rapetosaurus* (Rogers, 2009). The scar of the cnemial crest is located in the anterior surface, a condition usually associated with the anterolateral direction of the cnemial crest present in Titanosauriformes such as *Tastavinsaurus*, *Ligabuesaurus* (Bonaparte et al., 2006; Mannion et al., 2013) and *Saltasaurus* (Powell, 2003), and related with the embracing articulation between tibia and fibula (D’Emic, 2012). The straight but twisted tibia is shared with other members of Titanosauriformes (Canudo et al., 2008; Salgado et al., 1997). The distal end is expanded mediolaterally and compressed anteroposteriorly, a morphology typical of many titanosauriforms (Mannion & Calvo, 2011; Salgado et al., 1997; Upchurch et al., 2004). The robustness index of 0.27 according to the methodology of Wilson & Upchurch (2003) is similar to other early-branching titanosauriforms, but it should

be treated with caution given the fragmented areas of MPZ 2023/78 that directly affect the measurements. The general morphology of the tibia resembles that of some titanosauriforms and is especially similar to *Tastavinsaurus* with its subcircular proximal end, the straight shaft, the heart-shaped distal end and the morphology of the ascendant process of the astragalus. In terms of size, MPZ 2023/78 is bigger and more robust than the *Tastavinsaurus* tibia. The absence of the cnemial crest prevents us from recognizing the two diagnostic crests of the divided cnemial crest of *Tastavinsaurus* in order to achieve a more precise understanding of the relationship between MPZ 2023/78 and this taxon. No tibia has been recovered for the other Barremian titanosauriforms of the Iberian Peninsula *Europatitan* and *Soritatitan*.

5.3 Santa Cruz-1 (Obón, Teruel), Middle Blesa Sequence, Barremian

Material: MPZ 2019/262 is a left ischium.

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841
 SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887
 SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878
 NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986
 TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997
 Titanosauriformes indet.

Description: MPZ 2019/262 is a small and almost complete left ischium (Fig. 6). There is a strong predation mark in the lateral surface near the base of the ischial ramus (Fig. 6e). Another possible tooth mark is located anterior to this one. The edge of the pubic peduncle and the anteroventral edge of the ischial ramus are slightly broken due to their slenderness. The iliac peduncle and the end of the ischial ramus are not completely preserved. For measurements see Table 2. The iliac ramus is well differentiated and posteriorly projected, and it has a triangular cross-section in posterior view, being wider in the preserved proximal part. The lateral surface of the acetabulum is slightly concave and has an extremely thin margin, joining the iliac and pubic peduncles. The pubic peduncle is expanded dorsoventrally and its margin is extremely thin mediolaterally. The lateral surface of the main body is convex and the medial surface is concave. The preserved ischial ramus is approximately equal in length to the rest of the ischium. It has a triangular shape in cross-section with a rounded dorsal border. The ramus twists slightly, with the medioventral surface turning into its most ventral position. The ischiatic blade turns posteroventrally, forming a concave lateral outline for the posterior edge of the ischium. The distal part of the ischial ramus becomes slightly wider posteriorly, but the distal end is incomplete. At the end of the medial surface of the ischial

