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A new mamenchisaurid sauropod dinosaur from the upper jurassic of Southwest China reveals new evolutionary evidence from East Asian eusauropods

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East Asian non-neosauropodan eusauropods have been central to the study of the evolution of Middle to Late Jurassic sauropod dinosaurs. Despite their remarkable diversity, the fragmentary condition of many taxa and the insufficiency of phylogenetic data for many specimens have hindered the study of continental-scale paleobiogeographic relationships. We described a new mamenchisaurid, *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis* sp. nov., based on a single partial skeleton from the early Oxfordian fossil site of Chongqing (Southwest China). *M. sanjiangensis* phylogenetically recovered as a diverged mamenchisaurid, shares a relatively near relationship with most other *Mamenchisaurus*. This new taxon is supported by an exclusive combination of characters that highlights strong convergences with members of the neosauropods. That indicates the niche overlap further enhances the competition between mamenchisaurids and neosauropods. Mamenchisaurids potentially developed a strategy to maintain dominance in East Asia before the recoupling of the East Asian and European sub-plates in the Early Cretaceous.

Keywords Dinosauria, Sauropoda, Eusauropoda, Mamenchisauridae, Late Jurassic, China

Sauropod dinosaur diversity reached an apparent peak in the Late Jurassic^{1–3}, comprised many wide geographically distributed non-neosauropodan eusauropod lineages (e.g., mamenchisaurids, turiasaurians), and primarily of a wide array of near-globally distributed members of neosauropodan clades (Diplodocoidea and Macronaria)^{4–9}. The Late Jurassic sedimentary units of China preserve rich sauropod records, and most of them are dominated by mamenchisaurids, although the exact neosauropodan remains are widely recognized from early Middle Jurassic^{8,10–30}. The dominance of Asian sauropod faunas is quite different from that of contemporaneous European and North and South American Formations (e.g.,^{6,7}). Moreover, most of the Late Jurassic Asian sauropod diversity comes from the deposits assigned to the lower parts, particularly near the Middle-Late Jurassic transition period^{10,11,14,15,17–23,25–27,32,33}.

The Middle-Late Jurassic Upper Shaximiao Formation of Sichuan Basin bears no fewer than three genera, including *Daanosaurus zhangi*, *Qijianglong guokr*, *M. hochuanensis*, and *M. youngi*^{11,17–19,23}. *Qijianglong guokr*, *M. hochuanensis*, and *M. youngi* are generally widely accepted as nested in Mamenchisauridae in many phylogenetic analyses (e.g.,^{6,8,9,27,29,30}). *Daanosaurus zhangi* is reported as a macronarian¹⁹, whereas the recent phylogenetic analyses suggest this taxon is a potential mamenchisaurid⁹. Despite an abundance of materials,

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the anatomy of some/related taxa from the Late Jurassic of China remains to be further assessed to clarify their morphological features and evolutionary interrelationships.

Here, we report a new *Mamenchisaurus* sauropod, sp. nov., based on articulated posterior cervical, dorsal, sacral, and anterior caudal vertebrae and appendicular skeletons from the Late Jurassic Upper Shaximiao Formation of Chongqing, southwestern China (Fig. 1). Anatomical comparison and phylogenetic analysis show that the new taxon is a member of Mamenchisauridae and shares relative kinship with many other *Mamenchisaurus*. It phylogenetically recovered in the later-diverged position in this clade. This discovery further enriches the diversity of the Late Jurassic eusauropod assemblage in East Asia. It provides additional information to help understand the evolutionary radiation of non-neosauropod eusauropods in East Asia.

Results

Systematic paleontology

Dinosauria Owen, 1842.

Saurischia Seeley, 1887.

Sauropodomorpha von Huene, 1932.

Sauropoda Marsh, 1878.

Eusauropoda Upchurch, 1995.

Mamenchisauridae Young and Chao, 1972.

Mamenchisaurus Young, 1954.

Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis sp. nov. (Figs. 1 and 2)

Etymology

The species name refers to the Hechuan District, where the fossil site is from, at the meeting point of the Jialing, Fu, and Qu Rivers in Chongqing (Fig. 1). ‘sanjing’ means the three rivers (Jialing, Fu, and Qu Rivers) in Chinese Pinyin.

Holotype

CIP V0001. Two cervical vertebrae, 12 dorsal vertebrae, five sacral vertebrae, four caudal vertebrae, left and right ilia, pubes, and ischia, left femur, tibia, and fibula.

Locality and horizon

This specimen was excavated in the Hechuan district, Chongqing, southwest China. The remains were found in purplish-red silty mudstones near the middle portion of the Upper Shaximiao Formation. Traditionally, a general Callovian-Oxfordian age was inferred for this formation, whereas the exact age for this formation is still controversial^{34,35}. The horizon potentially belongs to the early Oxfordian.

Diagnosis

Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis is a mamenchisaurid sauropod with the following unique combination of character states (autapomorphies are marked by *): the posterior cervical and anterior dorsal neural spines are bifurcated; an additional fossa exists on the base of the prezygodiapophyseal lamina (PRDL) on the posterior cervical and anterior dorsal vertebrae*; epiphysial-prezygapophyseal lamina (EPRL) is preserved on the posterior cervical and anterior dorsal vertebrae; an accessory lamina extends from the prezygapophysis to the diapophysis on the anterior dorsal vertebrae*; height of neural arch/posterior centrum articular surface is prominently increasing from anterior to posterior dorsal series; several accessory laminae divided the spinodiapophyseal fossa (sdf) on the dorsal vertebrae; the spinodiapophyseal lamina (SPDL) is bifurcated dorsally from Dorsal (D)3 to D7, and the two branches constituted the lateral margins of a secondary deep fossa on sdf*; five sacral vertebrae are completely fused with ‘platform’-shaped distal portion of neural spines; lateral excavation exists on the lateral surface of sacral vertebrae; the anterior caudal centra are procoelous; dorsal margin of ilium is semicircular-shaped; the femoral head is dorsoventrally projected; the transverse width/antero/posterior length of femoral mid-shaft is about 2.6. Besides, this taxon belongs to the genus *Mamenchisaurus* shares the following features at least: the articular surface of anterior caudal centra is procoelous; the internal structure of the presacral vertebrae is camellate.

General comments

As discussed in many recent articles (e.g.,^{8,9,20,30}), most researchers recognize the presence of a monophyletic eusauropod lineage, including *Mamenchisaurus*, predominant in the Middle to Late Jurassic East Asian terrestrial herbivore faunas (e.g.,^{4-6,8,9,23,24,27-30,36,37}). Traditionally, this group has been assigned the family name Mamenchisauridae with several long-neck genera¹¹, and the breaking of Pangaea during the late Middle Jurassic further enhanced the dominance of this clade (e.g.,^{1,14,24,29,38}). However, more and more phylogenetic analyses indicate that the clear constituents and precise nomenclature are still controversial, let alone the internal relationship or even the existence of this clade (e.g.,^{8,23,27,29,30}). Fortunately, many recent works have significantly shed light on the spatiotemporal evolution of the relative East Asian taxa in this era (e.g.,^{8,9,27}), but still far more perfectly. Thereinto, the putative ‘*Mamenchisaurus*’ branch includes more than three species (e.g., *M. sinocanadorum*, *M. hochuanensis*, *M. youngi*) at a diverged position of Mamenchisauridae in many phylogenetic works. These taxa share more than 17 cervical and four to five sacral vertebrae relative to other mamenchisaurids¹¹. However, several genera (e.g., *Xinjiangtititan*, *Qijianglong*, *Chuanjiesaurus*, *Wamweracaudia*) usually nested in this taxonomic unit rather than only *Mamenchisaurus* spp.²⁶, and the type species (*M. constructus*) often falls outside of this clade in many phylogenetic analyses^{8,9,27}. Pending a comprehensive re-evaluation of the species of *Mamenchisaurus* spp. (especially the *M. constructus*) is the key step to approach the

