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Analytic summary

BOGAN, S.; AGNOLIN, F. & RAMÍREZ, J. L. (2010): Continental ichthyofauna and herpetofauna from the Upper Pleistocene of the locality of Salto, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (2)**: pp. 83-97, 5 figs., 41 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In contrast with the present knowledge of the Upper Pleistocene paleomastofaunas of the Pampean region, the fossil ichthyofaunas and herpetofaunas are poorly known. In the present paper we describe fossil remains of fishes, anurans, and chelonians recovered on sedimentary sequences corresponding to the Lujanian Stage (Upper Pleistocene) from the outcrops of the Salto-Arrecifes River at Salto city, Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. Among fossil fishes, four different taxa, belonging to the families Siluriformes Callichthyidae, Loricariidae, Pimelodidae, and Heptapteridae were recovered. All the recorded species are currently present in the locality. Among anurans, only a single element referable to the subfamily Ceratophryinae was recovered, whereas among chelonians at least two different species are registered. In addition, it is worth to mention the presence of the Testudinidae cf. *Chelonoidis* far away from its current geographic distribution.

Key words: Upper Pleistocene, Siluriformes, Ceratophryinae, Chelidae, Testudinidae.

AGNOLIN, F. L. (2010): An avian coracoid from the Upper Cretaceous of Patagonia, Argentina. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (2)**: pp. 99-119, 5 figs., 79 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In the present paper, the new genus and species of neornithine bird, *Lamarqueavis australis* is described. The specimen consists on an isolated coracoid collected in Campanian-Maastrichtian beds of the Allen Formation, at the Bajo Trapalcó fossiliferous locality, Río Negro Province, Argentina. The specimen constitutes the first record from South America of the neornithine clade Cimolopterygidae, a group of modern-like birds that previously were known from Cretaceous and Paleogene strata of North America, Europe, and Asia. The new genus *Lamarqueavis* also includes previously described taxa, such as *"Cimolopteryx" minima* and *"C." petra*, from the Late Cretaceous of North America. The new specimen fits well with the traditional hypothesis that suggests that derived ornithurine birds were the dominant taxa of shoreline and marine habitats during the Cretaceous, whereas in inland environments basal taxa were more abundant. Finally, on the basis of the meagre fossil neornithine record of the Cretaceous, previous hypotheses concerning the place of cradle of modern birds in Antarctica or North America are discussed.

Key words: Cretaceous, Argentina, Patagonia, coracoid, Neornithes, Cimolopterygidae.

PASCUAL-ARRIBAS, C. & HERNÁNDEZ-MEDRANO, N. (2010): New dates from Las Cuestas I tracksite (Santa Cruz de Yanguas, Soria, España). *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (2)**: pp. 121-157, 20 figs., 3 tables, 74 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Las Cuestas I tracksite is one of the largest in Oncala Group. Almost 600 theropod, ornithopod and sauropod dinosaur tracks can be appreciated, as well as possible crocodile ones. Amongst them, the most abundant ones are those belonging to sauropods, which are mostly narrow trackway internal width, framed in the ichnogenus *Parabrontopodus* and another new ichnogenus not defined yet. Ornithopod footprints are related to *Iguanodontipus* ichnogenus, while those ones of theropods are not related to any specific ichnogenus due to their poor preservation. According to the findings, it is considered that the place was frequented by sauropods belonging to Diplodocoidea family and macronaria clade, by ornithopods of Camptosauridae family or medium sized iguanodonthides and theropods members of Megalosauridae and/or Ceratosauridae family.

Key words: Cameros Basin, sauropods, *Iguanodontipus*, theropods, crocodiles, Berriasian.

GONZÁLEZ-REGALADO MONTERO, M. L.; CIVIS, J.; ABAD, M.; VALLE HERNÁNDEZ, M.; GÓNZALEZ DELGADO, J. A.; RUIZ, F.; RIVAS, M. R.; TOSCANO, A. & GARCÍA, E. X. (2010): Micropaleontology of the middle section of core "Huelva" (Huelva, SW Spain). I: Benthic foraminifera. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (2)**: pp. 159-171, 1 fig., 1 lám., 1 table, 24 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: This paper analyzes the benthic foraminiferal assemblages collected in the middle part (145.8-89.3 m depth) of core "Huelva", obtained in the southwestern sector of the Guadalquivir depression. Clay sediments that compose it, of Messinian age, were deposited on an outer shelf to to epibatyal environment, with high productivity and moderate oxygen contents. The statistical correlation between the number of specimens studied and the number of species raises questions about the use of standard methodologies in the studies of these microorganisms in continuous cores.

Key words: Benthic foraminifera, Messinian, SW Guadalquivir Basin, SW Spain.

