

Embargoed until: 7 April: 7am EST / 12pm UK / 1pm CET

PeerJ – the Journal of Life & Environmental Sciences

PRESS RELEASE

A new basal ichthyosauromorph from the Lower Triassic (Olenekian) of Zhebao, Guangxi Province, South China

Researchers describe a three meter long Mesozoic marine reptile named *Baisesaurus robustus*

Ichthyosaurs are a group of successful Mesozoic marine reptiles that have a worldwide distribution, but their evolutionary origin is still unclear. In recent years, many new marine reptiles related to ichthyosaurs, and called early ichthyosauromorphs, have been found in rocks of Early Triassic age and shed light on the origin of ichthyosaurs. These early ichthyosauromorphs have been discovered in many countries, but most of them are from China, including *Cartorhynchus*, *Chaohusaurus*, and several members of an ichthyosauromorph subgroup called the Hupehsuchia. They are generally small (about 1m long) and are from the eastern and central regions of China. In a new paper published in the journal *PeerJ*, researchers from China and Canada report a new large early ichthyosauromorph, named *Baisesaurus robustus*, from the southwest of China, extending the known geographic distribution of this group.

In 2017, Guizhou Geological Survey field crews found some vertebrate bones exposed in limestone in the Zhebao region of Guangxi Province, southwest China, and they invited researchers (Haishui Jiang and Fenglu Han) from China University of Geosciences (Wuhan) to join them in studying the specimen. Jiang and Han confirmed that the fossil was that of a marine reptile, possibly a relative of ichthyosaurs. The specimen was collected by the joint research team in 2018, and was prepared in the Wuhan Centre of the China Geological Survey.

The specimen comprises only the front part of the trunk skeleton, including some vertebrae and ribs, a limb bone, and abdominal bones called gastralia. This made classification difficult, but the researchers compared the fossil comprehensively with other marine reptiles from the Early Triassic and ultimately identified it as an ichthyosauromorph. “The dorsal ribs and gastralia are more similar to those of other early ichthyosauromorphs, such as *Chaohusaurus*, than to sauropterygians,” said Long Cheng, a coauthor on the study.

In general, *Baiesaurus robustus* shares more similarities with *Utatsusaurus* from Japan, another early ichthyosauromorph, than with other marine reptiles. The researchers also found some unusual features that were unknown in other early ichthyosauromorphs, such as deep depressions on the sides of the vertebrae, and a robust radius with two distinct joint facets for contact with wrist bones. These new features indicate that the fossil belongs to a previously unknown species, which the researchers named *Baiesaurus robustus*. Moreover, *Baiesaurus* is estimated to have been about 3m long, making this newly discovered marine reptile significantly larger than any other Early Triassic ichthyosauromorph from China. Finally, *Baiesaurus* has a more robust radius than many other early ichthyosauromorphs, suggesting strong swimming abilities that might have been used for long-distance migrations along the eastern margin of an ancient ocean known as the Paleo-Tethys.

