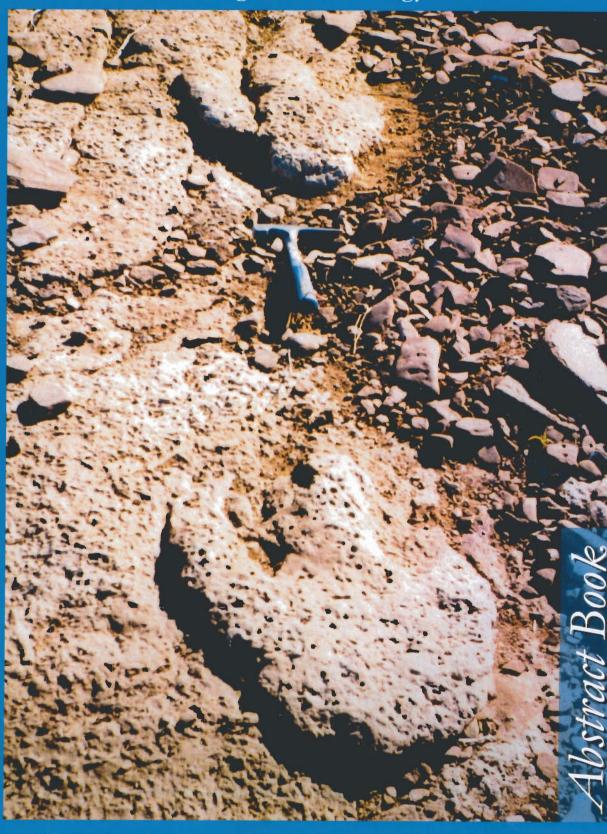
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CROCODYLOMORPH EGG NESTS FROM THE ADAMANTINA FORMATION (BAURU BASIN, LATE CRETACEOUS), BRAZIL

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The fossil nests from General Salgado County (São Paulo State, Brazil) occur in massive clayey sandstones, assigned to the Adamantina Formation (Bauru Basin, Turonian-Santonian). The fossil nests are include almost entire eggs and some crushed ones. Five well-preserved eggs were observed in each clutch, besides many randomly scattered eggshells, in these sediments. Near the nests, some complete or partially preserved baurusuchid crocodylomorphs were also found. The morphostructural characteristics of these eggs and eggshells were classified as the Crocodiloid basic type, with Crocodiloid morphotype, and attributed to the oofamily Krokolithidae. They are assigned to a Crocodylomorpha group, probably baurusuchid crocodylomorphs, as they are also found in the same stratigraphic level. The geological environment was interpreted as a floodplain of a braided river, in which the sediments were deposited under a hot and dry climate. The nest-bearing beds probably were formed in a channel bar (sand flat), used as a nidification area, seasonally flooded during intermittent rainy periods, preventing the hatching and leading some of them being crushed.