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## Geo-Electrical Investigation for Groundwater Exploration within the Federal Polytechnic Ado-Ekiti Continuing Education Center, Southwestern, Nigeria

Stuart Feyman\*

*Department of Evolutionary Biology, Institute of Biological Science, UK*

**\*Corresponding Author:** *Stuart Feyman, Department of Evolutionary Biology, Institute of Biological Science, UK, E-Mail: [feymanstuart78@gmail.com](mailto:feymanstuart78@gmail.com)*

### COMMENTARY

Late Cretaceous patterns in Asian dinosaur variety are ineffectively seen, however late revelations have reported the radiation of oviraptorosaur theropods in China and Mongolia. In any case, little work tends to the variables that encouraged this enhancement. Another oviraptorid from the late cretaceous of Mongolia reveals insight into the development of the forelimb, which seems to have assumed a part in the radiation of oviraptorosaurs. Shockingly, the decreased arm has just two utilitarian digits, featuring a formerly unrecognized event of digit misfortune in theropods. Phylogenetic investigation shows that the beginning of this decrease matches with the radiation of heyuannine oviraptorids, following dispersal from southern China into the Gobi area. This proposes to venture into another specialty in the Gobi district, which depended less on the extend, getting a handle on forelimbs acquired by oviraptorosaurs. Variety in forelimb length and manus morphology gives another case of specialty apportioning in oviraptorosaurs, which may have made conceivable their mind-boggling variety in the most recent Cretaceous of Asia.

Oviraptorosaurs are theropod dinosaurs known from an astounding fossil record traversing a significant part of the Cretaceous of Asia and North America. Restored enthusiasm for oviraptorosaurs since the 1990s has brought about an influx of new revelations, and they are currently among the most popular theropods. Parts of their integument, generation, and useful morphology are very much considered, giving data that is significant in understanding the organic changes that went with the Like surviving winged creatures, oviraptorosaurs had pennaceous plumes, and most were totally edentulous apparently having a keratinous rh-amphotheca. They held two useful oviducts however, agonized their eggs like feathered creatures. Four fundamental clades of oviraptorosaurs are perceived: the basal caudipterygids, and the more specific avimimids, caenagnathids, and oviraptorids. Of these, oviraptorids are known for the best material and are the most speciose, yet they are limited to China and Mongolia. Between the Nanxiong Formation of China and the Nemegt Basin of Mongolia, in any event, 15 oviraptorid genera are known, of which eight have been portrayed. This whirlwind of disclosure has reported one of the last enhancements of non-avian theropods preceding the Cretaceous-Palaeogene (K-Pg) termination. Notwithstanding this rich record, it is hazy why oviraptorids emanated during the late Campanian-Maastrichtian when the variety of other theropod bunches stayed stable. This is mostly in light of the fact that there is little agreement on connections inside the fundamental oviraptorosaur clades, yet additionally on the grounds that the fast pace. In any case, this radiation is significant given that examples of dinosaur variety going before the K-Pg eradication are discussed, and saw a decline in extravagance and uniqueness during the Maastrichtian might be the consequence of excessive extrapolation from the very much concentrated North American fossil record. In North America, most gatherings of dinosaurs arrive at a variety top in the Campanian, trailed by strength or decline in the Maastrichtian. Variety patterns in Asia are less notable, yet there is proof of dependability in many gatherings aside from hadrosaurs, which become progressively divergent towards the Maastrichtian. The radiation of oviraptorids all through the Campanian-Maastrichtian gives a different line of proof that variety designs in North America may not be illustrative of worldwide patterns. Here, we depict a peculiar new oviraptorid from the Maastrichtian Nemegt Formation of Mongolia, with a diminished, practically didactyl forelimb, known from numerous related skeletons, speaks to the 6<sup>th</sup> sort of oviraptorid and ninth family of oviraptorosaur from the Nemegt Formation, adding to past proof for an amazing notwithstanding uncovering unambiguous gregariousness in oviraptorids, the new taxon reveals insight into their radiation in the Late Cretaceous. Oksoko avarsan builds the effectively impressive scope of known variety in the lengths and morphologies of the forelimb and manual digits among oviraptorids, which thusly proposes utilitarian variety that may be identified with scrounging, settling, show or different practices. Genealogical state reproduction dependent on a modified phylogeny shows that forelimb and manual digit decrease happened in the single oviraptorid clade heyuanninae, agreeing with heyuannine dispersal from their hereditary reach in southern China to what exactly is presently the Gobi Desert. The combination of forelimb decreases and biogeographic dispersal recommends the extension of heyuannines into another specialty toward the finish of the Cretaceous.