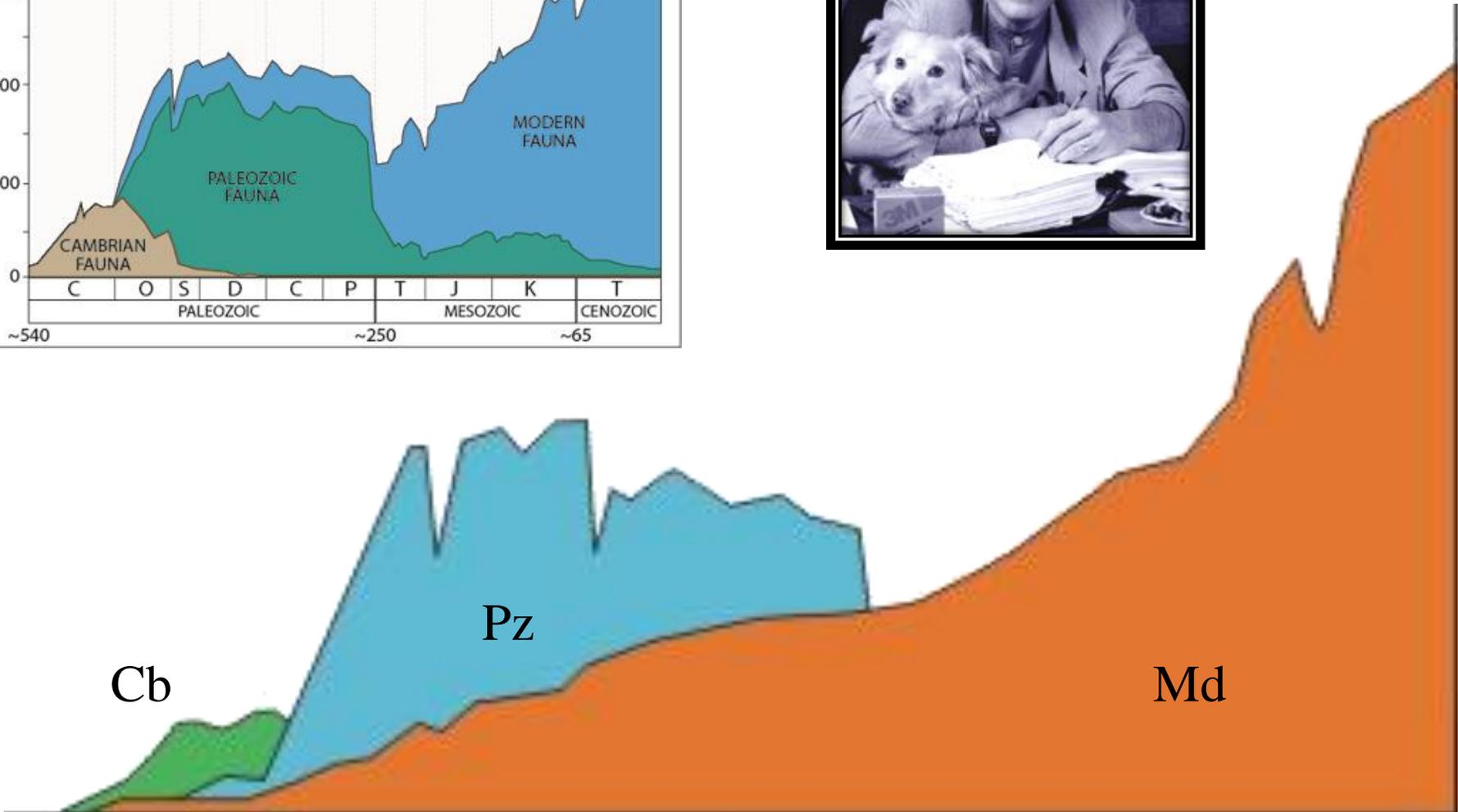
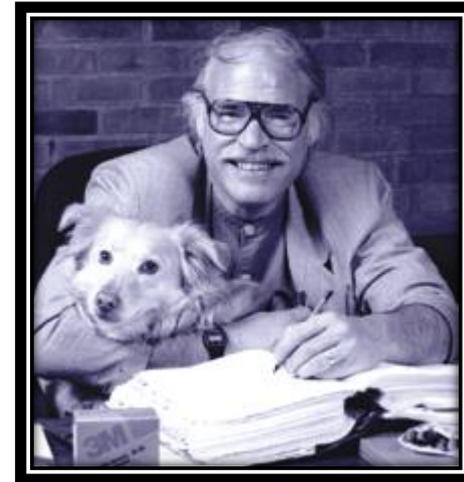
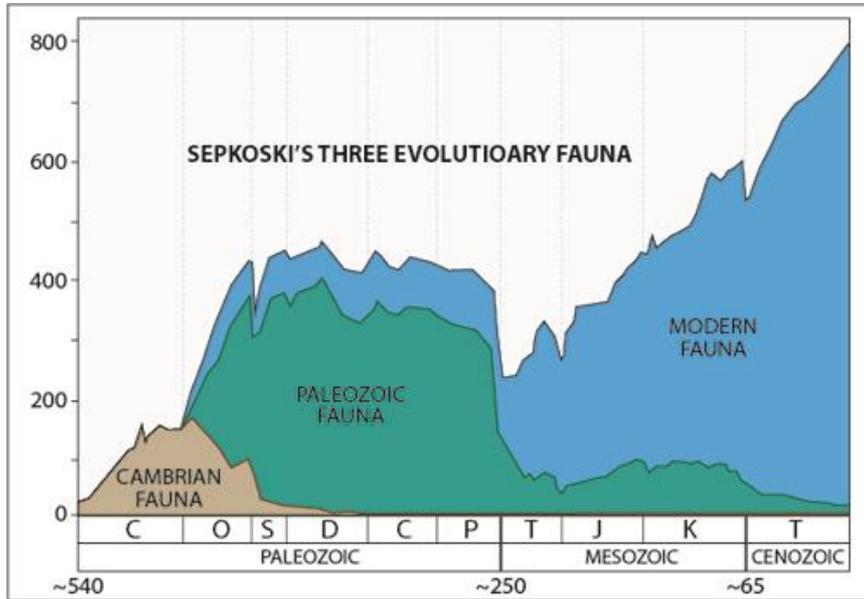


