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Resúmenes / Abstracts

Paleoichnological assemblage related to *Baurusuchus* (Crocodyliformes) remains, Bauru Basin, Brazil (Late Cretaceous)

Felipe Mesquita de Vasconcellos & Ismar de Souza Carvalho

Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Instituto de Geociências, Departamento de Geologia,
(fmv@geologia.ufrj.br; ismar@geologia.ufrj.br)

The body and ichnological fossil record associated to *Baurusuchus salgadoensis* (Baurusuchidae: Mesoeucrocodylia) is extensive and diverse in the General Salgado county (Adamantina Formation, Bauru Basin, Brazil). In regard of body fossil preservation the record is outstanding, bearing complete and articulated fossils with no transport, dissolution or abrasion. Currently it is inferred a self-burrowing behavior amongst Cretaceous terrestrial Crocodyliformes that biased their taphonomy, enhancing its potential of preservation. Three outcrops with *Baurusuchus* body fossils also revealed a diverse and rich ichnological record. It has been identified invertebrate ichnofossils, fossil eggs, coprolites, gastroliths and tooth-marks on *Baurusuchus* bones. Vertebrate ichnofossils registered are gastroliths, coprolites and tooth marks on the holotype skull of *Baurusuchus*. There was also observed a nest structure with eggs and egg fragments. Invertebrate ichnofossils are *Trypanites* isp., *Skolithos* isp. and *Taenidium* isp.. The last two are common throughout the outcrops and sometimes directly associated to *Baurusuchus* skeletons, with *Taenidium* isp. passing through the remains. In the same stratigraphic unity, in a nearby outcrop, a *Coprinisphaera* isp. specimen was also registered. The environmental conditions during the deposition of the Adamantina Formation, inferred from stratigraphical and sedimentological data, was considered mainly arid, marked with strong seasonality, alternating long droughts and short rainy periods, associated with flashflood events. The integration between sedimentology, taphonomy, body fossil and ichnofossil record has proven to be a useful tool in the reconstruction of paleoecological scenarios, building new data on the life habits and associated fauna of Cretaceous Crocodyliformes. Financial support by Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) and Fundação Carlos Chagas Filho de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado do Rio de Janeiro (FAPERJ).