

STVDIA GEOLOGICA SALMANTICENSIA

41 - 2005

Analytic summary

DELGADO, J. (2005): Respuesta sedimentaria a factores alocíclicos durante el Eoceno en Cubillos (Zamora, oeste de la cuenca del Duero). [**Sedimentary response to alocyclic factors during Eocene in Cubillos, Zamora, west of the Duero Basin**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 41: pp. 11-28, 9 figs., 1 tabla, 28 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: To the northeast of Zamora's city they are materials related with the oldest lacustrine sediments in the tertiary Duero Basin. The aim of this paper is the sedimentologic and stratigraphic study of these materials, located to the west of the Duero Basin, around Cubillos, Zamora. It is sought to determine the evidences of the paleogeographic evolution through the sedimentary registration of the materials and how these configure the answer to the changes in the alocyclic factors (tectonic and climate) along the Eocene in the study area.

The study of the materials (Cubillos Unit) allows to establish a sedimentary evolution constituted by five stages, which consists of different paleogeographic phases, beginning with fluvial sedimentation coming from different source areas (southwest and northwest), deltaic gradation and a expansive lacustrine system and slight salinity and that it seems to be located in a depressed area originated by flaws conjunction. Later on, it exists a gradation of another fluvial system of moderate sinuosity coming from the N and NE. Everything seems to indicate that the climate and the tectonic have influenced significantly in the sedimentation of the Cubillos Unit, where the climate controlled the dynamics of the rivers and the evolution of the lacustrine system and the tectonic controlled the sinking of the lacustrine system and the source areas reactivation.

Key words: Fluvio-lacustrine sedimentation, tectonic and climate, Eoceno, Duero Basin, Zamora.

KARL, H.-V. & TICHY, G. (2005): About the structure of the axial elements of turtle shell. [**Sobre la estructura de los elementos axiales del caparazón de los quelonios**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 41: pp. 29-37, 3 figs., 10 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: A comparative study of the axial area in turtle shells shows that the position of the specific types of neurals follows certain rules. It can be shown, that the divers patterns of neurals depend on the form of the carapace. Consequently the arrangement of these divers types which form the axial area has only a restricted taxonomic value.

Key words: Turtles, comparative shell morphology, nuchalia, neuralia, metaneuralia, pygal-plate.

KARL, H.-V. & TICHY, G. (2005): About the first occurrence of pseudosuchian body remains (Archosauria: Rausuchidae) from the Lower to Middle Triassic Chirotherian-Sandstone of Thuringia (SE Germany). [**Sobre el primer hallazgo de restos de pseudosúquidos (Archosauria: Rausuchidae) en las Areniscas con Quiroterios (Triásico Inferior a Medio) de Turingia (SE de Alemania)**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 39-43, 1 fig., 13 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Moulds of osteoderms from a pseudosuchian reptile are described from the Lower to Lower Middle Triassic Thuringian Chirotherian Sandstone of Thuringia (SE Germany) and compared with the Anisian reptile Ticinosuchus. One of the imprints shows clear affinities to this rausuchid genus.

Key words: *Rausuchia*, gen. et spec. indet., ichnofossil, Thuringian Chirotherian Sandstone, Sollingian, Lower-Middle Triassic, Thuringia, Germany.

AGNOLIN, F. L. (2005): Un nuevo escuerzo (Anura, Leptodactylidae) del "Ensenadense" (Pleistoceno inferior-medio) de la Provincia de Buenos Aires (Argentina), con notas sobre la clasificación del género *Ceratophrys*. [**A new escuerzo (Anura, Leptodactylidae) from the Ensenadan (Lower-Middle Pleistocene) of Buenos Aires Province (Argentina), with notes on the classification of the genus *Ceratophrys***]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 45-55, 3 figs., 21 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The new species *Ceratophrys rusconii* is here described. It is distinguishable from other members of this genus mainly by the laterally expanded and anteroposteriorly compressed post-orbital gaps. This fossil species is nearly related to living *C. ornata* and *C. cranwelli*. Additionally, the earliest record for the subfamily Ceratophryinae is recorded from the Middle-Upper Oligocene of Patagonia.

Key words: Anura, *Ceratophrys*, Pliocene, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

AGNOLIN, F. L. (2005): La posición sistemática de *Trionyx argentina* Ameghino, 1899 (Chelonii: Trionychidae). [**The systematic position of *Trionyx argentina* Ameghino, 1899 (Chelonii: Trionychidae)**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 57-61, 1 fig., 12 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In this note the systematic position of the species "*Trionyx*" *argentina* Ameghino, 1899 is analyzed, which comes from the Lower Paleocene of Patagonia. The review of the holotypical material of *T. argentina* permit to exclude it from the

family Trionychidae (and consequently from the genus *Trionyx*), and to include it within Chelidae. In the same way, it shows several common features with the living genus *Phrynops*. Additionally, a supposed Trionychidae from Colombia, is here considered as a possible Chelidae or Araripemyidae.

Key words: Chelonii, *Trionyx*, Ameghino, Paleocene, Patagonia.