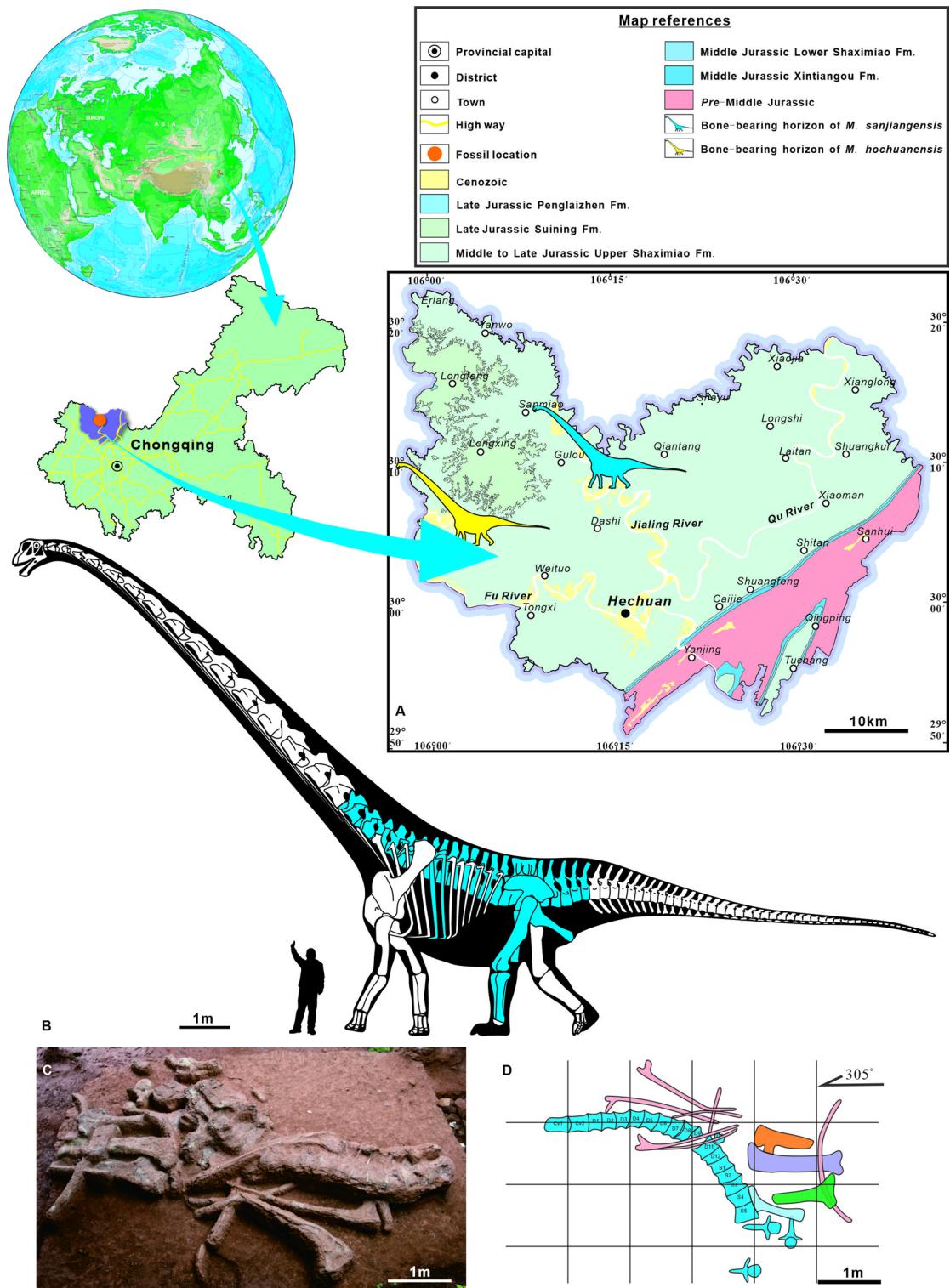
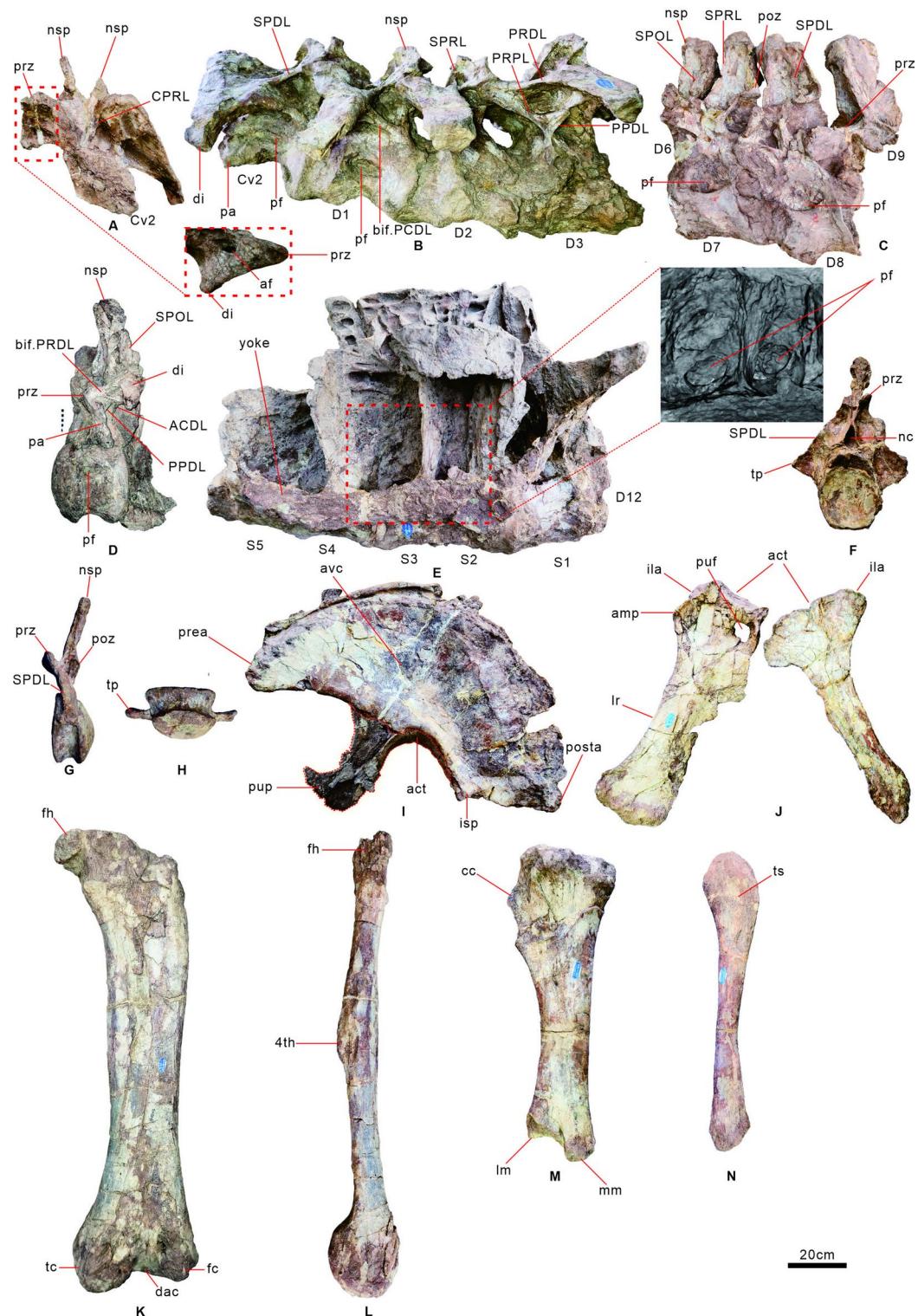


Fig. 1. Geographic and geological setting of the palaeontological site. (A) geological map of Hochuan (Chongqing, China); (B) Type specimen of *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis* sp. nov. in the field; (C) the field map of the elements; (D) the compose of the elements. The base map of the world is from <https://vemaps.com/>. The skeletal reconstruction with copyright Scott Hartman (2022) (<https://www.skeletaldrawing.com/sauropod-s-and-kin>). The figure was drawn by X.X.R., using CorelDRAW 2021 (Version number: 23.0.0.363, URL link: <http://www.coreldrawchina.com>). Cv, cervical vertebra; D, dorsal vertebra; S, sacral vertebra.



elucidated relationships and the further phylogenetic definition. This time, we still use the *Mamenchisauridae* term here for the dominating clade of the Middle-Late Jurassic East Asian eusauropods that includes *Omeisaurus*, *Mamenchisaurus*, and related forms in this study. In our Systematic Paleontology sections, we continue to use the term ‘*Mamenchisaurus*’, assigning to the diverged branch of *Mamenchisauridae* including *M. youngi*, *M. hochuanensis*, *M. sanjiangensis*, and related forms, because we do not wish to list a new one as part of a formal taxonomic hierarchy in the interim till further research for the explicit phylogenetic definition. Besides, the term ‘core *Mamenchisaurus*-like taxa (CMT)’, created by Moore et al. (2020) as an interim measure pending further work, is also used to name the clade that *M. sanjiangensis* nested by using the referred matrix. Additionally, the bone-bearing horizon of *M. hochuanensis* is much higher than that of *M. sanjiangensis*; it is much closer to the boundary of Suning and Upper Shaximiao formations than that of *M. sanjiangensis*. However, these two specimens were all excavated in the same region (Hechuan District), both horizons are from the Upper Shaximiao