# **Paleontologia 2023 (Aula 11):** *Vida no mar (Meso-Cenozoico)*



# “Faunas Evolutivas” de John Sepkosky



# “Faunas Evolutivas” de John Sepkosky

## MODERN FAUNA



14. Bivalvia



15. Gastropoda



17. Gymnolaemata



16. Malacostraca



18. Demospongia



19. Rhizopodea



20. Echinoidea



21. Osteichthyes



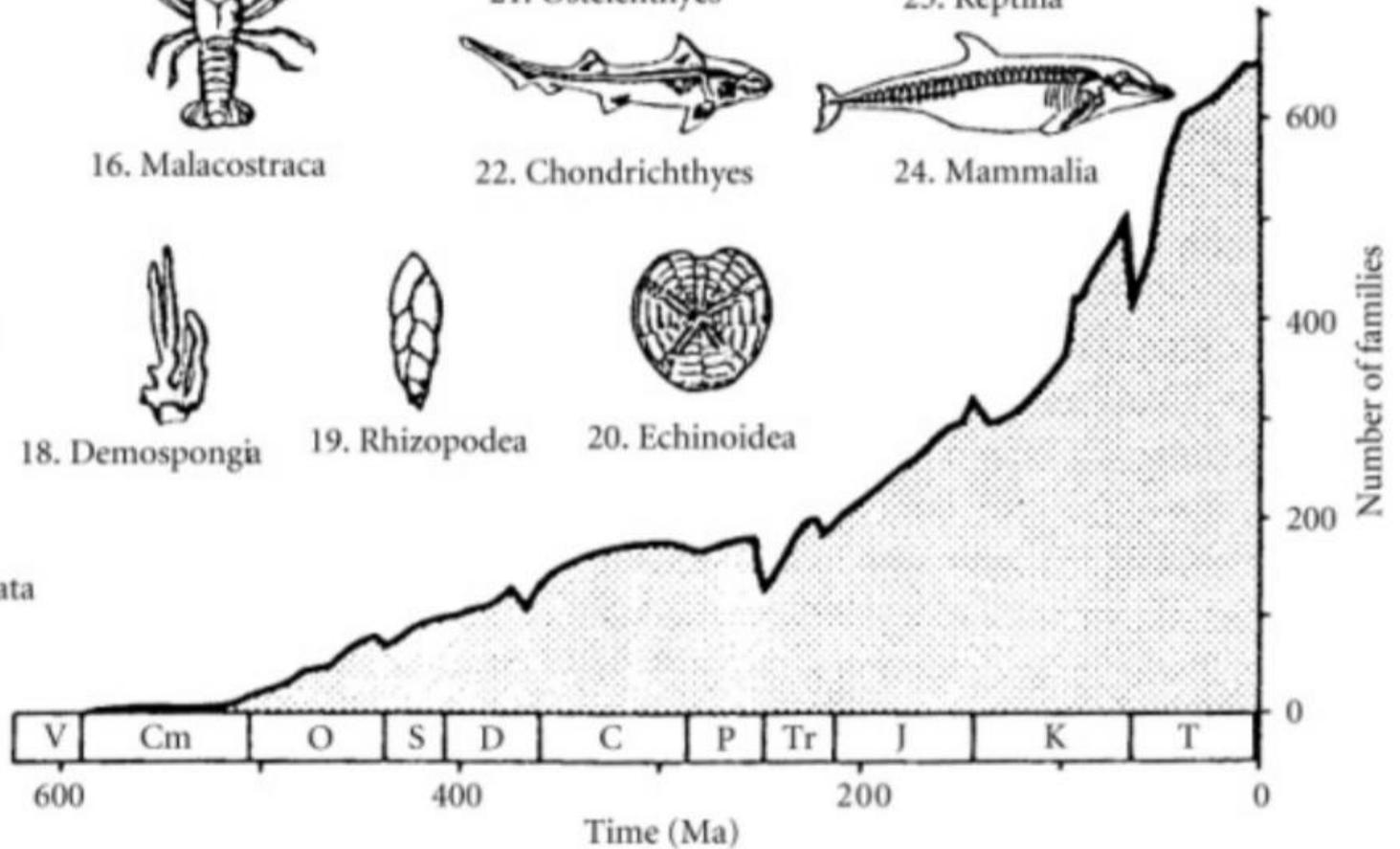
22. Chondrichthyes



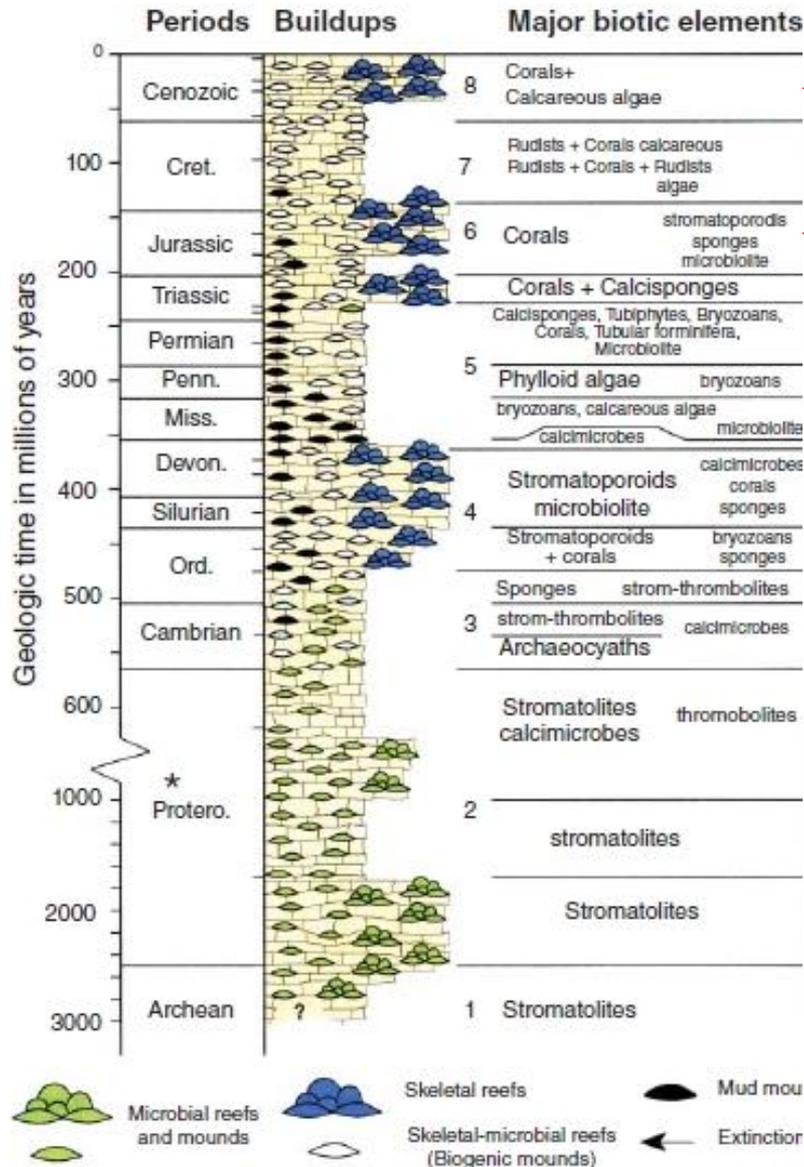
23. Reptilia



24. Mammalia



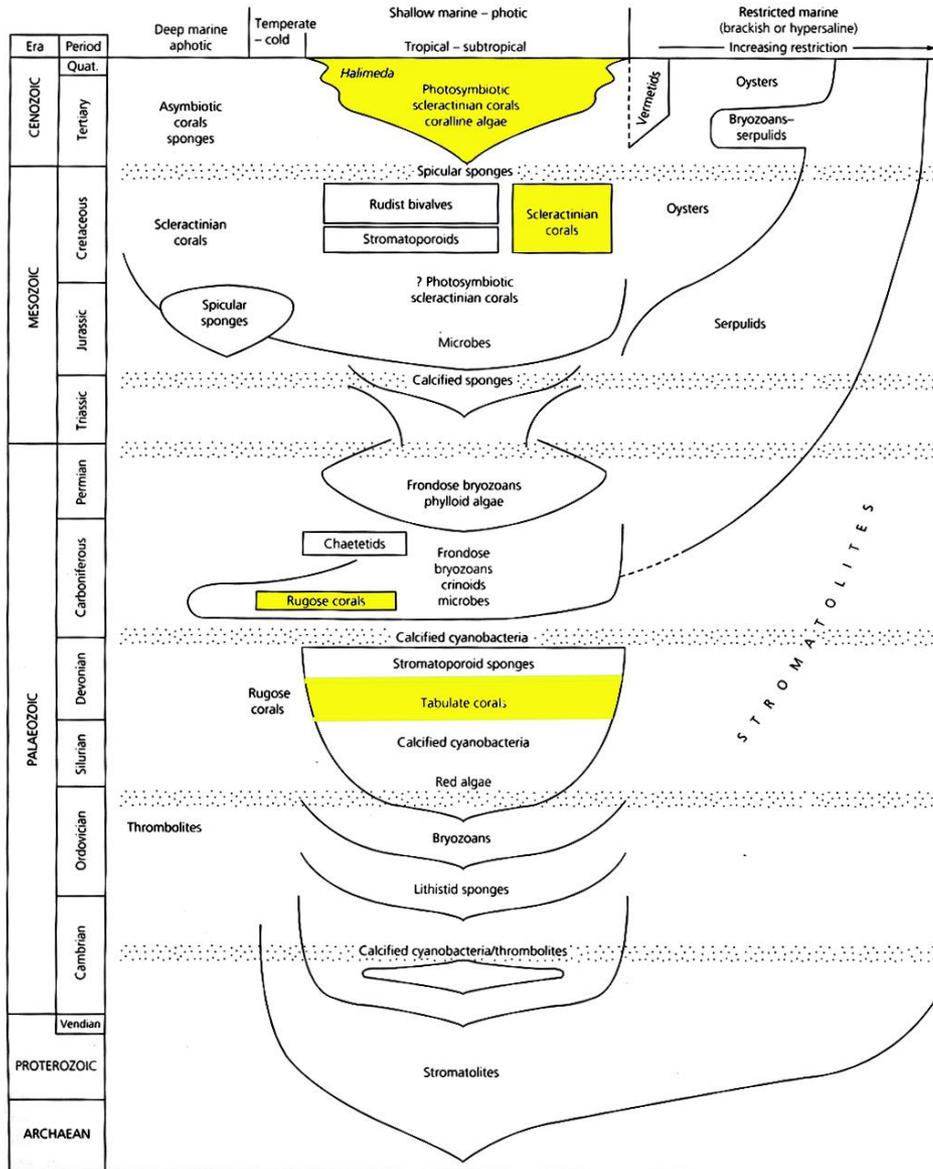
# Scleractinia = “Hexacorais” (Triássico médio - Recente)



Após hiato do Triássico inferior, os Scleractinia se diversificaram ao longo do Mesozóico e Cenozóico, sendo os principais bioconstrutores atuais