KARL, H.-V. (2005): The homology of supramarginals in turtles (Reptilia: Chelonii). **[Homología de supramarginales en las tortugas (Reptilia: Chelonii)]**. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 63-75, 4 figs., 2 pls., 2 tablas, 20 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Supramarginals in turtles are constant in their homologic quality and position. On that base the supramarginal scutes are usefull for phylogenetic analysis and taxonomic interpretations. *Priscochelys hegnabrunnensis* n. gen. n. sp., the hitherto most old turtle founded of body remain was discovered in the Upper Muschelkalk of Hegnabrunn near Kulmbach in Upper Franconia. It is represented by a fragmentary left pleural plate IV from the carapace. This shell fragment differs from the related part from carapace of *Proganochelys quenstedti* Baur, 1887 in the development of five supramarginal plates instead of four. It is highly probable that the peripheral border of the carapace in *Priscochelys* consists of a partially double row of supramarginal plates.

Key words: *Priscochelys hegnabrunnensis* n. gen. n. sp., Upper Muschelkalk, Hegnabrunn near Kulmbach, Upper Franconia, criterias of homology, phylogenetic analysis.

PASCUAL ARRIBAS, C.; HERNÁNDEZ MEDRANO, N.; LATORRE MACARRÓN, P. & SANZ PÉREZ, E. (2005): Nuevo rastro de icnitas de cocodrilo en la Aloformación Huérteles de la cuenca de Cameros. Yacimiento del Barranco de Valdelavilla (Valdelavilla, Soria, España). **[New trackway of crocodile tracks in the Huérteles Alloformation of the Cameros Basin. "Barranco de Valdelavilla" tracksite (Valdelavilla, Soria, Spain)]**. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 77-91, 7 figs., 2 tablas, 32 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The tracksite located in Barranco de Valdelavilla (Valdelavilla, Soria, Spain) had provided so far theropods, sauropods and pterosaurs tracks. It has now provided a new type of footprints, "cocodrile tracks", which represents the second important trackway found in the province of Soria (the first one is in Fuente Lacorte, Bretún). These footprints appear on sandy limestones from Huérteles Alloformation, which belongs to the Oncala group in the Cameros Basin, and it is estimated to exist since the Berrisian age. It is formed by 8 five-fingered footprints from hands, well market, and 8 footprints of feet with four toes each. This morphology indicates that it was made by a medium crocodile, probably from the Goniopholidae family.

Key words: Lower Cretaceous, crocodile, tracks, Weald, Cameros Basin, Soria, Spain.

SCANFERLA, C. A.; DE LOS REYES, L. M. & CENIZO, M. M. (2005): Sobre el primer registro fósil del género *Lystrophis* Cope, 1885 (Serpentes-Colubridae-Xenodontinae). [**The first fossil record of genus *Lystrophis* Cope, 1885 (Serpentes-Colubridae-Xenodontinae)**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 93-101, 3 figs., 17 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The genus *Lystrophis* is distributed in the south of Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina and Uruguay. In Argentina are four species *L. dorbignyi*, *L. pulcher*, *L. histricus* y *L. semicinctus*, well-known usually with the name “falsa coral” (except *L. dorbignyi* called “falsa yarará”, only that posses a *Bothrops*-like lepidosis). The specimen was found in the locality of Centinela del Mar, Buenos Aires province, in a level conformed for a diamicto assigned to the Bonaerian age (Middle to Upper Pleistocene). The material consist in a single troncal vertebra, lacking only the left prezigapophyseal process. This vertebra is allocated to the genus *Lystrophis* for the following group of traits: troncal vertebra more longer than wide, neural spine low and craneocaudally elongated, robust prezigapophysyal process and quadrangular shaped with a blunt apex and laterally oriented, pre-postzigapophyses with oval shape. This morphology is concordant with the species compared (*L. dorbignyi*, *L. pulcher* y *L. semicinctus*), not existing differences at specific level that they allow a more precise assignment. This material represent the first fossil record of this genus, indicating the presence of this group of snakes since the Middle Pleistocene in South America.

Key words: *Lystrophis*, vertebra, Pleistocene, Argentina.

ALONSO SANTIAGO, L. & ALONSO ANDRÉS, L. (2005): Diferencias anatómicas entre dos formas de *Allaeochelys* del Eoceno de Corrales (Zamora, España). Nueva especie de tortuga, *Allaeochelys jimenezi* nov. sp. [**Anatomical difference between two morphotypes of *Allaeochelys* from Middle Eocene of Corrales (Zamora, España). A new turtle species, *Allaeochelys jimenezi* nov. s.p.**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **41**: pp. 103-126, 9 figs., 5 tablas, 27 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The following study shows a systematic comparison between the pieces of *Allaeochelys* found in several outcrops belonging to two asynchronous areas (Middle Eocene, Corrales of Zamora, Spain). From the detailed analysis of the two morphotypes and the fact of the non coexistence of both in the inferior level, we deduced the adscription of the deep side *Allaeochelys* to a new species, that we have determined as *Allaeochelys jimenezi*.

Key words: New species, Chelonia, Carettochelyidae, Middle Eocene, Zamora, Spain.