◀ **Fig. 2.** Skeletal anatomy of *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis* sp. nov. (A,N) Cv17 and left fibula in anterior view; (B,C,D,G) Cv17-D3, D6-D9, D11, and Cd3 in left lateral view; (E) D12-S5 in right lateral view; (F,K) Cd1 and left femur in anterior view; (H) Cd4 in ventral view; (I) ilia in left view, the two element are combined and the right one are noted with red dotted line; (J) left pubis and ischium in lateral view; (L) left femur in medial view; (M) left tibia in posterior view. 4th, fourth trochanter of femur; ACDL, anterior centrodiapophyseal lamina; act, acetabulum; amp, ambiens process; af, accessory foramina; avc, anteroventral concavity of ilium; bif, PCDL, bifurcated posterior centrodiapophyseal lamina; cc, cnemial crest; CPOL, centropostzygapophyseal lamina; CPRL, centro-prezygapophyseal lamina; Cv, cervical vertebra; D, dorsal vertebra; dac, distal anterior concavity; di, diapophysis; fc, fibular condyle; fh, femoral head; ila, iliac articulation; isp, ischial peduncle; lm, lateral malleolus; lr, lateral ridge; mm, medial malleolus; nsp, neural spine; SPDL, spinodiapophyseal lamina; SPOL, spinopostzygapophyseal lamina; SPRL, spinoprezygapophyseal lamina; tc, tibial condyle; ts, tibial ligament muscle scar; tp, transverse process; p.a., parapophysis; pf, lateral pneumatic fossa or foramen; posta, postacetabular process; poz, postzygapophysis; PPDL, paradiapophyseal lamina; PRDL, prezygodiapophyseal lamina; prea, preacetabular process; PRPL, prezygoparapophyseal lamina; prz, prezygapophysis; puf, pubic foramen; pup, pubic peduncle; S, sacral vertebra.

Formation, and the two taxa share many morphological features with other *Mamenchisaurus* specimens (as mentioned in the following sections). Moreover, to avoid further nomenclatural confusion among the named members of *Mamenchisauridae*, we still use *Mamenchisaurus* as the generic name for this specimen.

Description and comparisons

The two posterior cervical vertebrae are well preserved (Fig. 2 and see Supplementary Data (SD) 1 for measurements). The centra of cervical vertebrae are opisthocoelous, and the articular surfaces are dorsoventrally compressed, as occurred in many non-neosauropodan eusauropods (e.g., *Cetiosaurus ovoensis*, *Qijianglong guokr*, *M. youngi*, *O. maoi*) and most of the neosauropodan taxa such as *Apatosaurus ajax*, *Bellusaurus sui*, *Rapetosaurus krausei*, *Saltasaurus locis*^{5,18,23,39,40}. The articular surfaces of parapophyses are ventrolaterally projected and prominently anteroposteriorly extended. The lateral pneumatic fossa is anteroposteriorly extended with an acute angle on the posterior margin. Moreover, a secondary excavation occupied the anterior two-thirds of the lateral fossa. The height of the neural arch is less than the height of the centrum, reaching about 0.73 (Cervical (Cv)1) and 0.85 (Cv2) times the height of the posterior articular surface of the centrum. This ratio is also below 1.0 in most of the non-neosauropodan taxa, such as *M. hochuanensis* (Cv18: 0.68), *O. tianfuensis* (Cv17: 0.77, T5701), and *Shunosaurus lii* (Cv12: 0.87, T5404). The prezygapophyses are distinctly anteriorly extended beyond the anterior articular ball. The diapophyses are a robust element and project ventrolaterally. Corresponding to the prezygapophysis, the postzygapophyses are dorsolaterally inclined. The epipophyses are situated at the posterior portion of the postzygapophyses near the posterior margin of the vertebrae. This feature is present in the cervical vertebrae of most sauropods⁶. These rugose tubercles are sub-elliptical in outline and do not extend beyond the posterior margin of the postzygapophysis, as most other early-branching eusauropods. The centro-prezygapophyseal lamina (CPRL) is vertically extended and broadened transversely from the centrum to the prezygapophysis. It is not 'truly' divided, resembling that in many other *Mamenchisauridae* such as *M. youngi*, *Qijianglong guokr*, *Xinjiangtitan shanshanensis*^{18,23,25}, and other diverged neosauropods (e.g., *Dashanpusaurus*, *Europasaurus*, *Sauroposeidon*, *Suuwassea*)^{28,41-43}. The anterior centrodiapophyseal lamina (ACDL) is a thin element that extends from the anterodorsal margin of the centrum to the anteroventral surface of the diapophysis. By contrast, the posterior centrodiapophyseal lamina (PCDL) expands anteroposteriorly and is much more robust than the ACDL. PRDL is a thin and relatively expanded lamina that extends ventrolaterally from the distal of the prezygapophysis and diapophysis. Moreover, this lamina is bifurcated on D12 (Fig. 2). The postzygodiapophyseal lamina (PODL) is stouter than the PRDL, extending from the distal of the postzygapophysis to the base of the diapophysis. Several fossae exist on the sdf near the basal-middle portion between the prezygapophysis and diapophysis. Notably, some fossae are deeply invaginated, which makes an elliptical opening on the right side of the PRDL of the preserved two cervicals. By contrast, this foramen is absent and the fossae on neural arch are not well-marked in *M. hochuanensis*¹¹. The neural spine is bifurcated, resembling many other *Mamenchisauridae* such as *M. youngi*, *M. hochuanensis*, *M. anyuensis*, *Xinjiangtitan shanshanensis*^{11,16,18,25}. The two metapophyses are forming a narrow 'V'-shaped outline, as occurred in *Lingwulong shenqi*, *M. hochuanensis*^{11,24,28}. The median tubercle is absent on the bifurcated posterior cervical neural spines. An anteroposterior projected lamina observed in the sdf is part of the EPRL feature, as in other eusauropods (referred to as^{27,28}). It divided the sdf into several secondary excavations. This condition resembles that in *Euhelopus zdanskyi*, and some other eusauropod taxa such as *Klamelisaurus gobiensis*, *Xinjiangtitan shanshanensis*, *Hudiesaurus sinojapanorum*, *Dashanpusaurus dongi*^{8,25,27,28,38}.

Twelve articulated dorsal vertebrae are well preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). D1-D5 are presumed to be the anterior dorsal vertebrae as the parapophysis is still touching the centrum, and the neural spines are bifurcated. We identify D6-D9 as the middle dorsal vertebrae because the neural spines are single. Besides, the SPRLs of D6 to D9 are prominently anteriorly extended, which makes the dorsal margin of this lamina about 45° to the horizontal. By contrast, the SPRL is generally dorsoventrally projected along the anterolateral margin of each neural spine of D10 to D12. D10-D12 are suggested as the posterior dorsal vertebrae, as the transverse processes are short and laterally projected compared with those on D1-D9. The centra of dorsal vertebrae are opisthocoelous, and the articular surfaces are dorsoventrally compressed in the first three dorsal vertebrae, and the articular surfaces of subsequent dorsal vertebrae are transversely compressed. This condition also occurs in *Omeisaurus tianfuensis* and *M. youngi*^{18,44}. Whereas the dorsal centra of *M. hochuanensis* are transversely

