

Reconstruction of an iguanodontian skull from Thailand

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The Thailand-Japan Dinosaur Project 2007-2009 succeeded in finding abundant dinosaur fossils from a site in Sahan Him Village, Nakhon Ratchasima, Nakhon Ratchasima Province. Several of them had been preserved in good condition and are identical, although almost all bones are disarticulated, and some of them are fragmented and weathered. The iguanodontian material is the most common dinosaur bone from this site. Almost all body parts of postcranial element and partial skull and mandible, which were isolated, had been collected. Size variation and several repeated parts of bone, however, indicate that several individuals are mixed in. According to number of discovered braincase, a minimum number of individual (MNI) of iguanodontian is supposed to be three. Take into consideration of size variations, there might be more individuals included. Although a new iguanodontian dentary was known from this formation, the site for that dentary is far from this excavation site. It is, therefore, unlikely to consider that dentary as the same iguanodontian from Sahan Him site.

Based on these composited materials from one site, we challenged to reconstruct a skull of iguanodontian from the Khok Kruat Formation. A phylogenetic position of this iguanodontian skull is discussed on Shibata et al. (in this volume), which shows a close relationship with *Jintasaurus* and as non-hadrosaurid hadrosauriformes. Because *Jintasaurus* is known from only braincase, we take other Chinese non-hadrosaurid hadrosauriformes from the Early Cretaceous, which are skulls of *Probactorosaurus* and *Equijubus*, as a model of Thai form. Although *Altirhinus* is also close to, a skull of this form is excluded because the nasal bone of *Altirhinus* is characteristic in a non-hadrosaurid hadrosauriformes.