# Scleractinia = “Hexacorais” (Triássico médio - Recente)



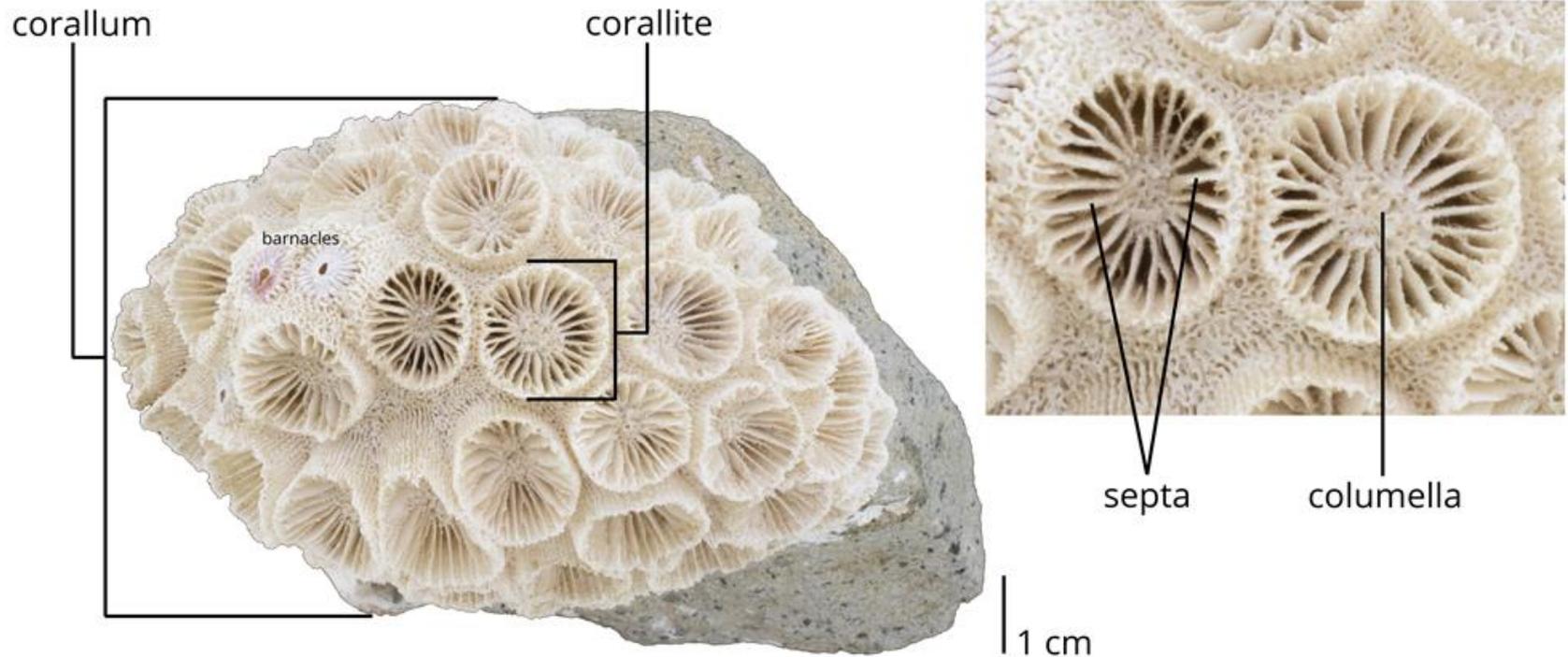
Após hiato do Triássico inferior, os Scleractinia se diversificaram ao longo do Mesozóico e Cenozóico, sendo os principais bioconstrutores atuais



# Scleractinia = “Hexacorais” (Triássico médio - Recente)

Exoesqueleto de aragonita, com septos em múltiplos de seis

Formas coloniais possuem pouca ou nenhuma epiteca

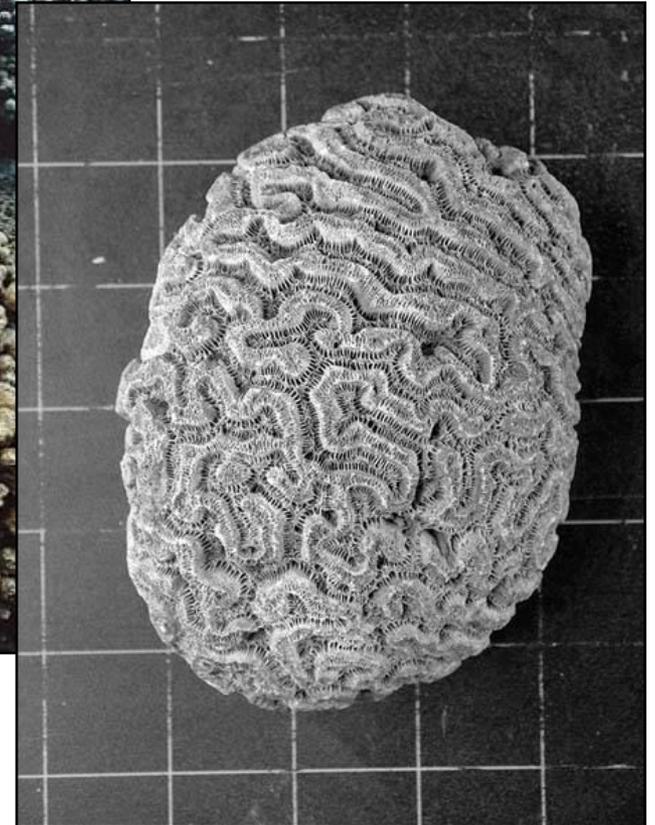


Scleractinia = “Hexacorais” (Triássico médio - Recente)

Ocorrem também formas de colônias atípicas entre os Rugosa como as hidnoforóides (montículos) e meandróides