compressed¹¹. A weakly developed midline keel on the anterior to middle dorsal vertebrae. The parapophyses gradually rise under the prezygapophysis at the middle dorsal vertebrae. The lateral pneumatic fossa occupies the anterodorsal portion of the lateral surface with an acute posterior margin, except D9 and D11 (quadrangle shape on D9 and D11). Moreover, a small accessory excavation is positioned above the lateral fossa with an elliptical-shaped outline on D9. By contrast, the posterior margins of lateral fossae on anterior and middle dorsal centra of *M. hochuanensis*, *M. youngi*, *Qijianglong guokr*, and *Xinjiangtitan shanshanesis* are rounded^{11,18,23,26}. The height of the neural arch is generally similar to the height of the centrum in the anterior dorsals, and generally increases in the middle and posterior dorsal series. This condition is similar to that in *M. youngi* and *Xinjiangtitan shanshanesis*, whereas the ratio increases in the anterior and middle dorsal series of *M. hochuanensis* and decreases in posterior dorsals. The prezygapophyses are supported ventrally by a transversely broadened CPRL. This lamina is not divided and extends, as in the cervical series. The diapophyses are robust, situated on the dorsal margin of the neural arches, and project laterally. This condition resembles that in *M. youngi*, *Jingiella dongxingensis*, and *Omeisaurus* spp^{18,29,40,44,45}, and many other eusauropods. By contrast, those in *M. hochuanensis*, *Klamelisaurus gobiensis*, *Euhelopus zdanskyi*, and some taxa (e.g., *Neuquensaurus australis*, *Saltasaurus loricatus*) share dorsolaterally projected diapophyses^{18,27,38,46,47}. The postzygapophyses are dorsolaterally inclined as in other sauropods. The epipophyses exist, and this feature is present in the cervical vertebrae of most sauropods, whereas it is uncommon in the dorsal vertebrae⁶. The posterior centrodiapophyseal lamina (PCDL) expands anteroposteriorly, and it is much more robust than the ACDL. Noting that the PCDL of D1 is bifurcated (Fig. 2), the PRDL and PODL are stout and extend from the base of the prezygapophysis and postzygapophysis, respectively. The centropostzygapophyseal lamina (CPOL) is not divided, extends ventromedially, and supports the postzygapophyses ventrally. The fossae are strongly invading the surface of zygapophysis, which makes many secondary fossae and even foramina (e.g., the opening on ACDLs of D4 and D5). The neural spines are dorsally and slightly posteriorly oriented. The neural spines of anterior dorsal vertebrae are bifurcated, and the rest are single ones, as occurs in many other mamenchisaurids such as *M. hochuanensis*¹¹, and *M. youngi*¹⁸. The bifurcated neural spine is first observed in Middle Jurassic eusauropods (e.g. *Dashanpusaurus*, *Lingwulong*), and becomes familiar in the Late Jurassic⁴⁸. The dorsal and lateral margins of the metapophyses of anterior bifurcated dorsal vertebrae share a narrow 'V'-shape outline in anterior view, as mentioned in the posterior cervical vertebrae. Notably, the SPDL are bifurcated dorsally from D3 to D7, and the two branches constitute the lateral margins of a secondary deep fossa on the sdf. The triangular aliform processes project laterally, but are weakly developed. The laminae of the EPRL feature are strongly extended from the anterior extension of the epipophyses to the posterior margin of the prezygapophyses. This condition resembles that in *Euhelopus zdanskyi*, and many eusauropod taxa such as *Klamelisaurus gobiensis*, *Xinjiangtitan shanshanesis*, *Hudiesaurus sinojapanorum*^{8,25,28,38}. As aforementioned, this prominent feature is prominent on the posterior cervical vertebrae.

The sacrum of *M. sanjiangensis* is composed of five sacral vertebrae (Fig. 2 and SD1), a condition widely distributed among non-somphospondylan neosauropods (e.g.,^{4,49}), and some non-neosauropodans such as many members of Mamenchisauridae (e.g., *M. youngi*). Whereas some of mamenchisaurids share four sacral vertebrae, such as *M. hochuanensis* and *Omeisaurus* spp. (exp. *O. Jiaoi*)^{18,44,50}. The five sacral centra are fused, with their boundaries marked by low, rounded transverse ridges. The anterior and posterior articular surfaces of the transversely compressed. This nature is widely preserved in non-neosauropodan eusauropods (e.g., *Omeisaurus* spp.). The ventral surfaces of the sacral vertebrae are anteroposteriorly concave and transversely convex. The lateral pneumatic fossa extends anteroposteriorly on the lateral surface. This condition is also observed on *Jingiella dongxingensis*, and most of neosauropods (e.g., titanosauriforms), whereas other mamenchisaurids (e.g., *M. hochuanensis*) have not been reported to have this feature. The sacral rib generally occupies the whole anterior portion of the centrum of each sacral vertebra. This stout element extends laterally and dorsally from the ventral portion of the centrum. It occupies the vast majority of parts of the neural arch and is nearly vertically projected. The sacral rib is roughly 'C'-shaped with acetabular and alar 'arms' in anterior or posterior views. The intracostal fenestra (ICF) is positioned at the middle portion of the sacral rib. The adjacent acetabular arms of the sacral ribs contact one another distally to form the 'sacricostal yoke'. This anteroposteriorly extended bar that contacts the base of the ilium, as occurred in eusauropods⁵¹. All the sacral neural spines are co-ossified throughout their height (except the distalmost of Sacral 5), and form a continuous plate dorsally. This fusion occurs between the SPRL and SPOL of adjacent neural spines. These are transversely compressed with a plate-like outline, maintaining this depth along the sacral vertebral series. The SPDL is absent. The lateral surfaces of the neural spines are irregularly concave, with several fossae occupied.

The preserved four caudal vertebrae are the anteriormost ones and are well preserved, except for the badly preserved Caudal (Cd)2. Centra of the preserved caudal vertebrae are procoelous (Figs. 2 and SD1). The centra share concave anterior articular surfaces and a medium convex posterior articular surface. Procoelous caudal centra are also preserved in other *Mamenchisaurus*, and many neosauropodans (e.g.,^{16,18,22,23}). In anterior or posterior view, the anterior caudal centra are transversely compressed as occurred in most of the diverged mamenchisaurids (e.g., *M. youngi*, *M. hochuanensis*, *Xinjiangtitan shanshanesis*)^{11,18}. By contrast, the subcirculated caudal centra are hosted in early-branching mamenchisaurids such as *O. tianfuensis*⁴⁴. Besides, the dorsoventrally compressed ones are generally observed in neosauropodans (e.g., *Europasaurus*)⁴¹. The centra of anterior caudal vertebrae are solid, as in most sauropods. The anterior-most portion of the prezygapophyses is extended beyond the anterior articular surfaces of the preserved caudal centra. The transverse process is situated on the dorsal margin of the centrum, and the dorsal portion extends to the lower portion of the neural arch. Therein, the transverse process of Cd1 is strongly dorsally and laterally extended, as is that in other sauropods (e.g., *M. youngi*). It is laterally and slightly ventrally projected, and that in Cd3 and 4 share a 'wing-like'-shaped transverse process. This condition is similar to that in many mamenchisaurids such as *O. tianfuensis*, *Wamweracaudia keranjei*, and *M. youngi*^{6,18,44}. The laminations of the preserved anterior caudals

are well developed compared with those of other Late Jurassic sauropods. The SPRL, SPOL, PRDL, and PODL are observed in the preserved caudal vertebrae. It is worth noting that there is an accessory lamina extended from the base of SPRL to the middle portion of PRDL on the first caudal vertebrae. The dorsal portion of the postzygapophyseal centrodiapophyseal fossa (pocdf) is distinctly inwardly concaved. Superadding the prominent fossa on the base of the neural spine near the lowest portion of both prezygapophyses and an accessory fossa existed on the dorsoposterior portion of the sdf on Cd1, it seems these are relative to the pneumatic structures. The distal end of neural spines is laterally expanded and transversely convex with two shallow concavities on both sides. Laterally, the neural spines project dorsoposteriorly and are slightly curved, as occurred in other eusaupodans. These are plate-like in outline and roughly quadrilateral in cross-section. Two dorsally widened lateral excavations are present on both lateral surfaces of the neural spine in Cd1, whereas these fossae are absent in *M. hochuanensis*¹¹. The triangular lateral process is absent on the neural spine, as in most other sauropods.

Both ilia are partly preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). The pubic peduncle of the left ilium is missing, and the right one is partly preserved, with the middle to posterior portions of the iliac blade missing. Laterally, the dorsal margin of the ilium is semicircular, as in many eusaupodans (e.g., *O. tianfuensis*, *Dashanpusaurus dongi*, *Apatosaurus ajax*), and this condition is regarded as a synapomorphy of this clade²⁸. The preacetabular process orients anterolaterally to the body axis, as in most of eusaupodans except some titanosaurs (e.g., *Epachthosaurus sciuttoi*)⁵². It projects beyond the anterior end of the pubic peduncle in lateral view, resembling that in many early-diverging sauropod taxa such as *Shunosaurus lii*, and *O. tianfuensis*^{44,53}. The highest point of the iliac dorsal margin is situated posterior to the base of the pubic peduncle, resembling that in most of the non-macronarian eusaupodans. The same point is situated anterior to the base of the pubic peduncle in most of macronarians, such as *Tastavinsaurus sanzi*⁵⁴. The distal end of the postacetabular process is rounded. Medially, the dorsal portion of the ilium is coarsely textured along the articular surface of the sacral ribs. The acetabulum is internally concave, and the middle portion is broader than the anterior and posterior portions. The ventrolateral surface of the postacetabular process lacks a prominent brevis fossa, a condition that occurs in all sauropods⁵⁵. The pubic peduncle is anteroventrally curved. The transverse width is generally similar to the iliac lobe, with the base and distal portions slightly broader than the middle part. Compared with the pubic peduncle, the ischial peduncle is strongly reduced, as many eusaupodans such as *Camarasaurus lewisi*⁵⁶, and most other gravisaurians²⁴. The distal end of the ischial peduncle is transversely compressed. The articular surface of the peduncle is sub-triangular in outline.

