

The teeth of the unenlagiine theropod *Buitreraptor* from the Cretaceous of Patagonia, Argentina, and the unusual dentition of the Gondwanan dromaeosaurids

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The Unenlagiinae is a clade of Gondwanan dromaeosaurid theropods mainly known from incomplete skeletal material. The group includes two recently discovered theropods, *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor*, from which cranial remains are available with in situ maxillary and dentary teeth, thus allowing the study of tooth morphology. Among the derived traits that diagnose the dentition of unenlagiines are: (i) high tooth count, (ii) small size of individual teeth when compared with skull height, (iii) absence of denticles and carinae, and (iv) presence of longitudinal grooves on the tooth crown. This suite of dental characteristics, shared between *Buitreraptor* and *Austroraptor*, can be considered as diagnostic of the Unenlagiinae or, at least, a more exclusive clade within the group. The teeth of *Buitreraptor* exhibit a remarkable labiolingual compression, whereas *Austroraptor* possesses more conical teeth, probably respective autapomorphic features. On one hand, these dental morphologies differ from those observed in most Laurasian dromaeosaurids and, for instance, could be considered as further proof of the purported vicariant evolution of the lineage on the southern continents. On the other hand, the morphological similarities (e.g., absence of denticles) between the teeth of unenlagiines and other theropod lineages, including Mesozoic birds and ornithomimosaurids, can be considered as the result of parallel trends related to dental reduction.

Key words: Dinosauria, Theropoda, Dromaeosauridae, Unenlagiinae, teeth, Cretaceous, Argentina.

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