*Meandrina*

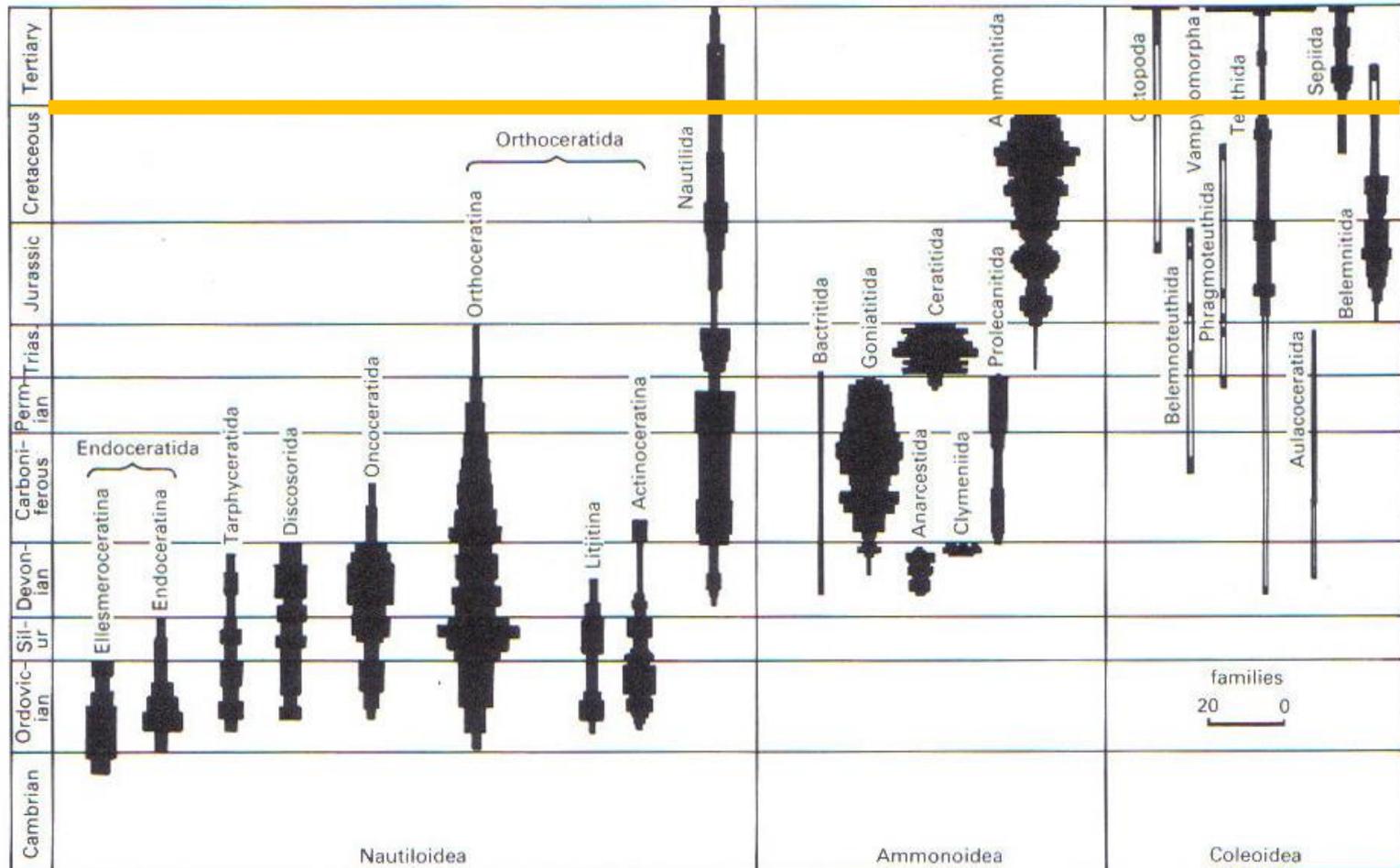


# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

Mais abundantes durante o Paleozóico e Mesozóico

7.500 táxons fósseis e apenas 650 atuais (grupo em franco declínio)

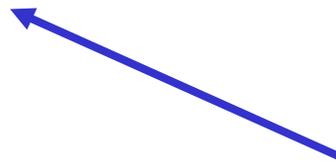
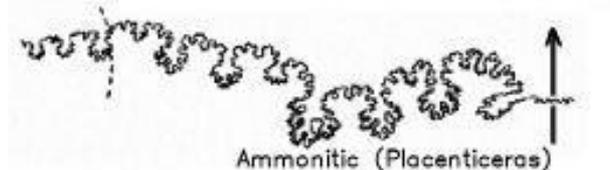
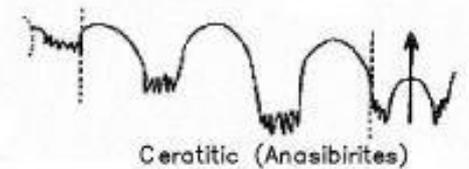
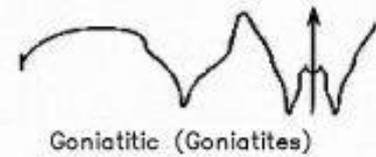
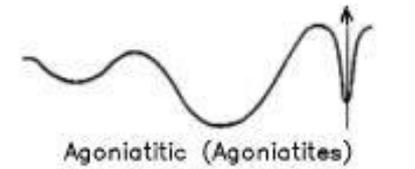
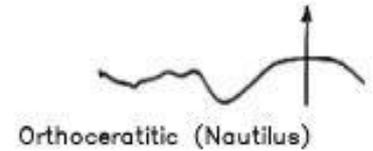
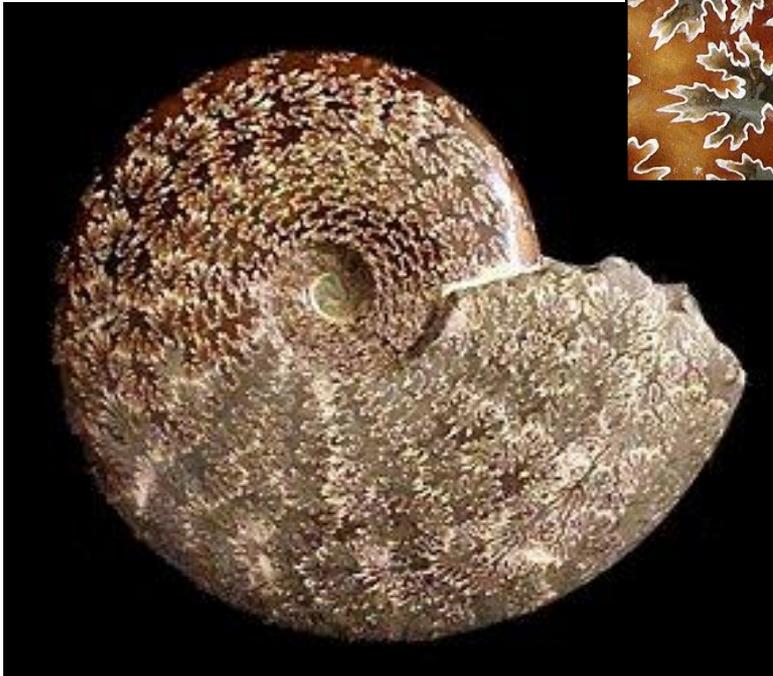
Grupos importantes (amonitas e belemnitas) se extinguem no limite K-T