The two pubes are well preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). The length of the iliac articular surface is about 0.21 times the proximodistal length of the pubic shaft. The iliac articulation is transversely compressed with a shallow concavity anteroposteriorly extended. The length of the ischial articulation is about 0.4 times the proximodistal length of the pubic shaft. This ratio below 0.5 is a synapomorphy for non-neosaupodan sauropods. The ischial articulation is medioposteriorly projected, with an 'S'-shaped outline. The acetabular articulation extends anteroposteriorly and transversely. The pubic foramen is situated on the upper portion of the shaft near the ischial articulations, and the long axis is generally parallel to the long axis of the pubic shaft. It is elliptically shaped in outline and projects medioposteriorly, resembling that in *Euhelopus zdanskyi* and many other diverged eusaupodans³⁸. The pubic shaft has a comma-shaped outline in horizontal cross-section. Ventrally, the medial surface of the pubic shaft is slightly convex, compared to the mildly concave lateral surface. The distal end is slightly extended relative to the shaft. The posterior margin of the distal end of the left pubis is more transversely extended than the anterior margin. It makes the distal end share a sub-triangular shape in ventral view.

The ischia of both sides are well preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). The pubic articulation is sub-triangular in outline, with a lateromedially extended dorsal margin and a tapering ventral apex. Laterally, the margin of this articulation is strongly convex. The acetabulum is situated between the pubic and iliac articulations. It maintains approximately the same transverse width throughout its length, as occurred in most other sauropods except *Spinophorosaurus nigerensis* and some rebbachisaurids^{29,57}. Laterally, the articulation for the ilium is approximately sub-circular in outline, but shares a straight anterolateral margin that meets the acetabular surface. The 'neck' is absent on the iliac peduncle as in most other sauropods, whereas some rebbachisaurids (e.g., *Limaysaurus tessonei*) share this feature^{29,58}. Laterally, the ischial shaft is straight, with no torsion between the distal shaft and proximal plate. In anterior or posterior view, the shaft is slightly medially curved. The distal shaft is generally oval in transverse cross-section. The distal end is generally slightly expanded, similar to most other sauropods except for some rebbachisaurids with a strongly dorsoventrally expanded distal end²⁹.

The left femur is well preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). The femoral head is dorsomedially oriented, rises above the level of the greater trochanter, as occurred in *Shunosaurus lii*, *Spinophorosaurus nigerensis*, and many neosaupodans such as *Tastavinsaurus sanzi*^{53,54,57}. The femoral shaft is straight, with the distal third being slightly expanded when compared with the mid-shaft part. The fourth trochanter is situated near the medial margin of the femur, as occurred in *Klamelisaurus gobiensis*, *O. puxiani*, *Yuanmousaurus jiangyiensis*^{27,45,59}. Whereas, it differs from *M. youngi*, *O. tianfuensis*, and many other sauropod taxa, such as *Lourinhasaurus alenquerensis*, in that the fourth trochanter is situated near the mid-sagittal plane of the femur^{18,44,60}. The transverse width-to-femoral mid-shaft ratio of the distal femur is 2.6. This ratio is much bigger than that of other mamenchisaurids (e.g., *M. youngi*: about 1.5; *Jingiella dongxingensis*: about 1.9). Distally, the tibial condyle is anteroposteriorly larger than the fibular condyle. The distal articular surface is restricted to the distal portion of the femur, as occurred in most of sauropods, except some titanosaurs such as *Neuquensaurus australis*⁴⁶.

The left tibia is well preserved except for some parts missing from the cnemial crest (Fig. 3 and SD1). The length of the tibial shaft is about 0.60 times the total length of the femur. This ratio is in the typical range for sauropods³⁶. The tibial proximal end is transversely wider than the anteroposterior length, as in most of the eusaupodans, such as *M. youngi*¹⁸. The shape of the tibial proximal end is sub-elliptical. The cnemial crest is robust, as in other eusaupodans³⁸. The transverse width of the mid-shaft is about 2.92 times the anteroposterior length. The transverse width of the distal tibia is about 1.48 times the mid-shaft. The ratio below 2.0 is widely

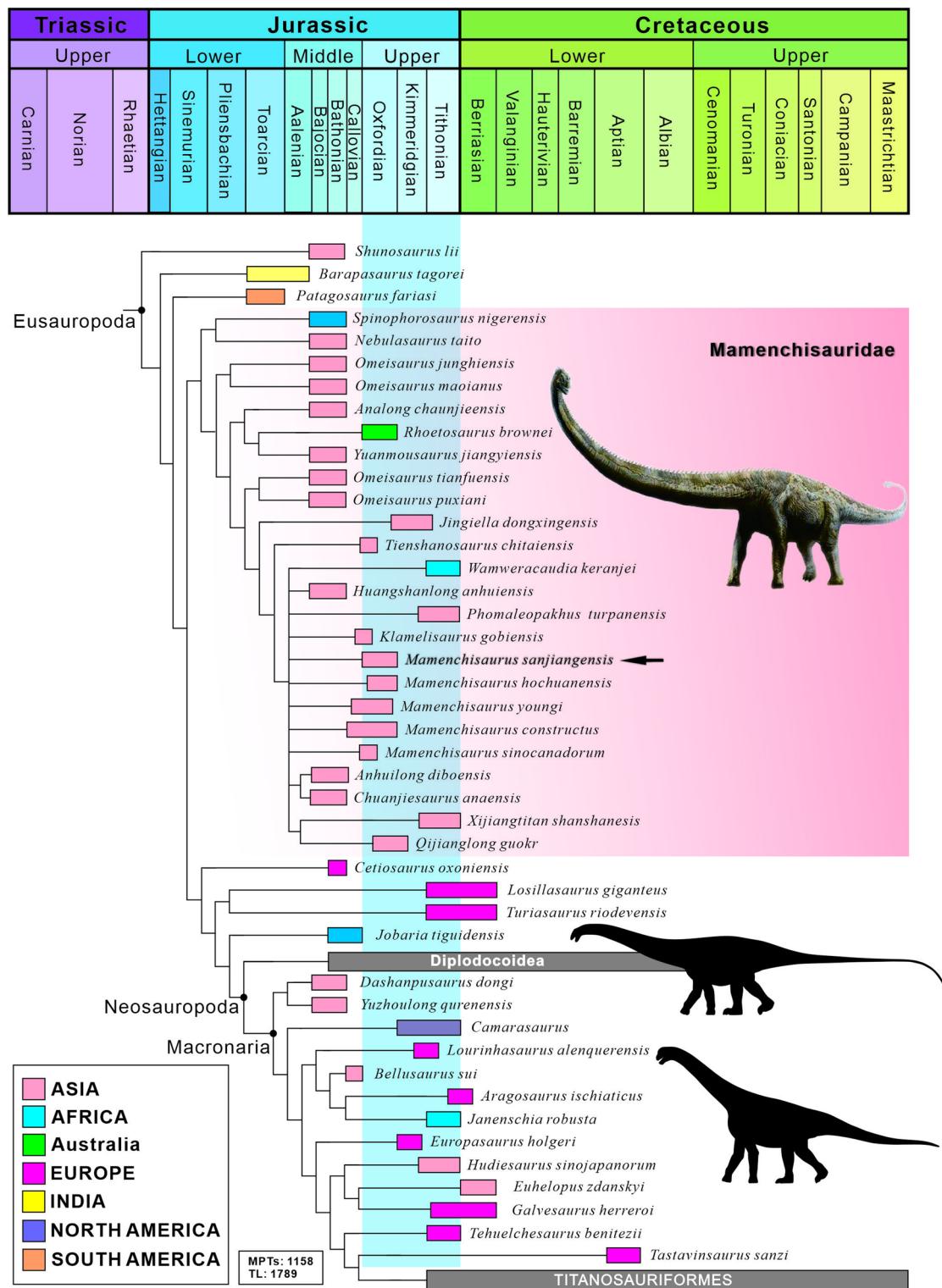


Fig. 3. Strict consensus tree of EWP analysis. EWP, equal weights parsimony.

found in most non-macronarians²⁴. Distally, the anteroposterior length is greater than the transverse length, with a comma-shaped outline. The posterolateral surface terminates distally with a ventral malleolus from the medial malleolus. The medial malleolus is much robust than the lateral malleolus, as is the case in *M. youngi*¹⁸. Posteriorly, the medial malleolus is reduced to the point that the posterior fossa for the astragalus is exposed.

