

recess, posterior surface of basioccipital flattened, and frontals strongly ornamented and dorsoventrally thickened. Fusion of skull elements indicates that the individual was an adult. It reached approximately 4–5 m in whole length, differing from the almost coeval abelisaurids *Abelisaurus* and *Carnotaurus* not only by being smaller in size, but for its morphological features. The new abelisaurid shows basal tubera dorsoventrally tall, deep and flat surface between the foramen magnum and the supraoccipital crest, double foramina for middle cerebral vein, and supratemporal fossa deeply excavated anteriorly. Discoveries in “Arriagada site” reveals a new species of a mid-sized abelisaurid, but the remaining components of this diverse dinosaur fauna still require detailed comparison with materials from other sites of the Allen Formation.

*Project supported by the National Geographic Society, Grant CP050ER17 (to A.M.A.R.).

CRITICAL REAPPRAISAL OF THE SKELETAL ANATOMY OF APTIAN PIPOID FROGS FROM THE CRATO FORMATION, NORTH-CENTRAL BRAZIL, THE EARLIEST KNOWN PIPIMORPHS OF SOUTH AMERICA

A.M. BÁEZ^{1,2} and P. MUZZOPAPPA^{1,3}

¹Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones científicas y Tecnológicas (CONICET).

²Paleontología de Vertebrados, Museo Argentino de Ciencias Naturales “Bernardino Rivadavia”. Av. Ángel Gallardo 470, C1405DJR Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina. baezanam@yahoo.com.ar

³Fundación de Historia Natural Félix de Azara, Universidad Maimónides. Hidalgo 775, C1405BDB Ciudad Autónoma de Buenos Aires, Argentina. pmuzzopappa@gmail.com; paula.muzzopappa@fundacionazara.org.ar

The clade Pipoidea comprises the peculiar monotypic fossorial *Rhinophrynus* and the also peculiar and highly aquatic Pipidae. Various fossil taxa have been described as stem-group Pipidae, the clade encompassing the most recent ancestor of living pipids and all of its descendants, distributed today in the former Western-Gondwanan Africa and South America. In this regard, the name Pipimorpha was coined for crown-group Pipidae and all pipoid taxa more closely related to it than to Rhinophrynidae. Although pipimorphs possibly diverged from stem rhinophrynids in the Late Jurassic, the oldest known representatives in South America are from the Aptian Crato Formation, Ceará State. Pipimorphs had been considered to be possibly present in that unit based on a poorly preserved specimen (MPSC-An 892) with synapomorphies of this group (e.g., long metapodials). Recently, a single articulated specimen in dorsal aspect from these beds formed the basis of a new pipimorph genus, *Cratopipa*. Re-examination of this specimen (UFRJ-DG 05 A) allowed us to clarify the identity of bones (e.g., pterygoid, squamosal, exoccipitals, angulosplenic, cleithrum, scapula) and of traits, including putative diagnostic features, that had been misinterpreted. This information led to an amended diagnosis and new restoration, as well as to the revision of the scoring of characters for phylogenetic analysis (19 characters out of 165 were scored differently from the original study and 16 whose state was previously considered unknown). Despite disparate preservation, available information suggests that those two specimens represent different pipimorph taxa based on features such as the different proportions of hindlimb segments.

BIOEROSIÓN EN VALVAS DE ESPINICAUDADOS (CRUSTACEA, SPINICAUDATA) EN UNA SUCESIÓN TRIÁSICA LACUSTRE, MENDOZA, ARGENTINA

E.L. BUSTOS ESCALONA¹, A.B. ARCUCCI^{2,3}, C.A. BENAVENTE¹ y A.C. MANCUSO^{1*}

¹Instituto Argentino de Nivología, Glaciología y Ciencias Ambientales (IANIGLA), Centro Científico y Tecnológico del Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas (CCT CONICET Mendoza). Av. Ruiz Leal s/n -Parque Gral. San Martín, M5502IRA Mendoza, Argentina. ebustos@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar; cbenavente@mendoza-conicet.gob.ar

²Área de Zoología, Facultad de Química, Bioquímica y Farmacia, Universidad Nacional de San Luis. Av. Ejército de los Andes 950, D5700HHW San Luis, Argentina. andrea.arcucci@gmail.com

³Instituto Multidisciplinario de Investigaciones Biológicas, Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones científicas y Técnicas (IMIBIO, CONICET). Avenida Ejército de los Andes 950, D5700HHW San Luis, Argentina.

La microbioerosión es la bioerosión producida por microorganismos. En sistemas acuáticos, la microbioerosión afecta esencialmente a los sustratos solubles, como sulfatos, fosfatos y carbonatos. Sin embargo, el registro de microbioerosión en organismos calcáreos fósiles de