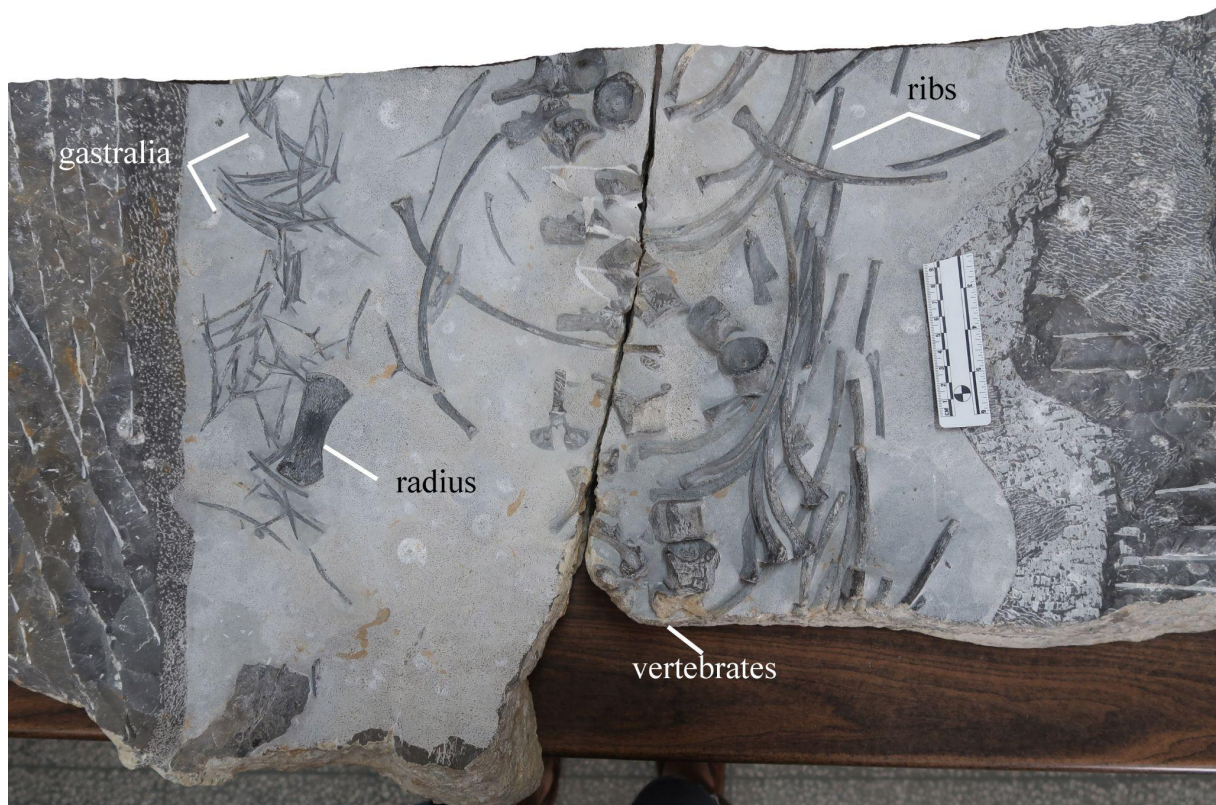
"I'm inclined to take *Baiesaurus* as a reminder that there's still a lot to be discovered about the tremendous evolutionary explosion of vertebrate diversity that took place in the Triassic," said Corwin Sullivan, a coauthor on the study. Sullivan is an associate professor at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, Canada, and curator of the Philip J. Currie Dinosaur Museum in nearby Wembley.



1. Vertebrate bones exposed during fieldwork in the Zhebao region of Guangxi Province. The arrows indicate ribs, exposed in cross-section.



2. Field workers prepare to use an electric power saw to extract the block containing the fossil specimen



3. The new specimen of Baisesaurus following preparation in a lab

Full Media Pack of article PDF, images

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1L6WstpYAOltfxLtMkwJAsOiNUyTKbCxc?usp=sharing>

All media is CC BY 4.0. Photo/video credits are included in the filename.

EMBARGOED until 7 April: 7am EST; 12 midday UK local time; 1pm CET/France local time.

LINK TO THE PUBLISHED VERSION OF THIS ARTICLE: <https://peerj.com/articles/13209/> The link will ONLY work after the embargo lifts. Your readers will be able to freely access this article via this URL.

Citation to the article: Ren J, Jiang H, Xiang K, Sullivan C, He Y, Cheng L, Han F. 2022. A new basal ichthyosauromorph from the Lower Triassic (Olenekian) of Zhebao, Guangxi Autonomous Region, South China. *PeerJ* 10:e13209 <https://doi.org/10.7717/peerj.13209>

###

About:

[PeerJ](https://peerj.com/) is an Open Access publisher of seven peer-reviewed journals. PeerJ's mission is to give researchers the publishing tools and services they want with a unique and exciting experience. All works published by PeerJ are Open Access and published using a Creative Commons license (CC-BY 4.0). PeerJ is based in San Diego, CA and the UK and can be accessed at peerj.com.

In 2022 PeerJ is celebrating its first decade of publishing and innovation.

PeerJ is the peer-reviewed journal for Biology, Medicine and Environmental Sciences. *PeerJ* has an Editorial Board of over 2,000 respected academics. PeerJ Media Resources (including logos) can be found at: peerj.com/about/press

###

Media Contacts

For the authors:

Fenglu Han: hfl0501@163.com

For PeerJ:

Euan Lockie: press@peerj.com

Note: If you would like to join the PeerJ Press Release list, please email your details to:
press@peerj.com