The left fibula is well preserved (Fig. 2 and SD1). The proximal end is transversely compressed and convex both anteroposteriorly and transversely. The proximal tibial scar is well-marked, with many low dorsoventrally extended ridges, as occurred in other eusauropodans. The fibula shaft shares a slight sigmoid curve in posterior

view. That is, its proximal portion bows a little medially, toward the tibia, and its distal portion bows slightly laterally. The lateral trochanter is situated at approximately the mid-length of the shaft, on the lateral surface. This feature is a synapomorphy found in eusaupodans more derived than *Shunosaurus*³⁸. The distal end of the fibula expands both anteroposteriorly and transversely. Thereinto, the most prominent expansion is along the medial margin of the distal end, which would have contacted the lateral depression of the astragalus. The articular surface of the distal end is rugose in its central portion, and curves convexly towards its margins.

Phylogenetic analysis

To test the hypothesis that *M. sanjiangensis* represents a mamenchisaurid, we have scored the specimen for the main data matrix (updated from Ren et al. (2023)) and the referred data matrix of Moore et al. (2023). We have chosen the main data matrix because it is an up-to-date version of the dataset from Xu et al. (2018), which originates from the series of data sets originally produced by Carballido and colleagues, that includes scores for many Jurassic early-diverging eusaupods. Thus, it will give our specimen yield insights for the placement. Moreover, the other referred data set is from Moore et al. (2023), which is one of the largest available for mamenchisaurids that includes a broad sample of early-diverging eusaupod diversity. Thereinto, phylogenetic analyses from the main dataset were conducted to assess the affinities of *M. sanjiangensis* within Mamenchisauridae (Fig. 3). Our equal weights parsimony (EWP) analysis of the main dataset (SD2-4) resulted in 1158 most parsimonious trees (MPTs) with a length of 1789 steps. Mamenchisauridae is supported by nine unambiguous synapomorphies, and *M. sanjiangensis* shares two characters (Middle and posterior cervical vertebrae, shape of parapophysis is anteroposteriorly elongate (ch. 392); Middle dorsal centra, articular face shape is opisthocoelous (ch. 401)). Four unambiguous synapomorphies are supporting the '(broad-)Mamenchisaurus', and *M. sanjiangensis* shares three features (articular face shape of anterior caudal centra (excluding the first) is procoelous (ch. 193); anteroposterior length of posterior condylar ball to mean average radius [(mediolateral width + dorsoventral height) divided by 4] of anterior articular surface of centrum on anterior caudal centra are greater than 0.3 (ch. 379); posterior articular surface of anterior caudal centra is convex throughout all anterior caudal vertebrae with ribs (ch. 438)). Then, the subsequently extended implied weighting (EIW) analysis resulted in 3636 MPTs with a length of 74.75233 steps. In our EIW analysis, *M. sanjiangensis* is situated as the diverged branching of Mamenchisauridae, generally similar to the result of the EWP analysis and supported by nine unambiguous character changes (chs. 120, 138, 169, 193, 175, 199, 375, 405, 429). Additionally, both the EWP and EIW analyses using the referred data matrix support *M. sanjiangensis* within the assembly of 'mamenchisaurid' (SD5-6).

Discussion

The specimen is diagnosable based on several autapomorphies and is named *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis* herein. In our EWP and EIW analyses using the main data matrix, it is regarded as a diverged mamenchisaurid and is supported by several unambiguous synapomorphies, such as the shape of the parapophysis on middle and posterior cervical vertebrae, which is anteroposteriorly elongate. Comprehensive records for this feature in mamenchisaurids are recognized; beyond that, it is only present in some titanosaurs. Furthermore, this taxon also shares the 'wing-like'-shaped transverse process of the anterior caudals, which is widely observed among mamenchisaurids. Moreover, the taxon also shares some unambiguous synapomorphies with some neosauropodan clades. Thereinto, the height divided by the width of the posterior articular surface on the cervical vertebrae is between 0.9 and 0.7. The feature is widely found in macronarians such as *Dashanpusaurus dongi*, *Camarasaurus lewisi*, and *Europasaurus holgeri*^{28,41,56}. It is rarely observed in non-neosauropodan eusaupods^{24,29}, whereas it is observed in *M. sanjiangensis* and *M. youngi*. Besides, the pleurocoels in the lateral surface of sacral centra are familiar for neosauropods (e.g., *Camarasaurus lewisi*, *Lourinhasaurus alenquerensis*, *Europasaurus holgeri*, *Tastavinsaurus sanzi*, *Phuwiangosaurus sirindhornae*), and it is unusual in non-neosauropodan eusaupods^{24,29,41,54,56,62}. *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis* shares synapomorphies of different clades that may indicate the species 'mosaic' morphological evolution and the potential convergent evolution. Additionally, *Hudiesaurus sinojapanorum* is recovered as a macronarian and near the position of *Euhelopus zdanskyi* in our study using the main dataset. Thereinto, *Hudiesaurus* is traditionally regarded as a mamenchisaurid^{8,9}, and *Euhelopus* as a member of Euhelopodidae outside of Neosauropoda or a macronarian^{9,24,27-30,38}. Competition can result in evolutionary changes to coexistence between competitors⁶³, and regardless of the limited materials, heterogeneous spatial or sampling bias, these phylogenetic positions in this study possibly reflect the niche overlap, further intensifying the competition. The possible advantages engendered by the weakly extended hypophene-hypantrum articulations, highly pneumatized vertebrae, and relatively transversely compressed femoral midshaft in *M. sanjiangensis* compared with other mamenchisaurids are explored. Thereinto, the internal tissue structure is camellate in the cervical to sacral centra. These traits would promote their gigantism and create a much larger feeding envelope and efficiency, even opened up trophic niches of this lineage (e.g.,⁶⁴). Several CMTs share robust antebrachia, which may potentially have increased the range of motion, and further arguments indicate CMTs and titanosaurs potentially sacrificed the ability to augment food-gathering via bipedal rearing in exchange for higher locomotion speeds and reduced travel times between patchily distributed food sources⁸. That may have partly aggravated heterogeneous spatial and temporal sampling. Consequently, the mamenchisaurids share convergent features with the neosauropods, potentially creating their strategy to maintain dominance in East Asian before the recoupling of the East Asian and European sub-plate in Early Cretaceous.

The Late Jurassic Chinese sedimentary unit has yielded evidence for at least seven sauropod genera, including more than 17 species. Additional unnamed material might indicate higher diversity (e.g.,^{8,27}). Although the neosauropods are unambiguously proven to represent a part of sauropod diversity in Middle Jurassic East Asian terrestrial ecosystem²⁹, most of these taxa are phylogenetically positioned as mamenchisaurids. Only three taxa are suggested as macronarians, but this is still controversial^{8,27-29}. However, neosauropod dinosaurs share