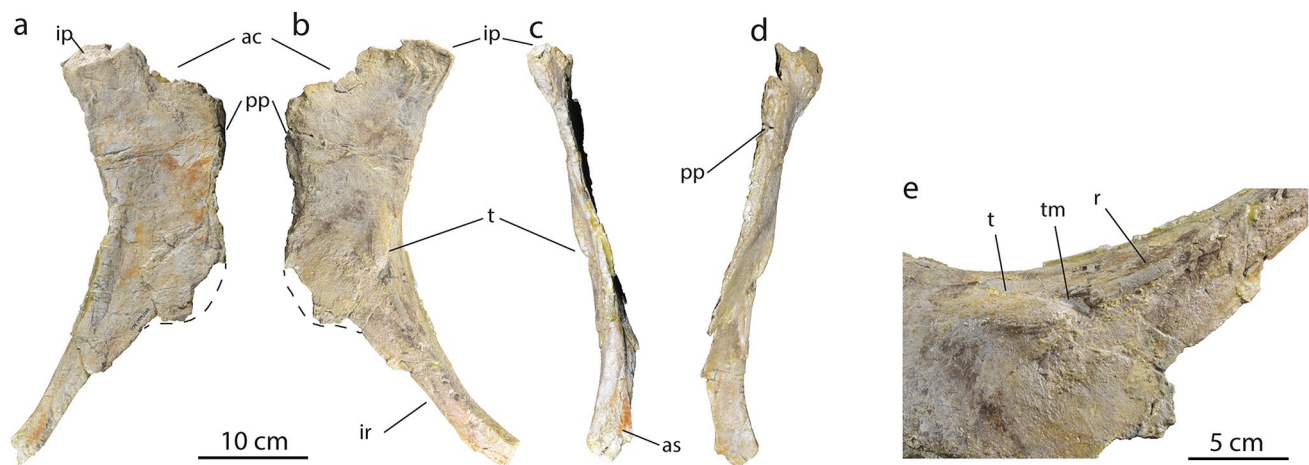


Fig. 6 Left ischium. MPZ 2019/262 in **a** medial view; **b** lateral view; **c** posterior view; **d** anterior view. **e** Detail of the tuberculum and ridge. Abbreviations: ac: acetabulum; as: attachment surface; ip: iliac

peduncle; ir: ischiatic ramus; pp: pubic peduncle; r: ridge; t: tuberculum; tm: tooth mark

ramus there is a symphysis for the attachment with the right ischium (Fig. 6c). From the lateral surface of the ramus emerges a strong ridge that finishes on the main body of the ischium, forming a wide and prominent tuberosity near the posterior edge of the ischium, at the level of the distal end of the pubic peduncle (Fig. 6b, e). This crest corresponds to the attachment of the *flexor tibialis internus* muscle (Borsuk-Bialynicka, 1977; Gorscak & O'Connor, 2019). The ridge-tuberosity union is pierced by a predation mark.

Discussion: MPZ 2019/262 is one of the smallest sauropod ischia described from the Early Cretaceous of the Iberian Peninsula. The general morphology of MPZ 2019/262 is similar to the ischium of the Iberian Titanosauriformes: *Europatitan* (Toricida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017), *Soriatitan* (Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b), and *Tastavinsaurus* (Canudo et al., 2008). The tuberosity is not bordered by a groove as occurs in *Dicraeosaurus* (Janensch, 1961), *Camarasaurus* (Ostrom & McIntosh, 1966), *Aragosaurus* (Royo-Torres et al., 2014), *Lourinhasaurus* (Mocho et al., 2014) and non-neosauropod eusauropods. A tuberosity raised above the flat surface of the ischium is a

synapomorphy of titanosauriform sauropods (D'Emic, 2012). This tuberosity is more developed than in *Tastavinsaurus*, *Europatitan*, *Soriatitan* and *Oceanotitan* (Mocho et al., 2019). The morphology of the ischiatic blade, which is slender, with a slightly expanded distal end, and directed ventrally instead of posteriorly or posteroventrally is more similar to the *Soriatitan* ischium than to that of *Tastavinsaurus* and *Europatitan*. The extreme slenderness of this ischium, especially in the acetabulum, pubic peduncle, and anteroventral margin, together with the strongly developed tuberosity, are characters that are not shared with other Iberian sauropods. Given the isolated state of the ischium and considering the characters described above we have decided to assign it to Titanosauriformes indet. but it could represent an undescribed taxon.

5.4 Camino San Blas (Alacón, Teruel). Upper Blesa Sequence. Barremian

Material: MPZ 2022/726 is a middle caudal vertebra.

DINOSAURIA Owen, 1841

SAURISCHIA Seeley, 1887

SAUROPODA Marsh, 1878

NEOSAUROPODA Bonaparte, 1986

TITANOSAURIFORMES Salgado et al., 1997

Titanosauriformes indet.