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

## Morfologia da concha:

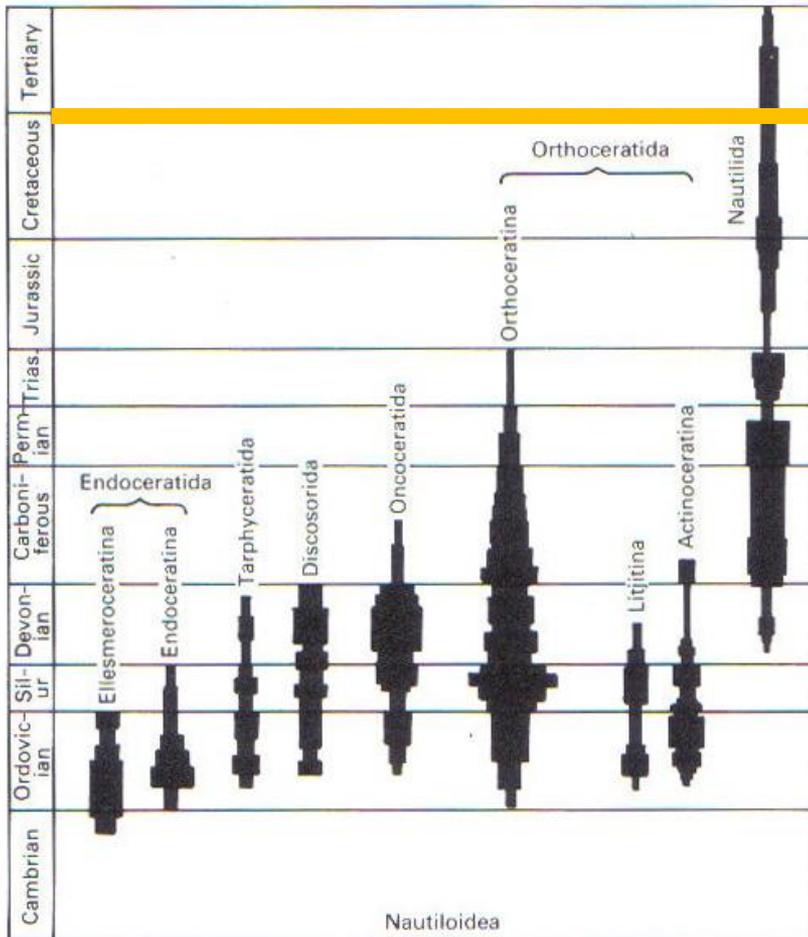
Linha de sutura indica a interseção dos septos com a parte interna da concha  
Visível apenas internamente (moldes internos), cinco tipos principais



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

## Nautilida (Devoniano – Recente)

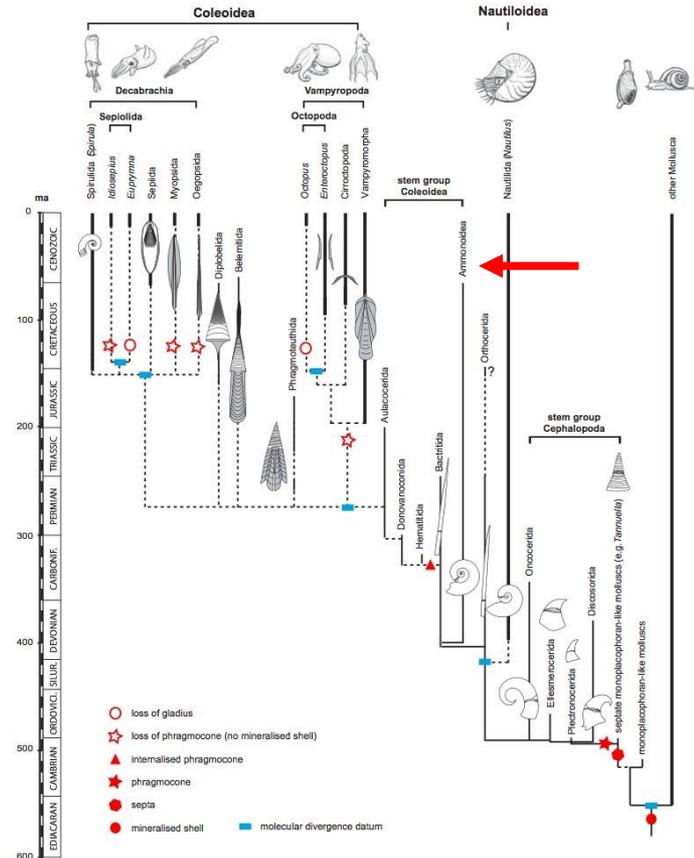
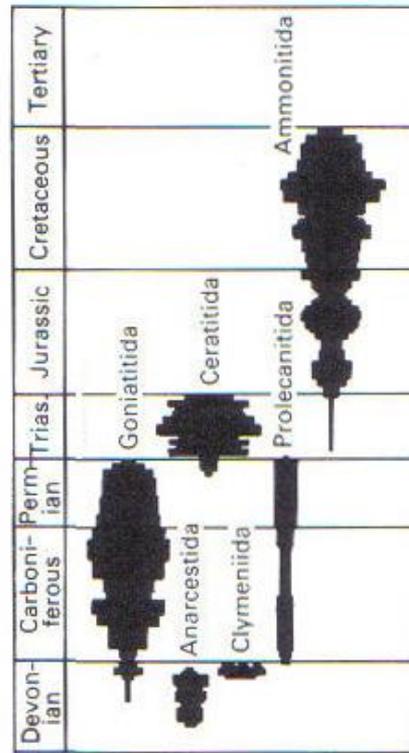
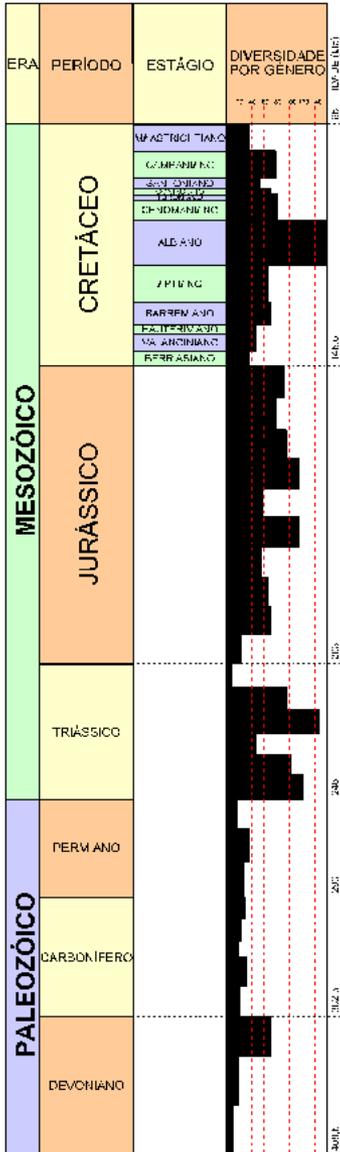
Maior diversidade no Carbonífero-Permiano (declínio pós-Triássico)



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

## Amonoidea (Devoniano – Cretáceo)

Formas muito abundantes no Mesozóico, figuram entre os fósseis mais comuns e conhecidos. Extinguem-se no limite K-T (nautilus sobrevive)



