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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

New theropod display arena sites in the Cretaceous of North America: clues to distributions in space and time.

Martin G. Lockley¹, Karen J. Houck¹, Neffra Matthews² Richard T. McCrea³, Lida Xing⁴, Kaori Tsukui⁵, Jahandar Ramezani⁵, Brent Breithaupt⁶, Ken Cart⁷, Jason Martin⁸, Lisa G. Buckley³, Glade Hadden⁹,

Abstract

Previously-unknown large scale scrapes attributed to Cretaceous theropod dinosaurs from the Naturita Formation (formerly the Dakota Sandstone) of western Colorado were recently named as *Ostendichnus bilobatus* and interpreted as evidence of "nest scrape display," a type of courtship behavior previously known only in extant avians. However, comparatively little is known of the morphology, distribution and preservation potential of either modern or ancient nest scrapes. Further study of the initially described samples combined with new discoveries brings the total number of known in Colorado sites to five, one with two scrape-bearing levels. Combined, these site preserve a total of more than 100 recognizable scrapes from all these sites. We also identify the first *O. bilobatus*-like scrape from the Cretaceous of Canada. Although variable, a majority of the large sample of Colorado scrapes have the diagnostic characteristics of *O. bilobatus*, with two lateral troughs separated by a median ridge, and are sufficiently distinct to allow measurement of salient features such as scrape size, depth, and median ridge

¹ University of Colorado Denver, Campus Box 172, Denver Colorado 80217-3364, USA, Martin.Lockley@UCDenver.edu *communicating author*

² National Operations Center, USDOI-Bureau of Land Management, Denver, Colorado 80225,

³ Peace Region Palaeontological Research Center, Box 1540, Tumbler Ridge, British Columbia, V0C 2W0, Canada,

⁴ School of the Earth Sciences and Resources, China University of Geosciences, Beijing 100083, China

⁵ Earth, Atmospheric & Planetary Sciences, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 77 Massachusetts Ave, Cambridge, MA 02139

⁶Wyoming State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Cheyenne, Wyoming, 82003, USA.

⁷ 3072 Bison Ave, Grand Junction, CO, 81504, USA,

⁸ 3245 Downey Ct., #2, Clifton, CO, 81520, USA,

⁹Bureau of Land Management, Uncompangre Field Office, 2465 S. Townsend Ave., 81401 Montrose, Colorado, 81401,USA.

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