Eggs and bones: a preliminary comparison between the Upper Cretaceous faunas of the Poyos, Portilla and Lo Hueco sites (Villalba de la Sierra Formation. Central Spain)

**Ortega, Francisco1; Escaso, Fernando1; Mocho, Pedro1; Narváez, Iván1; Pérez-García, Adán1**

1Grupo de Biología Evolutiva, Facultad de Ciencias, UNED, Paseo de la Senda del Rey 9, 28040 Madrid, Spain. E-mail: fortega@ccia.uned.es, fescaso@ccia.uned.es, p.mochopaleo@gmail.com, i.narvaez.padilla@gmail.com, paleontologo@gmail.com

Several outcrops with Upper Cretaceous continental vertebrate remains have been recently located in the Villalba de la Sierra Formation. This Formation is constituted by gypsum, marl, limestone, clay, and sandstone beds and has been described in a large area commonly named as the Loranca Basin, located between the Altomira Sierra and the Serranía de Cuenca (Cuenca and Guadalajara provinces, Central Spain).

Fossils attributable to both dinosaurs and other groups of reptiles had recently been recognized in this Formation, highlighting those from Lo Hueco site (Cuenca Province), with more than 10,000 osseous remain representing actinopterygians and teleosteans fishes, amphibians, panpleurodiran (bothremydids) and pancryptodiran turtles, squamate lizards, eusuchian crocodyliforms, rhabdodontid ornithopods, theropods (mainly dromaeosaurids), and titanosaur sauropods. The first site with continental vertebrate remains known in this Formation was the Portilla site (Cuenca Province). This site has provided isolated fragments of sauropod eggs, attributed to *Megaloolithus siruguei*, very common in the European record. More recently, a level containing abundant complete eggs, sometimes associated in clutches, was recognized in 2016 in Poyos (Sacedón, Guadalajara Province). At Poyos, both bones (including turtle, crocodyliform, titanosaur sauropod and abelisauroid theropod elements) and abundant remains of dinosaur eggs, probably attributable to sauropods, have been found. Portilla, Lo Hueco and Poyos represent similar, but not equivalent faunas, probably from different stratigraphic levels, as well as different depositional environments, so their comparison could provide relevant data on the ecological differences and on the faunal changes in the archipelago of southwestern Europe at the end of the Cretaceous.