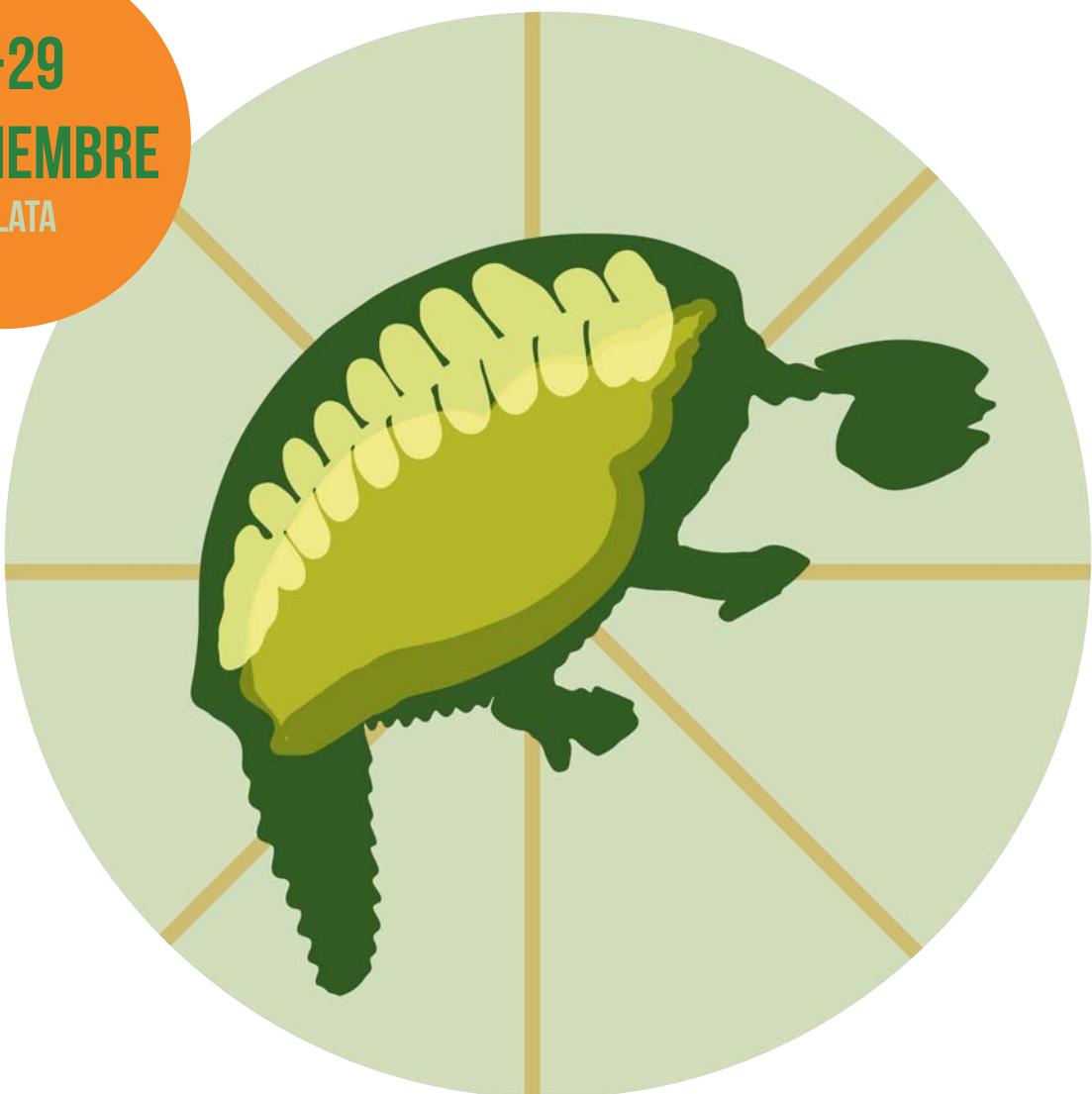


REUNIÓN DE COMUNICACIONES DE LA ASOCIACIÓN PALEONTOLÓGICA ARGENTINA

27-29
DE NOVIEMBRE
LA PLATA



LIBRO DE RESÚMENES

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.