Description: MPZ 2022/726 is a middle-posterior caudal vertebra (Fig. 7). The centrum is broken, and the left posterior half and the neural arch are practically lost. The external surfaces of the union between the articular surfaces and the sides of the centrum are also eroded. The suture of the neural arch with the centrum is totally closed (Fig. 7c), which, together with the size of the centrum, indicates that

Table 2 Ischium measurements in mm

MPZ 2019/262	mm
From iliac peduncle to distal ischial ramus	378
Dorsal edge pubic peduncle to distal ischial ramus	385
Ventral edge pubic peduncle to distal ischial ramus	258
Anteroposterior iliac peduncle	80
Lateromedial iliac peduncle	38
Maximum length ischial ramus	43
Lateromedial length distal ischial ramus	17.6
Dorsoventral pubic peduncle	157
Anteroposterior pubic peduncle	131

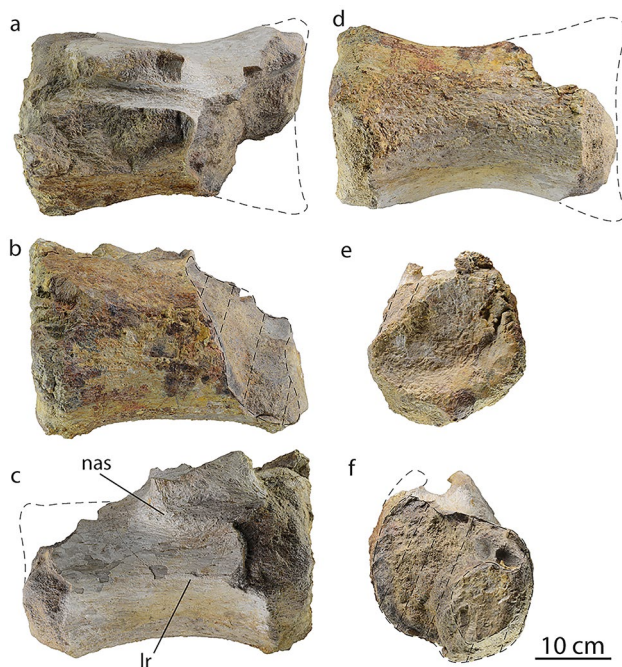


Fig. 7 Caudal vertebra. MPZ 2022/726 in **a** dorsal view. **b** Left lateral view. **c** Right lateral view. **d** Ventral view. Note that the convex right surface is due to the fracture of the posterior surface and not the real shape of the surface, which is concave (see **a**). **e** Anterior surface. **f** Posterior view. Abbreviations: nas: neural arch suture

MPZ 2022/726 might correspond to an adult specimen. The vertebra is 170 mm long, 110 mm wide and 100 mm high. MPZ 2022/726 is amphicoelous, with both articular surfaces slightly concave. Anteroposteriorly the centrum is concave in both ventral and lateral surfaces and has a smooth ridge directed anteroposteriorly in the middle of the lateral surfaces. The internal structure of the centrum is spongy. The neural arch is located in an anterior position and lacks transverse processes. There is a smooth bulge in the lateral surface, indicative of the middle- caudal position of the vertebra.

Discussion: The general morphology of MPZ 2022/726 allows us to assign it to the clade Titanosauriformes, with the neural arch displaced to an anterior position (Canudo et al., 2008; Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b; Salgado et al., 1997). The size of the centrum is similar to those of the middle caudal vertebrae of *Soriatitan* (Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b) and probably to those of *Europatitan* (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017), although no middle caudal vertebrae are preserved for the latter.

6 Discussion

The presence of a sauropod related to the Asiatic clade Euhelopodidae mentioned by Canudo et al. (2002) is consistent with the new remains herein described. MPZ 2023/79 is a

