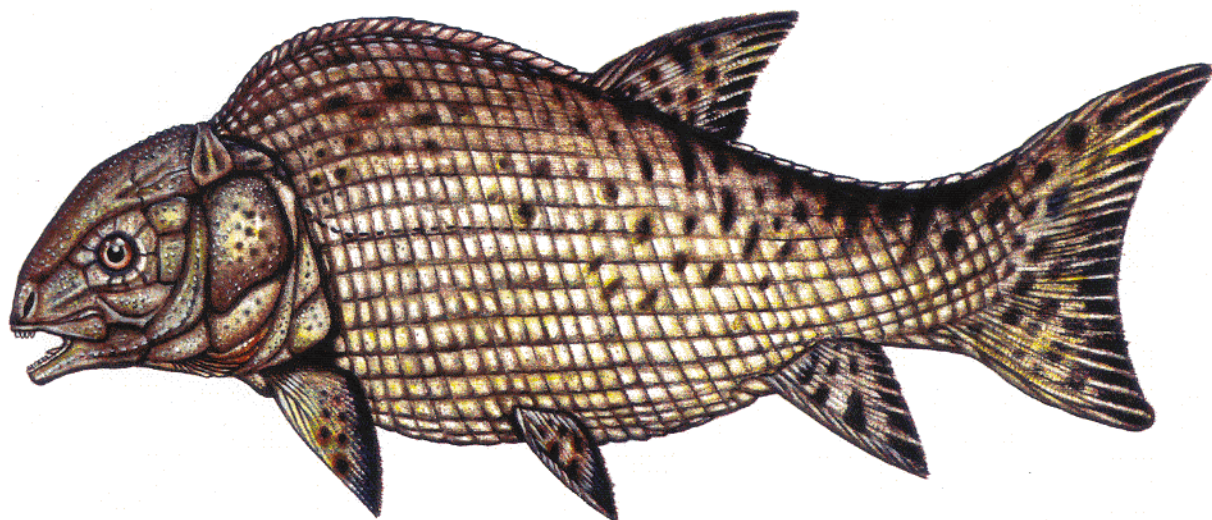


III simpósio brasileiro de paleontologia de vertebrados

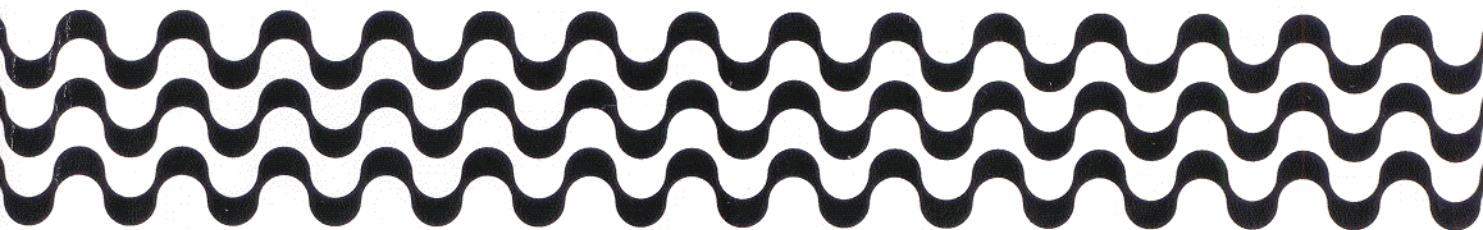
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livro de resumos

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Fossil eggs found in a Late Cretaceous sequence of fine-grained sandstone (Araçatuba Formation, Bauru Basin) were classified through the microstructural analysis in the crocodyloid basic type and crocodyloid morphotype. There are two elipsoid eggs in shape, 30-45 and 30-50 mm in length. The eggshells are approximately 0,1 mm thick. The outer surface of eggshells is smooth or slightly undulating with some erosion craters. In the inner surface,

basal plate groups are observed. The microstructure is composed by calcitic shell units, conical in shape. Moreover, these units present accretion horizontal lines. Besides the microstructural affinities of those material with crocodylomorph eggs, the additional presence of bones and coprolites, related to *Mariliasuchus amarali*, the terrestrial crocodylomorph in the same stratigraphic sequence, suggest a paleobiological correlation among these fossils.

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