## **Cephalopoda** (Cambriano superior – Recente)

### Amonoidea (Devoniano – Cretáceo)

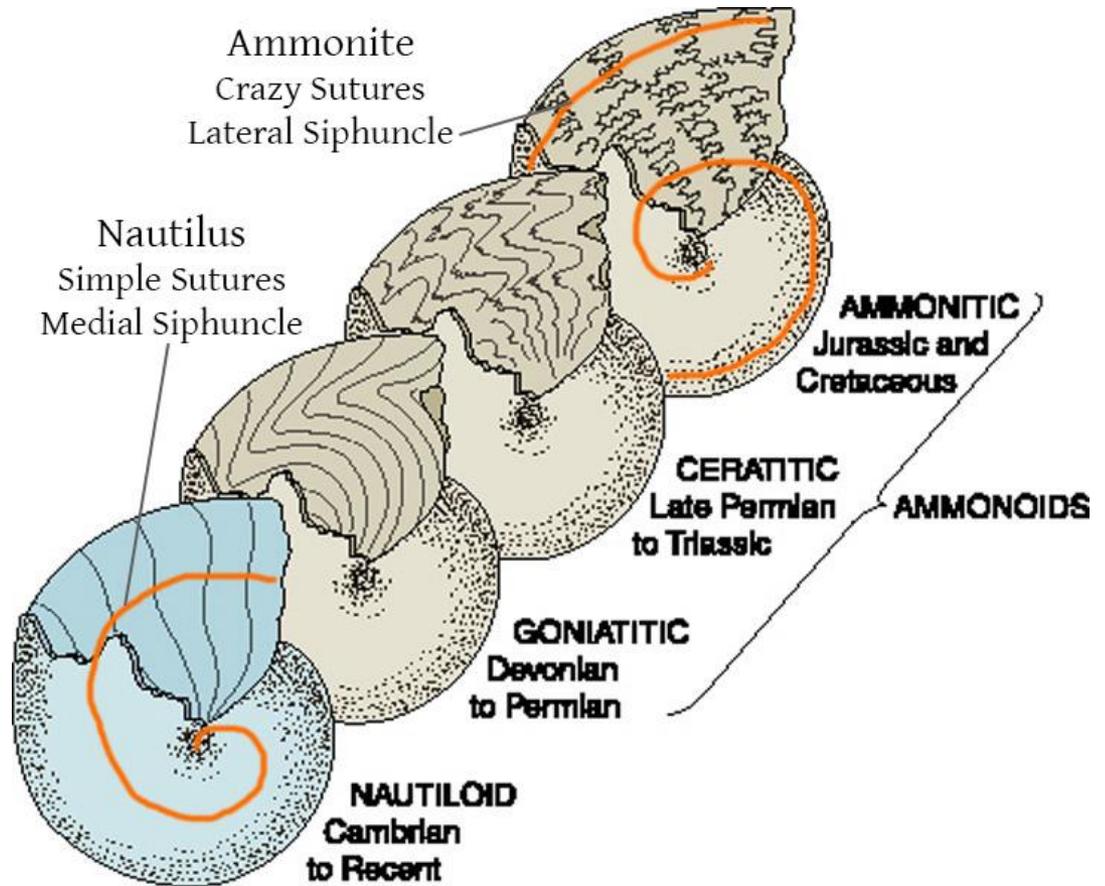
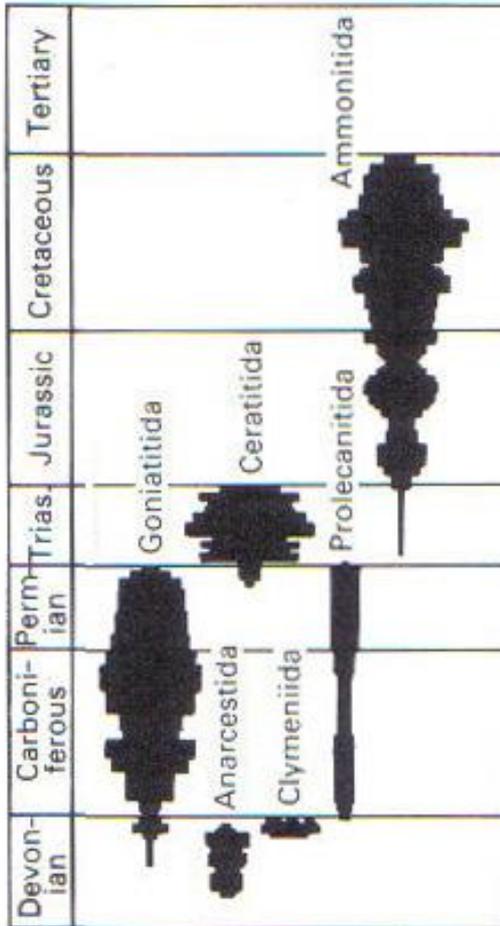
Concha externa plano-espiralada - Suturas mais complexas que nos nautilóideos, capacidade de explorar águas mais profundas



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

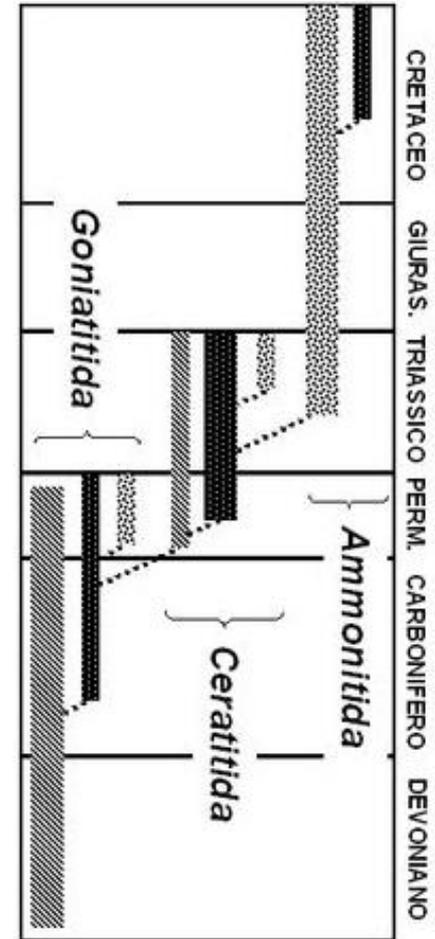
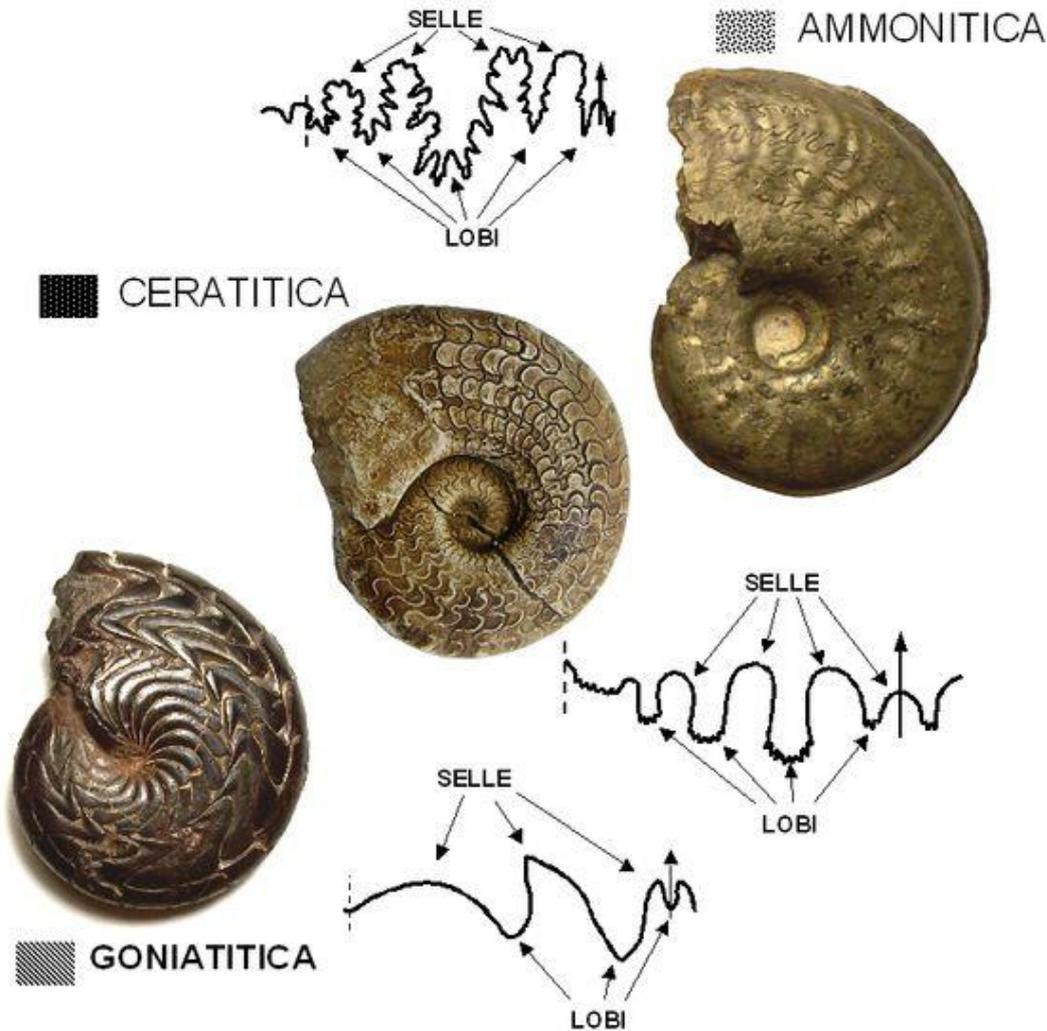
## Amonoidea (Devoniano – Cretáceo)