new complete tooth that is very similar to the others assigned to Euhelopodidae (Canudo et al., 2002) but smaller and more curved than these, probably related with the posterior position of the tooth in the teeth row (Wilson & Upchurch, 2009). MPZ 2023/80 is a poorly preserved cervical vertebra. The camellate structure of the vertebra and the presence of the pleurocentral lamina suggest a possible member of a Somphospondyli or more derived sauropod (D’Emic, 2012; Wedel, 2003). The caudal vertebra MPZ 2023/81 has the neural arch in an anterior position, a feature typical of Titanosauriformes (Upchurch et al., 2004). We lack any evidence to demonstrate that the sauropod material of La Cantalera-1 belongs to the same individual or taxon. Most of the last 20 years papers that carried out sauropods’ taxonomic analyses place Euhelopodidae as a non-titanosaurian somphospondylan (i.e. Mannion et al., 2013; Mocho et al., 2019; Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b) which is congruent with the morphology and characters described in the above-mentioned material (the Titanosauriformes caudal vertebra, the Somphospondyli cervical vertebrae and the euhelopodid teeth) and could correspond with the same taxon. We propose this assignation because in this site several hundreds of sediments have been washed (see Canudo et al., 2010; Ruiz-Omeñaca, 2006) and hundreds of fossils have been recovered, but only the bones described in this paper could be assigned to sauropods. We prefer to tentatively assign all of this material to the clade Euhelopodidae instead of artificially creating diversity for a single fossil site. For these reasons, we tentatively assign MPZ 2023/80 and MPZ 2023/81 to Euhelopodidae indet. and they could represent the first postcranial elements of Euhelopodidae in the Iberian Peninsula.

MPZ 2023/78, MPZ 2019/262 and MPZ 2022/726 are attributed to Titanosauriformes indet. MPZ 2023/78 (Los Planos site) is an almost complete left tibia recovered 50 years ago but described for the first time in this paper. Of all the Barremian sauropods of the Iberian Peninsula, *Tastavinsaurus sanzi* is the only one whose tibia is preserved. There are close similarities between this taxon and MPZ 2023/78, but many of these features are also common in early-branching titanosauriforms. In addition, the cnemial crest of MPZ 2023/78 is lost, preventing us from comparing it with the cnemial crest diagnostic of *Tastavinsaurus* cnemial. MPZ 2023/78 is bigger than the two *Tastavinsaurus sanzi* tibia described (Canudo et al., 2008; Royo-Torres et al., 2012).

The slenderness of MPZ 2019/262 (Santa Cruz-1 site) is the most notable feature of this sauropod ischium. The general morphology is consistent with the ischia of basally-branching titanosauriforms. The presence of a well-developed tuberculum in the base of the ischial ramus is a remarkable character of this bone. Together with its extreme

Table 3 Summary of the sauropod remains of the Blesa Formation

Site	Fossil	Taxa	References		
LBS					
La Cantalera-1	MPZ 97/464	Tooth	Euhelopodidae indet	Canudo et al. (2002)	
	MPZ 2001/206	Tooth	Euhelopodidae indet	Canudo et al. (2002)	
	MPZ 97/465	Tooth	Euhelopodidae indet	Ruiz-Omeñaca (2006)	
	MPZ 2023/79	Tooth	Euhelopodidae indet	This paper	
	MPZ 2023/80	Cervical vertebra	Somphospondyli tentatively	Euhelopodidae indet	This paper
			Titanosauriformes tentatively	Euhelopodidae indet	This paper
Los Planos	MPZ 2023/78	Left tibia	Titanosauriformes indet	This paper	
MBS					
Santa Cruz-1	MPZ 2019/262	Left ischium	Titanosauriformes indet	This paper	
UBS					
Camino San Blas	MPZ 2022/726	Caudal vertebra	Titanosauriformes indet	This paper	

slenderness, it could indicate the presence of an undescribed taxon in the Oliete sub-basin.

The characteristic anterior displacement of the neural arch in the middle vertebrae of Titanosauriformes allows us to assign the first sauropod fossil from the Upper Blesa Sequence, MPZ 2022/726 (Camino San Blas site), to this group of sauropods. The size of the vertebra seems to be more closely related with larger titanosauriforms such as *Europatitan* or *Soriatitan* than with *Tastavinsaurus*.

Early-diverging titanosauriforms were the most common dinosaurs in the Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula (Canudo et al., 2008; Mocho et al., 2017c; Royo-Torres et al., 2012, 2017a, 2017b; Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017). In the Oliete sub-basin, only three isolated teeth had been described before this paper. In the light of the new material, we can assume that at least three different titanosauriform taxa lived in this area: one taxon related with Euhelopodidae, the taxon that produced the ischium MPZ 2019/262, and a large taxon associated with the above-described tibia and caudal vertebra (see Table 3).

