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SYNTHESYS
Synthesis of systematic resources

MEGHÍVÓ

az MTA–MTM–ELTE Paleontológiai Kutatócsoportja és az MTM Őslénytani és Földtani Tára félig formális, félig kötetlen, házi (de nyilvános) előadás-sorozatának hatvanhatodik előadására

Alejandro BLANCO CALVO:
Fossil vertebrate microfauna from the Cretaceous last ecosystems

Ideje: 2016. április 11. (hétfő), 10:00
Helye: az Őslénytár könyvtára (Ludovika tér 2.)

Our knowledge about the biodiversity of European Cretaceous vertebrates has been significantly improved during the last decades. Specifically, knowledge about Late Cretaceous faunas allows us to understand climatic changes and massive extinctions patterns, as well as the origin and palaeobiogeography of some extant vertebrate taxa.

In the Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary, a marine regression began in the southern Pyrenees basin (Ibero-Armorican Island) leading to the formation of an east to west elongated tidal flat connecting all the central and eastern parts of the south Pyrenean basin. The Tremp Formation outcrops record that regression process from the early Maastrichtian to the Thanetian (Palaeocene), exposing from near shore, brackish to freshwater settings. The faunal assemblage during the early and late Maastrichtian of the Ibero-Armorican Island is partially known, but also strongly biased. Dinosaurs usually captured the attention of these studies. Some works were also focused on medium-sized vertebrates like eusuchian crocodylomorphs or pleurodire and cryptodire turtles. However, a few studies deal on the Iberian micro-vertebrate diversity (amphibians, squamates and fishes). Preliminary works suggested a high taxonomic richness among amphibians, squamates, chondrichthyans and osteichthyans during the Maastrichtian, and several studies focused on these taxa are actually in progress. Knowing the micro-vertebrate diversity is the only way to take a global point of view about the faunal assemblage of the latest Cretaceous ecosystems, and also the basis for more complex palaeoecological and palaeobiogeographical studies.

Alejandro PhD hallgató a Miquel Crusafont Katalán Paleontológiai Intézetben (Cerdanyola del Vallès) ami a Barcelonai Autonóm Egyetemhez tartozik, vendéglátója Szentesi Zoltán.

Az előadásra minden érdeklődőt szeretettel várunk!