



application of the multiple imputation method to recover lost data. The most common approaches to deal with missing data have different consequences on the dataset and hence on the results of the analysis. "Casewise/variable deletion" consists on removing the specimens or variables that have missing values. In "Mean value imputation" missing values are replaced by their column average, resulting in a reduction of variation and an artificial increase in the power of tests. In the method of "Iterative imputation", missing values are initially replaced by their column average. An initial PCA run is then used to compute regression values for the missing data. The procedure is iterated until convergence. The results obtained suggest this method provides a better resolution for the identification of isolated teeth.

New information on the skull of *Patagonykus puertai* (Theropoda, Alvarezsauridae)

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The small coelurosaur theropod *Patagonykus puertai* (PVPH-37), recovered in Portezuelo Formation (Turonian-Conician, Upper Cretaceous), from Neuquén Province, Argentina, was originally published as represented by postcranial elements of a single individual. A recent review of the holotype specimen has revealed the presence of several cranial remains that include: both frontals articulated and attached to the right prefrontal, a possible fragment of the right nasal, a fragment of the left squamosal articulated with a distal fragment of the postorbital, and a fragment of the left dentary. Frontals are longer than wide, with a simple interfrontal suture, lacking the complex interdigitation observed in *Shuvuuia*. In the anterior end, the frontal shows a short and transversal contact with the nasal, similar to the condition present in *Haplocheirus*. Anterolaterally, the frontal has a long contact with the prefrontal, as observed in *Shuvuuia*. The squamosal is triangular, presumably with the plane facing dorsolaterally and ventromedially as in *Shuvuuia*. The anterior projection is compressed anteromedially to dorsolaterally, and contacts the postorbital through a sigmoid suture. Anteroventrally, the quadratojugal process is short and robust resembling *Shuvuuia*, but dorsoventrally flat as in *Haplocheirus*. The dentary is dorsoventrally low and lateromedially wide, as in *Haplocheirus*. The new cranial information could improve the internal phylogenetic relationship of the clade, especially between the Patagonykinae and the other internal taxa of Alvarezsauridae.

New vertebrate remains from the Huinul Formation (Cenomanian-Turonian; Upper Cretaceous) in Río Negro, Argentina.

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