Despite the high diversity of sauropods in the Early Cretaceous of the Iberian Peninsula, including several taxa in the Jurassic-Cretaceous transition: *Zby* (Mateus et al., 2014), *Losillasaurus* (Casanovas et al., 2001), *Turiasaurus* (Royo-Torres et al., 2006), *Dinheirosaurus* (Bonaparte & Mateus, 1999; Mannion et al., 2012, 2013), *Lourinhasaurus* (Antunes & Mateus, 2003; Lapparent & Zbyszewski, 1957; Mocho et al., 2014), *Aragosaurus* (Sanz et al., 1987) *Lusotitan* (Antunes & Mateus, 2003; Mannion et al., 2013; Mocho et al., 2017a), *Galvesaurus* (Barco et al., 2005; Pérez-Pueyo et al., 2019; Sánchez-Hernández, 2005) and *Oceanotitan* (Mocho et al., 2019); and four in the Barremian-Aptian: *Demandasaurus* (Torcida Fernández-Baldor et al., 2011), *Tastavinsaurus* (Canudo et al., 2008), *Europatitan* (Torcida

Fernández-Baldor et al., 2017) and *Soriatitan* (Royo-Torres et al., 2017a, 2017b); the remains of this group of dinosaurs are scarcer in the Blesa Formation. The small size and marginal condition of the Oliete sub-basin within the Maestrazgo Basin, surrounded by the Ebro, Ejulve and Montalbán highs, and the environment dominated by a marine influence, especially in the MBS and occasionally in the UBS (Aurell et al., 2018), could have restricted life in this area, making it a transit sub-basin for this group of dinosaurs. In addition, most of the fossil sites located to date in the Blesa Formation, are represented by isolated bones, which indicates that sauropods were present in the Oliete sub-basin, but that the taphonomy or fossilization conditions were unfavourable for preserving the remains of these big dinosaurs. Finally, palaeontological research in the Blesa Formation have just started, and only the La Cantalera-1 site is well known. Some isolated vertebrate remains are currently under study as well as the Barranco del Hocino-1 site for the UBS (Alonso et al., 2016, 2018; Medrano-Aguado et al., 2022), and these are a good example of the palaeontological potential of this formation. New discoveries could confirm or refute the scarcity of sauropod groups in this sub-basin in comparison with other faunas and with other areas, as well as providing new data on the implications of the Iberian Peninsula for the evolutionary history of this group of dinosaurs in a period of diversification, as the Barremian was for the successful clade Titanosauriformes.

7 Conclusions

In this paper we have reviewed and studied the sauropod remains of the Blesa Formation (Barremian). In the current state of knowledge, sauropod remains are scarcer in this formation than in other Barremian formations of

the Iberian Peninsula where sauropod material is more common (i.e., Arcillas de Morella Fm. in the Galve and Morella sub-basins or the Castrillo de la Reina Fm. in the Cameros Basin). A working hypothesis for this could be the preference of Iberian sauropods for a particular environment that was not present or was scarce in the Oliete sub-basin, or it could be a result of taphonomic and fossilization processes.

New sauropod material from the La Cantalera-1 site has been described and assigned to Euhelopodidae indet. This represents the first postcranial material of this clade from the Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula. One tibia, one ischium and one caudal vertebra recovered in different sites in the Blesa Formation have been assigned to Titanosauriformes indet. The unusual morphology of the ischium could be related with a Titanosauriformes taxon distinct from the established ones. Titanosauriformes is the most common group of sauropods in the Barremian of the Iberian Peninsula, so their presence in the Oliete sub-basin is consistent with other evidence. There is no evidence of the presence of other sauropod groups described in the Lower Cretaceous of the Iberian Peninsula, such as diplodocimorphs or titanosaurs, in the Blesa Formation.

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Data availability All authors contributed to the study conception and design. All data supporting the findings of this study are available within this paper. The remains studied here are deposited in a public institution (Museo de Ciencias Naturales de la Universidad de Zaragoza).

Declarations

Conflict of interest The authors declare that they have no known competing financial interests or personal relationships that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

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