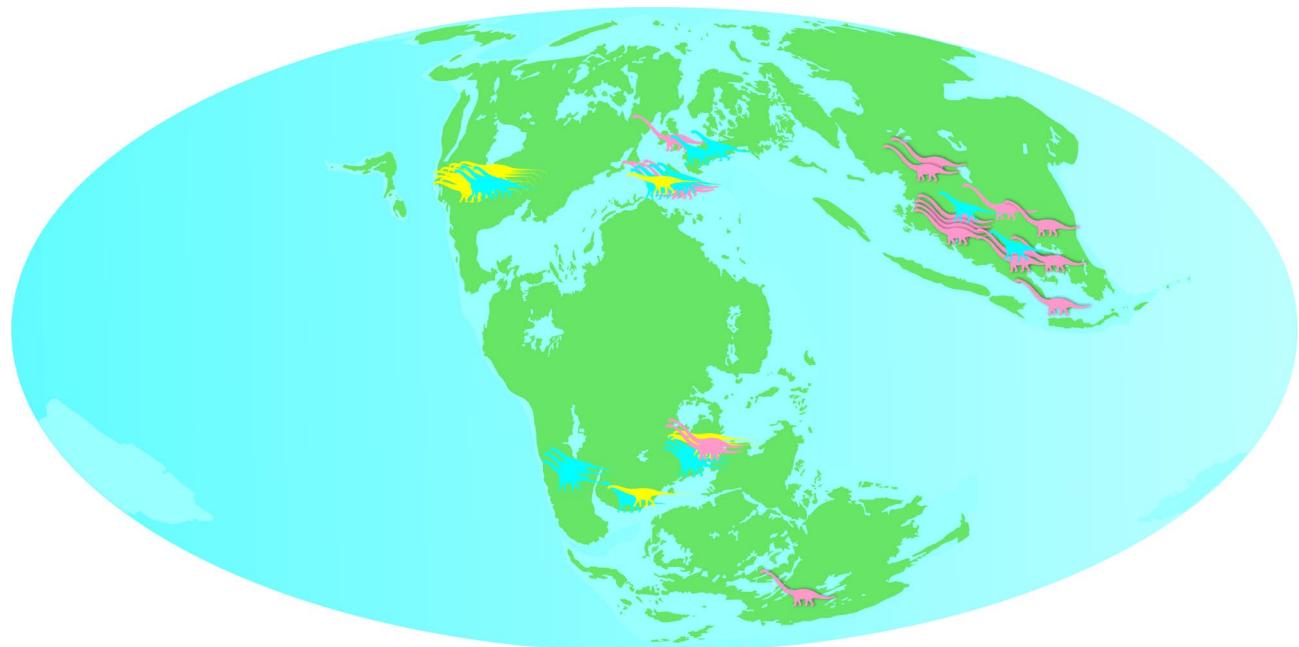


Fig. 4. Paleogeographic reconstruction showing the main non-neosauropodan eusauropods (in pink), macronarians (in blue), and diplodocoids (in yellow) records. Paleogeographic reconstruction of 170 Ma from PALEOMAP. The figure was drawn by X.X.R., using CorelDRAW 2021 (Version number: 23.0.0.363, URL link: <http://www.coreldrawchina.com>).

extremely high rates of diversification, disparity, and distribution in Late Jurassic terrestrial herbivorous faunas globally⁶. That indicates the Late Jurassic East Asian sauropod faunae further share strong distinctiveness and endemism since the disconnect between Laurasia and Gondwana during the late Middle Jurassic^{6,24,29,65}, and is crucial for the contemporaneous sauropod evolution and the subsequent period. Several other geographical regions with Late Jurassic deposits preserved diverse sauropod faunas, and brief comparisons are made below to approach the evolutionary process in this era (Fig. 4).

Africa

Most recognized Late Jurassic African sauropod remains are reported from Tendaguru and Kadzi formations, and these others are generally too incomplete to be assigned to particular clades or confidently dated to this era⁶ (Mannion et al. 2019). Sauropod dinosaurs are both abundant and diverse in the Tendaguru Formation (e.g.,⁶⁶). This formation had born seven Late Jurassic sauropod taxa: dicraeosaurid *Dicraeosaurus hansemanni* and *D. sattleri* (e.g.,⁶⁷); (2) the brachiosaurid *Giraffatitan brancai*, as the new species of *Brachiosaurus* first, which generically differ from *B. brancai* then proposed the new binomial genus name⁶⁸; (3) the non-titanosaurian titanosauriform/somphospondylan titanosaurian *Australodocus bohetii* (e.g.,^{69,70}), that only from two associated cervical vertebrae; (4) the macronarian neosauropod *Janenschia robusta* (e.g.,^{6,29,70–72}), that was excavated from the same location but clearly distinct at higher taxonomic levels with *Tornieria africana*, and the genus name replaced from the original name *Gigantosaurus* same as *Tornieria africana* (e.g.,⁷²), and some referred elements of *Janenschia* possibly indicates it was recovered as a titanosauriform (/titanosaurian) or a basal eusauropod (e.g.,^{6,69,70}); (5) the diplodocid *Tornieria africana* (e.g.,⁷⁴), the genus name was replaced by Sternfeld (1911) and now considered as a junior synonym of *Barosaurus*^{6,73}; (6) the turiasaur/basal neosauropod/non-titanosaurian somphospondylan *Tendaguria tanzaniensis*^{6,7,41,70–72}, it also on the basis of relative limited vertebrate materials; (7) the mamenchisaurid *Wamweracaudia*⁶, based elements are originally referred to *Janenschia robusta* by Janensch (1929), phylogenetically shares close affinities to the contemporaneous Chinese sauropod *Mamenchisaurus*^{6,29}. The sauropod dinosaur materials unearthed in the Kadzi Formation (Tithonian) of Zimbabwe are generally from the four sauropod genera *Barosaurus*, *Brachiosaurus*, *Dicraeosaurus*, and *Tornieria*⁷⁵. Additionally, McPhee et al. (2016) suggested the earliest Cretaceous (Berriasian–Valanginian) or possibly latest Jurassic Kirkwood Formation of South Africa preserves fragmentary remains attributed to Diplodocidae, Dicraeosauridae, and Brachiosauridae, all of which appear closely related to taxa from the Tendaguru Formation⁷⁶.

Europe

Five main areas with Late Jurassic sauropod materials have been reported: UK^{77,78}, Spain^{370,72,79}, Portugal⁸⁰, Germany⁸¹, and France³. The most diverse European sauropod lineage is the turiasaurians, and most of the remains are found in the Iberian Peninsula⁷. This non-neosauropodan eusauropod clade has been known since 2006 (e.g.,⁷), including potential four Late Jurassic European lineages: *Turiasaurus riodevensis* and *Losillasaurus giganteus* were found at (Kimmeridgian–Tithonian) Villar del Arzobispo Formation from of Spain (e.g.,^{7,82}); *Zby atlanticus* reported from Lourinhã Formation (late Kimmeridgian) of Portugal⁸⁰; a possible member *Amanzia*

*greppini*⁸³, the original genus name is *Ornithopsis* and then reclassified as a species of *Cetiosauriscus* (e.g.,⁸⁴), is from (early Kimmeridgian) Reuchenette Formation in Switzerland^{7,83}. The other prosperous Late Jurassic sauropod clade is Brachiosauridae in Europe. The Portuguese *Lusotitan atalaiensis* from Lourinhã Formation is originally considered as a new species of *Brachiosaurus*⁸⁵, then being assigned to its genus within Brachiosauridae^{5,70,86}. *Vouivria damparisensis* was collected from middle-late Oxfordian deposits in eastern France, and phylogenetically recovered in the clade of Brachiosauridae, stratigraphically as the oldest known titanosauriform³. *Aragosaurus ischiaticus*, *Galveosaurus herreroi* were excavated in the same location from the (Kimmeridgian-Tithonian) Villar del Arzobispo Formation (e.g.,⁷⁹), which phylogenetically places them as non-titanosauriform neosauropod^{29,86}. *Lourinhasaurus alenquerensis* was recovered from (upper Kimmeridgian to lower Tithonian) Sobral Formation of Portugal, and phylogenetically related to it as a basal Macronarian (e.g.,^{29,56,61,78,85}). A new specimen from the same location was erected as a new binomial *Dinheirosaurus lourinhanensis* by Bonaparte and Mateus (1999)⁸⁷, and it was recovered as a diplodocine diplodocid (e.g.,¹). Additionally, Sander et al. (2006) reported a Late Jurassic (middle Kimmeridgian) German species, *Europasaurus holgeri*, with diminutive body size^{29,80,88,89}. It is generally considered a basal macronarian (e.g.,^{29,89}) or a brachiosaurid in some phylogenetic analyses (e.g.,³).

North America

The Late Jurassic sauropod dinosaurs from North America were extremely abundant and diverse in the Morrison Formation (Oxfordian-Tithonian) of the western USA^{6,90}. This formation represents one of the most extensive Mesozoic terrestrial depositional basins yet discovered (e.g.,⁹¹). Potentially up to 15 genera and 25 species are recognized as valid bearing in this sedimentary unit, and most of these records are diplodocids including the apatosaurines *Apatosaurus* (*A. ajax*; (*A. louisae*) and *Brontosaurus* (*B. excelsus*; (*B. parvus*; *B. yahnahpin*) (e.g.,⁹²⁻⁹⁴), coupled with several diplodocine genera: *Barosaurus latus*, *Diplodocus* (*D. carnegii*; *D. longus*; *D. hallorum*), *Galeamopus* (*G. hayi*; *G. pabsti*), *Kaatedocus siberi* and *Supersaurus vivianae*, and *Ardetosaurus viator* (e.g.,^{5,61}). Thereinto, *Ardetosaurus viator* is the least named diplodocine sauropod based on comparative anatomy⁹⁵. By contrast, many other iconic sauropod lineages such as the titanosauriform *Brachiosaurus altithorax*^{68,96}, the non-titanosauriform macronarian *Camarasaurus* (*C. grandis*; (*C. latus*; *C. supremus*)^{36,51}, and the ‘basal’ diplodocoids *Amphicoelias altus* and *Haplocanthosaurus* (*H. delfsi*; *H. priscus*), have been much longer known (based on analyses such as Ren et al.²⁹, and the dicraeosaurid *Smitanosaurus agilis* and *Suuwassea emilieae* are recognized in this century (e.g.,^{97,98}). Since most species of *Morosaurus* were subsumed into *Camarasaurus* in 1919 and the genus *Morosaurus* itself is no longer valid, the new combination *Smitanosaurus agilis* was proposed for the original ‘*M.* agilis’ (see also: ⁹⁹). The three small-bodied taxa (*Kaatedocus siberi*, *Smitanosaurus agilis*, and *Suuwassea emilieae*) are suggested to be subadult and result in the stemward slippage as putative synonyms with *Amphicoelias altus* (e.g.,¹⁰⁰), and the recent studies indicate these species are still valid and not misidentified (e.g.,¹⁰¹).

