

3rd Palaeontological Virtual Congress

Book of Abstracts



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Palaeontology in the virtual era

From an original idea of Vicente D. Crespo

Published by Evangelos Vlachos, Penélope Cruzado-Caballero, Vicente D. Crespo, María Ríos Ibañez, Fernando Antonio M. Arnal, Jose Luis Herraiz, Francesc Gascó-Lluna, Rosalía Guerrero-Arenas and Humberto G. Ferrón.

Layout Evangelos Vlachos

Conference logo Hugo Salais

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ISBN 978-84-09-36657-6

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Date of Publication December 9, 2021

How to cite this book: Vlachos, E. Penélope Cruzado-C., Crespo V. D., Ríos Ibañez M., Arnal F. A. M., Herraiz J. L., Gascó-Lluna F., Guerrero-Arenas R., and Ferrón H. G. (eds) (2021) Book of Abstracts of the 3rd Palaeontological Virtual Congress, 304 pp.

Main Menu

Preface

Support

Organizing Committee

Scientific Committee

Keynote Presentations

Virtual Palaeontology

Palaeontological Heritage Conservation Paleobiology

Multiple Perceptions

Palynology

Taiwan

Molecular Palaeontology

Life & Environment

Palaeozoic

Mesozoic

Cenozoic

General Palaeontology

Virtual Field Trips



VERTEBRATE MICRO-REMAINS FROM THE LOWER CRETACEOUS AGRIO FORMATION (NEUQUÉN BASIN, ARGENTINA)

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Keywords

Fish teeth, Ichthyoliths, Agua de la Mula Member, Lower Cretaceous, Neuquén Basin





Fish skeletal debris, composed of minute-sized teeth and dermal scales highly resistant to dissolution, occurs in marine and nonmarine palaeoenvironments, especially in the deep-sea. Although parataxonomically classified and generally rare, ichthyoliths have been used to interpret abundance and diversity of fish communities, and as biostratigraphic markers in otherwise barren, muddy sediments. Here we describe three teleost teeth from marly shales (Crioceratites schlagintweiti Zone) and calcareous shales (Crioceratites diamantensis and Paraspiticeras groeberi zones) of the Lower Cretaceous (Hauterivian) Agua de la Mula Member (Agrio Formation), which formed in a mixed siliciclastic-carbonate marine homoclinal ramp system, under low energy and dysoxic conditions. Specimens were picked from three washing residues (90 g total weight) that yield foraminiferal assemblages with low abundance and species richness. The specimens are between 0.5 and 1.5 mm long, triangular in outline, and have a smooth external surface with straight margins. Adopting the system of morphological descriptors for ichthyoliths, the specimen with flattened cusp and circular section in occlusal view can be referred to type a8/b1/c1/d1, while two teeth showing acute cusps and with sub-oval and acute laterally section can be referred to types a9/b1/c5/d2/e1/f1/g1/h0 and a9/b2/c5/d2/e4/ f3/q1/h0, respectively. The new material enriches the poor vertebrate fossil record of the marine members of the Agrio Formation, to date composed of scattered remains of marine 'reptiles', pycnodontiform fishes, hybodont and lamniform sharks, and adds further faunal components exploiting different, as yet unrecorded, niches.

The study was supported by The Micropalaeontological Society Grant-In-Aid to M.C.