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

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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 Rhinophrynididae. Although pipimorphs possibly diverged from stem rhinophrynidids 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, angulosplenial, 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

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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

ambientes lacustres es limitado. En el Norte de la provincia de Mendoza, localidad de Paramillos de Uspallata, afloran rocas sedimentarias Triásicas. La Formación Agua de la Zorra se caracteriza por la deposición de un sistema deltaico-lacustre. Se evaluó la posible microbioerosión en las valvas de espinicaudados de la sucesión lacustre, y se discutió su potencial de preservación en ambientes lacustres. Los espinicaudados fueron analizados bajo lupa binocular y microscopio electrónico de barrido. Las trazas producto de la microbioerosión se conservaron como moldes, y se asignaron como Tipo 1 y 2. Las trazas Tipo 1 son surcos rectos a sinuosos (3,60–95,46 µm de diámetro), con bifurcaciones y sacos, mientras que, las trazas Tipo 2 son surcos aplanados y entrelazados en red (13,83–393,00 µm de diámetro), con ramificaciones politómicas y cavidades irregulares. Ambas trazas se compararon con las generadas por cianobacterias, bacterias, algas y hongos de ambientes dulceacuícolas y salobres. Los hongos son un potencial productor por habitar ambientes anóxicos similares. A pesar de esto, las trazas no fueron asignables a ninguno de los grupos previamente mencionados. Generalmente, la microbioerosión ocurre como un proceso *post mortem* y favorece la disolución de las valvas. Esto, junto con el sesgo en la metodología de muestreo y recolección, explica la rareza de los espinicaudados con microbioerosión en el registro lacustre.

*Proyecto subsidiado por PICT 2013-0805.

NEW APPENDICULAR MATERIAL OF *SKORPIOVENATOR BUSTINGORRYI* (THEROPODA: ABELISAURIDAE) FROM THE HUINCUL FORMATION (CENOMANIAN, UPPER CRETACEOUS), PATAGONIA, ARGENTINA

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The abelisaurid *Skorpiovenator bustingorryi* Canale *et al.*, 2009, is known by an almost complete skeleton, recovered from the lowest section of the Huincul Formation (Cenomanian, Upper Cretaceous) near El Chocón town, Province of Neuquén. Although both tibiae of the holotype were recovered, their proximal ends are incomplete, preventing the observation of some important characters of cnemial crest. Here we present a proximal end of a right tibia (MMCh-PV 255), which by its geographical and stratigraphical provenance, and equivalent morphology with the holotype, can be confidently assigned to *Skorpiovenator*. As in other abelisauroids, the cnemial crest is well developed and anterodorsally projected. Moreover, this crest shows a hatchet-shaped morphology, with a subrectangular outline in lateral view, also observed in some abelisaurids as *Pycnonemosaurus* Kellner and Campos, 2002, *Ekrixinatosaurus* Calvo *et al.*, 2004 and *Aucasaurus* Coria *et al.*, 2002. Over the mediolateral sector of the cnemial crest there is a small lateral accessory process, also observed in *Aucasaurus*. In proximal view the lateral condyle is much wider than the medial one, as in *Aucasaurus* and *Xenotarsosaurus* Martínez *et al.*, 1986, and both condyles show a subquadangular outline, with flat posterior margins; a trait not observed in other abelisaurids, which could represent an autapomorphy of *Skorpiovenator*. The excellent preservation of the bone surface allows establishing clear sectors of muscular insertion; including *mm. iliobibialis*, *femorotibialis*, *ambiens* and *gastrocnemius*. Although fragmentary, this new material adds novel information about the anatomy of *Skorpiovenator*, allowing the recognition of a possible autapomorphy and some characters of potential phylogenetic significance.

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