

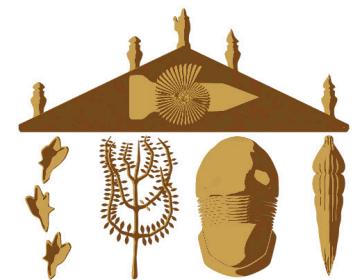


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y visualización de redes Gephi, y un análisis de las interacciones interespecíficas de la fauna de ambas regiones agrupándolas en las categorías tróficas depredador y presa. Los resultados obtenidos muestran claras diferencias entre los valores de conectancia entre las cuencas y una gran diferenciación faunística (dos especies en común y aproximadamente 1/3 de taxones compartidos). Respecto a la composición de los ecosistemas, se han obtenido valores inversos en el número de presas de pequeño y gran tamaño y entre el tamaño de los depredadores y su papel en el medio. Los datos confirman la hipótesis de la existencia de dos paleobioprovincias faunísticas, además de aportar información relevante sobre la estructura de las comunidades y sus tendencias evolutivas. El incremento en el conocimiento del funcionamiento de las comunidades sienta las bases para futuros estudios, que deberían ser completados con un mayor número de taxones y una revisión taxonómica, en especial de los depredadores, una de las grandes limitaciones de este trabajo. Finalmente, un análisis futuro entre las faunas peninsulares y europeas resultaría interesante para delimitar el papel de los factores climáticos en esta regionalización.

Palabras clave: Bartonense, península ibérica, redes tróficas, composición faunística, paleobioprovincias.

The hyodontiform sharks (Chondrichthyes: Euselachii) from the Upper Jurassic of Torres Vedras, Portugal

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The hyodontiforms were a group of sharks that lived in oceans and freshwater environments, appearing in the Late Devonian and persisting until the Late Cretaceous, when they became extinct. Up until now, very few occurrences of hyodonts were documented in Portugal. Only isolated teeth and scales, as well as cephalic and dorsal fin spines are known in the country. In the 1960s, an isolated tooth of *Asteracanthus* sp. was collected at the Fonte Quente limestone quarry. In the Guimarota coalmine, between 1995 and 2004, fossil remains were attributed to *Hybodus lusitanicus*, *Asteracanthus biformatus*, *Hybodus* sp., and Hybodontoida indet. In 2003, isolated teeth and spines collected from Peralta and Porto das Barcas, Lourinhã, were regarded as *Hybodus* cf. *reticulatus*. Recently, in 2018, additional material of (probably) *H. lusitanicus* was collected from Porto das Barcas. Both fossil material abundance and diversity, however, are relatively scarce, since the clade Hyodontiformes only represents less than 1% of the entirety of fossil chondrichthyans described in Portugal. In this study, isolated tooth samples from the marine deposits of the top of Praia Azul Member, Sobral Formation, Lusitanian Basin, dating between late Kimmeridgian and early Tithonian, were analyzed and classified for the first time in Torres Vedras municipality. The dental characters of the thirty (30) specimens matches those of *Hybodus reticulatus*, whose evidence is most notorious on the main cusp, cutting-edges, and, especially, the root. As a result, the samples were attributed to this species, its presence being confirmed here in the Portuguese record. This work aims to continue the research regarding the diversity and occurrences of fossil selachians, and will hopefully add more knowledge to the Hyodontiformes from the Upper Jurassic of Portugal. *Acknowledgements.* We would like to give a special thanks to the following entities: to the reviewers, for providing helpful and constructive comments to improve the abstract; to Professor Miguel Telles Antunes, for his support and critical reading on the abstract; and to Sociedade de História Natural, for providing the material under study.

Keywords: *Hybodus*, Mesozoic, Lusitanian Basin, Praia Azul.