Concha externa plano-espiralada - Suturas mais complexas que nos nautilóideos, capacidade de explorar águas mais profundas



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente)

## Amonoidea (Devoniano – Cretáceo)



## **Cephalopoda** (Cambriano superior – Recente )

### Coleoidea (Carbonífero – Recente)

Mais abundantes hoje que no registro fóssil (ausente no Brasil)  
onde único grupo abundante é o dos belemnitas (Belemnnoidea)  
(seleção tafonômica contra formas com concha pouco desenvolvidas?)



**Cephalopoda** (Cambriano superior – Recente )

**Blemnoidea** (Carbonífero-Cretáceo)

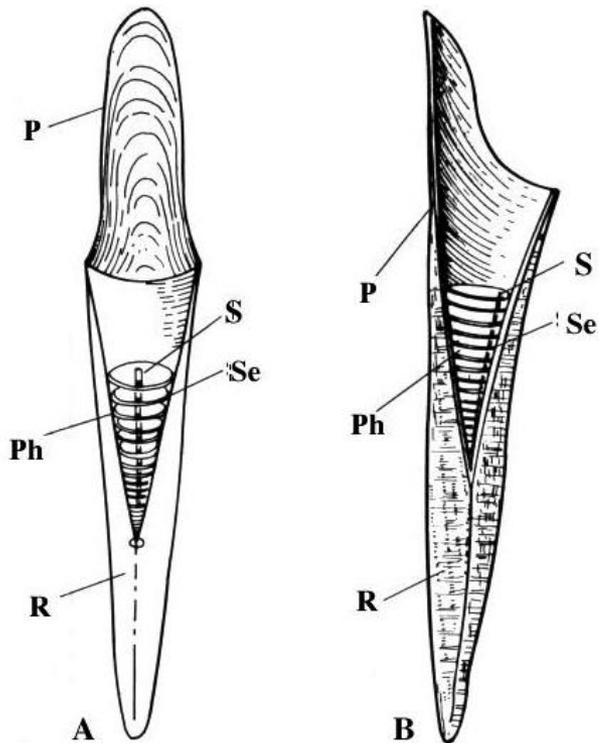
Conchas internas mais antigas (reduzida ou ausente)



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente )

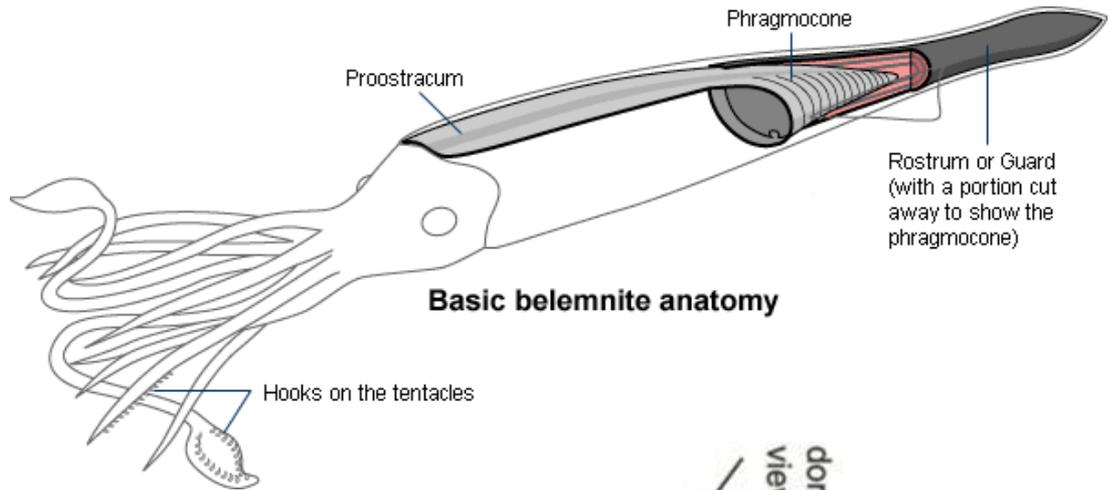
## Blemnoidea (Carbonífero-Cretáceo)

