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Analytic summary

PASCUAL-ARRIBAS, C.; HERNÁNDEZ-MEDRANO, N.; LATORRE-MACARRÓN, P. & SANZ-PÉREZ, E. (2009): The *Iguanodontipus* ichnogenes in "Las Cuestas I" tracksite (Santa Cruz de Yanguas, Soria, Spain). *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 45 (2): pp. 105-128, 9 figs., 2 tables, 65 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Las Cuestas I (Soria, Spain) is one of the biggest tracksite in Oncala Group. Until the moment, it has been catalogued almost 600, ornithopod, theropod and mainly sauropod tracks.

The ornithopod tracks are similar to those used to define the *Iguanodontipus* ichnogenes (Sarjeant *et al.*, 1998) from the Berriasian in Dorset (England), that is why they are also included.

Very similar footprints to those described in this tracksite can be seen a lot of tracksites in Oncala Group, both known and unknown.

The analysis of the potential trackmakers the tracks owners, reveals that they could belong to the family of Camptosauridae (*Camptosaurus*, *Draconyx*) or superfamily Iguanodontoidea, of small size.

Key words: Ornithopods, *Iguanodontipus*, Berriasian, Cameros Basin, Soria, Spain.

TOSCANO GRANDE, A.; ABAD DE LOS SANTOS, M.; GARCÍA GARCÍA, E. X. M.; GONZÁLEZ-REGALADO MONTERO, M. L.; RUIZ MUÑOZ, F.; PRUDENCIO, M. I. & DIAS, M. I. (2009): Preliminary data on the ichthyofauna of the Gibrleón Clay Formation, Huelva, SW Spain. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 45 (2): pp. 129-138, 2 figs., 1 table, 23 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the first osteichthyan record of the Gibrleón Clay Formation (CIVIS *et al.*, 1987), one of the most representative Neogene formations of the southwestern Guadalquivir Basin. Two types of otoliths (genus *Diaphus*) have been extracted from samples collected in four sections of this formation. Similar specimens are found in recent mesopelagic environments between latitudes 43°N and 27°S.

Key words: Osteichthyes, Tortonian-Messinian, Guadalquivir Basin, SW Spain.

LICHT, M. (2009): The relationship of prearticular length and standard length in Pycnodontiform fishes. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 45 (2): pp. 139-148, 6 figs., 2 tables, 29 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Pycnodontiform fishes are a well-known group, represented in many conservation Lagerstätten worldwide. They occur from the Late Triassic to the Eocene, and some genera were distributed worldwide. Much work has

positive correlation between the prearticular length and the standard length, that it is possible to reconstruct the standard length of *Gyrodus* and *Proscinetes* from Lower-Saxony (NW-Germany) and the Solnhofen area (S-Germany) for paleobiological studies.

Key words: Pycnodontiformes, palaeobiology, standard length, NW-Germany, Solnhofen.

ALONSO SANTIAGO, L. & ALONSO ANDRÉS, L. (2009): New genus of Crocodylia from the Middle Eocene of the Iberian Peninsula (Zamora, Spain): *Duerosuchus piscator* nov. gen., nov. sp. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **45** (2): pp. 149-173, 17 figs., 1 table, 36 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In the present study it is described a new genus and species of Crocodylia name *Duerosuchus piscator*, based on the holotypic ejemplar found in middle Eocene outcrops of Corrales (Zamora, Spain), and the comparative analysis of the osteoderms belonging to the same place.

Key words: Crocodylia, Eusuchia, *Duerosuchus piscator*, Middle Eocene, Zamora, Spain.

KARL, H.-V. & LINDOW, B. E. K. (2009): First evidence of a late Cretaceous marine turtle (Testudines: Chelonioidae) from Denmark. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **45** (2): pp. 175-180, 3 figs., 7 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: A fragment of carapace represents the first published marine turtle specimen from the Maastrichtian of Denmark and the Baltic area.

Key words: Testudines, Cheloniidae, Maastrichtian, Stevns Klint, Denmark.

LICHT, M. (2009): Is it possible to determine a special fish group by one habitat?: a short discussion. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **45** (2): pp. 181-186, 1 fig., 12 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Coral reefs are a complex environment with a large biodiversity. Much research has been done to understand the diversity and ecology of coral reefs. Especially ichthyologists examined the relationship and interaction between the large numbers of fish species. In the last years, some authors tried to define coral reef fishes by means of taxonomy or ecology, but until today, there is no consent about a general definition of fishes on coral reefs. Most researchers only worked with teleost fishes in their studies. However, the history of fishes on shallow-water reefs is much older than the "teleost era". Some typical extinct Mesozoic shallow-water fishes (Pycnodontiformes) are compared with extant coral reef fishes. The main result of this short discussion is that it is impossible to give a general definition of coral reef fishes. Shallow-water reef fishes are heterogenic in their lifestyle and have no closer taxonomic relationship in the course time.

Key words: Definition, fishes, Mesozoic, Pycnodontiformes.