South America

The Late Jurassic South American sauropod faunae are dominated by neosauropods and are generally restricted to Patagonia. Two neosauropod lineages are recognized from the Cañadón Calcáreo Formation (Kimmeridgian-early Tithonian) of southern Argentina, including dicraeosaurid *Brachytrachelopan mesai*, *Tehuelchesaurus benitezii*, and a brachiosaurid (e.g.,^{70,72,102}). Thereinto, *Tehuelchesaurus benitezii* was first reported as a non-neosauropod eusauropod¹⁰², and then widely accepted as a non-titanosauriform macronarian (e.g.,^{24,29,102}).

Asia

Most of the Late Jurassic sauropod records are reported from East Asia, particularly in China, and the composition of sauropod faunas is quite different from that of contemporaneous European, North American, and South American bone-bearing units, with the dominance of non-neosauropod eusauropod (e.g.,^{6,29}). As a paradigm, the East Asian Isolation Hypothesis (EAIH) has previously been the most accepted explanation to interpret the distinct difference between Jurassic to Early Cretaceous Asian terrestrial faunas and those elsewhere in Pangea (e.g.,^{6,24,29}). This hypothesis postulates that isolation of East Asia resulted in the evolution of endemic groups such as mamenchisaurids, and the absence of many sauropod lineages in this era (e.g.,²³). These Chinese sauropod faunas are primarily distributed in the western part, including Xinjiang, Gansu, Sichuan, Chongqing, and Yunnan. Five species have been reported from (Callovian-Oxfordian) the Shishugou Formation: *Tianshanosaurus chitaiensis*^{10,20,24,33}, *Klamelisaurus gobiensis*^{15,27}, *M. sinocanadorum*, *Bellusaurus sui*^{12,21,103}, *Fushanosaurus qitaiensis*³², and a small cervical vertebra was identified as a potential brachiosaurid¹⁰⁴. Therein, the three former ones are relative to Mamenchisauridae, and *Bellusaurus sui* is recovered as a basal macronarian or lying outside of Neosauropoda (e.g.,^{6,9,27-30}). Additionally, *Fushanosaurus qitaiensis* was reported as a titanosauriform referred to a single large femur³². Besides, the other two species from (Kimmeridgian-Tithonian) the Kalazi Formation (*Hudiesaurus sinojapanorum* Dong 1997, *Rhomaleopakhus turpanensis* Upchurch et al. 2021), and one from (Oxfordian-early Kimmeridgian) Qigu Formation (Xinjiangtitan shanshanensis Wu et al. 2013) are generally recognized as mamenchisaurids (e.g.,^{8,9,26}). The Middle-Late Jurassic boundary and Late Jurassic strata in Sichuan Basin have been reported to contain at least four sauropod genera, including 9 species. Thereinto, *M. constructus*, *M. hochuanensis*, *M. youngi*, *M. jingyanensis*, *M. sanjiangensis*, and *O. maoianus* are reported from (Callovian-Oxfordian) the Upper Shaximiao Formation^{11,17,40,105}. *Qijianglong guokr*, as a mamenchisaurid, was excavated from the Suining Formation²³, and further geological surveys from the Zigong Dinosaur Museum reported the materials belong to the Upper Shaximiao Formation (unpublished). To date, the stratigraphically youngest Late Jurassic mamenchisaurid taxon is *M. anyuensis* from the uppermost of the Suining Formation and Penglaizhen Formation in Sichuan Basin¹⁶. Although the precise age of Penglaizhen Formation is still controversial, *M. anyuensis* potentially represents a diverged non-neosauropod eusauropod in the Jurassic-Cretaceous transitional era. Moreover, *Daanosaurus zhangi* was the only non-mamenchisaurid sauropod

named from the Upper Shaximiao Formation of Sichuan Basin as a macronarian primarily¹⁹. Whereas recent phylogenetic analysis shows this juvenile specimen was possibly recovered from *Mamenchisauridae*⁹. In the generally contemporaneous adjacent area of the Sichuan Basin, some Late Jurassic sauropod materials excavated from Gansu are suggested to refer to *M. hochuanensis* by further morphological comparison¹¹. Besides, *M. yunnanensis* from the (Kimmeridgian-Tithonian) Anning Formation of Yunnan Province is morphologically positioned as a species of *Mamenchisaurus* with relatively fragmentary materials¹⁰⁶. However, these remains have not been described in detail or included in a phylogenetic analysis. Thus, the potential mamenchisaurid position or even the validity of this taxon should be treated with caution. The recently reported mamenchisaurid *Jingiella dongxingensis* from Guangxi Province represents the most southern record of this lineage in China³⁰. The prosperous mamenchisaurid-dominated East Asia, echoes with no relative mamenchisaurid record reported in the adjacent Europe or no other regionally distributed Late Jurassic European groups (e.g., turiasaurians) reported in East Asia, possibly further enhances the non-rigid Jurassic EAIH.

A partial skeleton collated from the early Late Jurassic of Chongqing, southwest China, represents a new taxon of mamenchisaurid, named *Mamenchisaurus sanjiangensis*. This taxon enriches the diversity of the early diverging sauropods and provides additional information to help understand the evolutionary history of sauropods in northwest China. A refined understanding of the evolutionary relationships of Middle–Late Jurassic Chinese eusauropods is pertinent to testing hypotheses concerning the isolation of East Asia from western Laurasia and Gondwana at this time and the palaeobiogeographical history of early branching sauropods and eusauropods more broadly. However, our understanding of this evolutionary stage is far from complete, and reexamination of specimens is needed for East Asian lineages to fill the 'gaps'.

Methods

Phylogenetic analysis

Phylogenetic analyses were carried out using TNT v. 1.5 with both EWP and EIW analyses^{107,108}. We set a general RAM of 300 Mb and a maximum of 500,000 trees for EWP and EIW, and used a concavity constant (K) of 12 for EIW. Firstly, we used the 'New Technology Search': 50 search replications were used as a starting point for each hit, and the consensus was stabilized 10 times, random and constraint sectorial searches under default settings were used, five ratchet iterations and five rounds of tree fusing per replicate ('xmult = replications 50 hits 10 css rss ratchet 5 fuse 5'). Then, we employed the most parsimonious trees (MPTs) resulting from the primary search as the starting trees for a Traditional Search using tree bisection reconnection (TBR). For both EWP and EIW analyses, we report both the absolute and the "Groups present/Contradicted" (GC) frequencies of clades on reduced strict consensus trees, based on 1000 replicates¹⁰⁷. The latter analysis used the Traditional Search option with TBR. Character mapping was carried out in Mesquite v. 2.75.

Nomenclatural acts

This published work and the nomenclatural acts it contains have been registered in ZooBank, the proposed online registration system for the International Code of Zoological Nomenclature (ICZN). The ZooBank LSIDs (Life Science Identifiers) can be resolved, and the associated information viewed through any standard web browser by appending the LSID to the prefix '<http://zoobank.org/>'. The LSIDs for this publication is LSIDurn: lsid: zoobank.org: act:3327F425-5BE9-4BA0-8571-C0B21A8EF99B.

Data availability

All data supporting the findings of this study are available within the paper and its Supplementary Information and Data.

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Author contributions

H.D., X.F.H., C.T., Q.Y.M., and G.B.W. designed the project. X.X.R., H.D., C.T., and H.L.Y. performed the research, X.X.R., H.D., and C.T. analysed the data, X.X.R. wrote the manuscript. H.D., X.F.H., C.T., X.X.R., Q.Y.M., G.B.W., and H.L.Y. author reviewed drafts of the paper.

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Declarations

Competing interests

The authors declare no competing interests.

Additional information

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