

## A new deinonychosaurian track from the Lower Cretaceous Hekou Group, Gansu Province, China

Lida Xing, Daqing Li, Jerald D. Harris, Phil R. Bell, Yoichi Azuma, Masato Fujita, Yuong-Nam Lee, and Philip J. Currie

*Acta Palaeontologica Polonica* 58 (4), 2013: 723-730 doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.4202/app.2011.0115>

Herein we describe deinonychosaurian (Dinosauria: Theropoda) tracks in the Lower Cretaceous Hekou Group at sites I and II of Liujiaxia Dinosaur National Geopark, Gansu Province, China. The site preserves 71 didactyl tracks, the largest concentration of deinonychosaurian tracks in Asia. The tracks pertain to a new dromaeopodid ichnospecies: *Dromaeosauripus yongjingensis* ichnosp. nov., which is diagnosed by: a digital pad formula of x-1-3-4-x and a mean divarication angle between digits III and IV of  $19^\circ$ , and having the proximal portion of digit II contacting the anterior margin of a large, rounded metatarsophalangeal pad. Six *Dromaeosauripus* trackways from site II comprise at least two, and possibly three, turning trackways in which the track maker(s) turned without slowing down. None of the *Dromaeosauripus* trackways are parallel or closely spaced, suggesting that they were made by solitary track makers. Estimates of dromaeopodid track-maker sizes are between 61–300 cm, well within the size range established by body fossils of both dromaeosaurids and troodontids.

**Key words:** Dinosauria, Theropoda, Deinonychosauria, *Dromaeosauripus yongjingensis*, Cretaceous, Hekou Group, China.

Lida Xing [[xinglida@gmail.com](mailto:xinglida@gmail.com)], School of the Earth Sciences and Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China and Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, 11455 Saskatchewan Drive, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, Canada; Daqing Li [[daqingligs@gmail.com](mailto:daqingligs@gmail.com)], Geological Museum of Gansu, Lanzhou 730040, China; Jerald D. Harris [[jharris@dixie.edu](mailto:jharris@dixie.edu)], Physical Sciences Department, Dixie State College, 225 South 700 East, St. George, Utah 84770, USA; Phil R. Bell [[philbyb@gmail.com](mailto:philbyb@gmail.com)], Pipestone Creek Dinosaur Initiative, Clairmont, Alberta T0H 0W0, Canada; Yoichi Azuma [[y.azuma@dinosaur.pcf.fukui.jp](mailto:y.azuma@dinosaur.pcf.fukui.jp)], Fukui Prefectural Dinosaur Museum, 51-11, Terao, Muroko, Katsuyama, Fukui 911-8601, Japan; Masato Fujita [[fujita@tsm.toyama.toyama.jp](mailto:fujita@tsm.toyama.toyama.jp)], Toyama Science Museum, 1-8-31 Nishinakano-machi, Toyama, Toyama, 939-8084, Japan;

Yuong-Nam Lee [[ylee@kigam.re.kr](mailto:ylee@kigam.re.kr)], Geological Research Division, Korea Institute of Geoscience and Mineral Resources, Daejeon 305-350, South Korea; Philip J. Currie [[philip.currie@ualberta.ca](mailto:philip.currie@ualberta.ca)], Department of Biological Sciences, University of Alberta, 11455 Saskatchewan Drive, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E9, Canada.

This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (for details please see [creativecommons.org](http://creativecommons.org)), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

 [Full text \(317.9 kB\)](#)