Grupo parafilético: estoque basal dos diferentes grupos de neocoleóideos

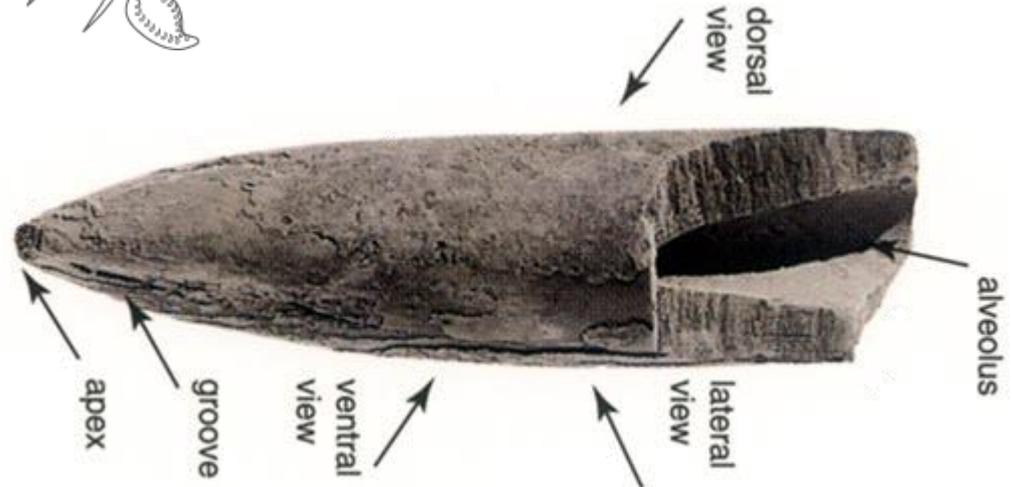


**A: Frontal Section    B: Lateral Section**

**Ph: Phragmocone**  
**R: Rostrum**  
**Se: Septum**  
**P: Proostracum**  
**S: Siphuncle**



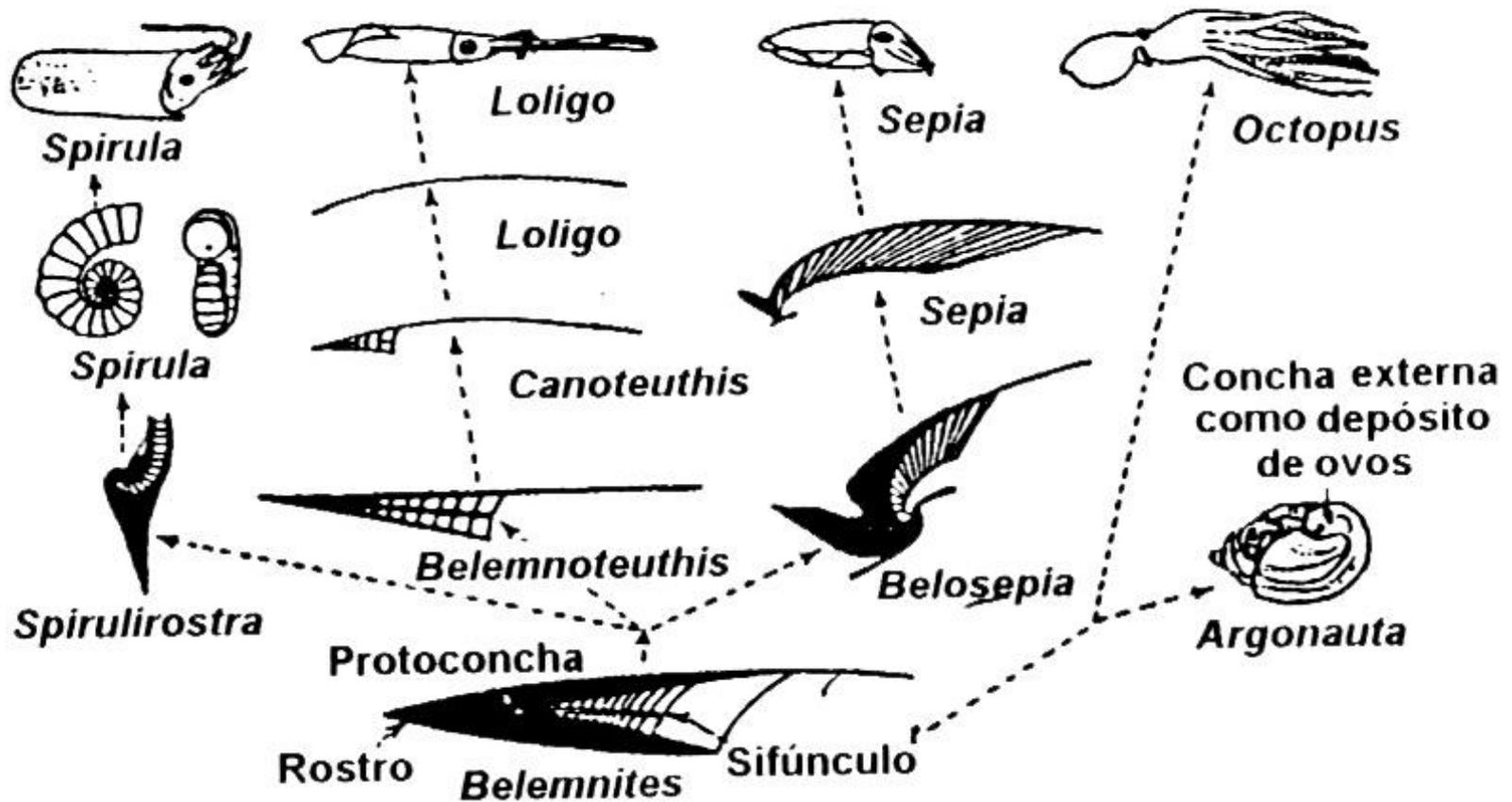
**Basic belemnite anatomy**



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente )

## Blemnoidea (Carbonífero-Cretáceo)

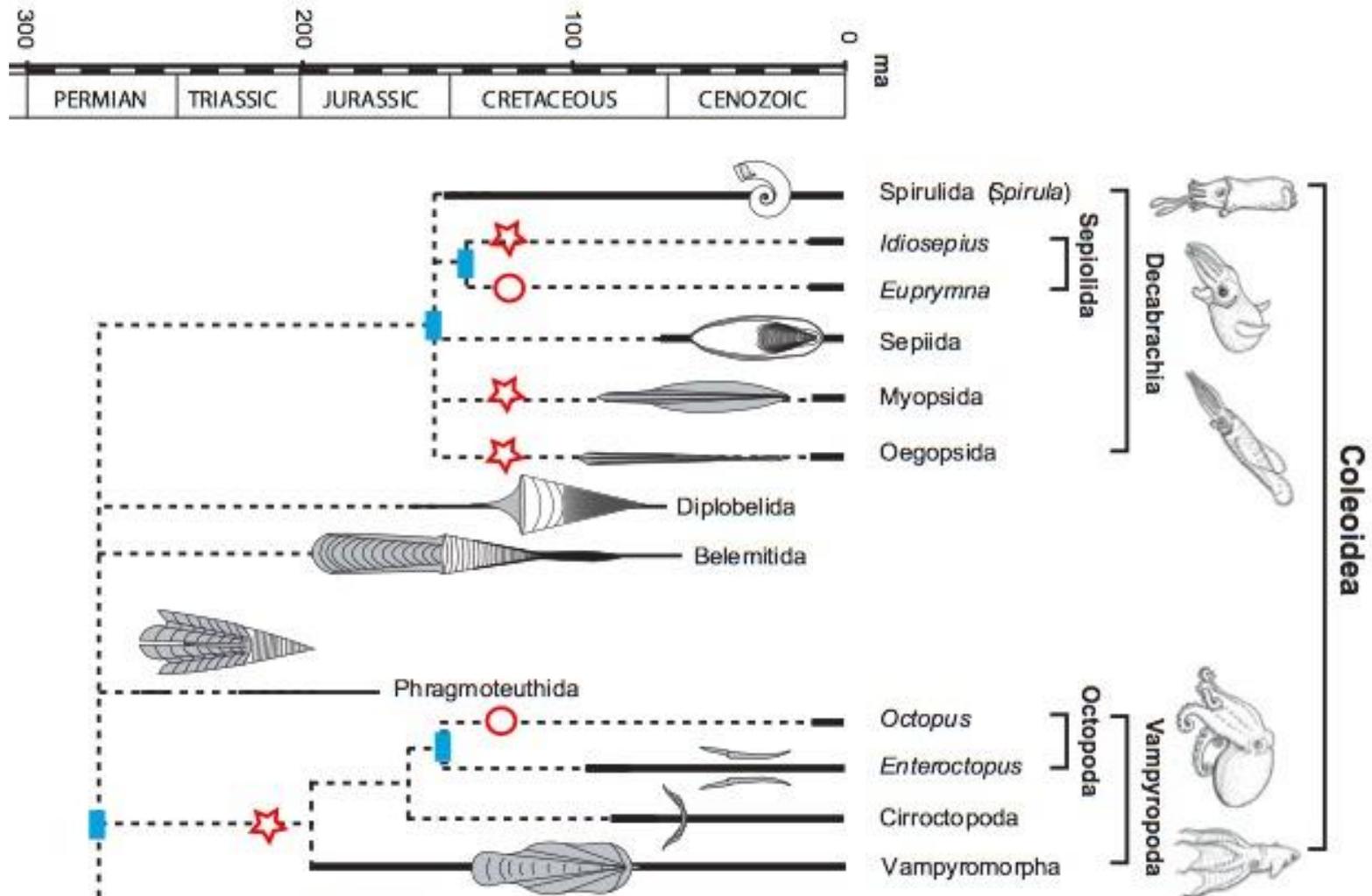
Grupo parafilético: estoque basal dos diferentes grupos de neocoleóideos



# Cephalopoda (Cambriano superior – Recente )

## Blemnoidea (Carbonífero-Cretáceo)

Grupo parafilético: estoque basal dos diferentes grupos de neocoleóideos

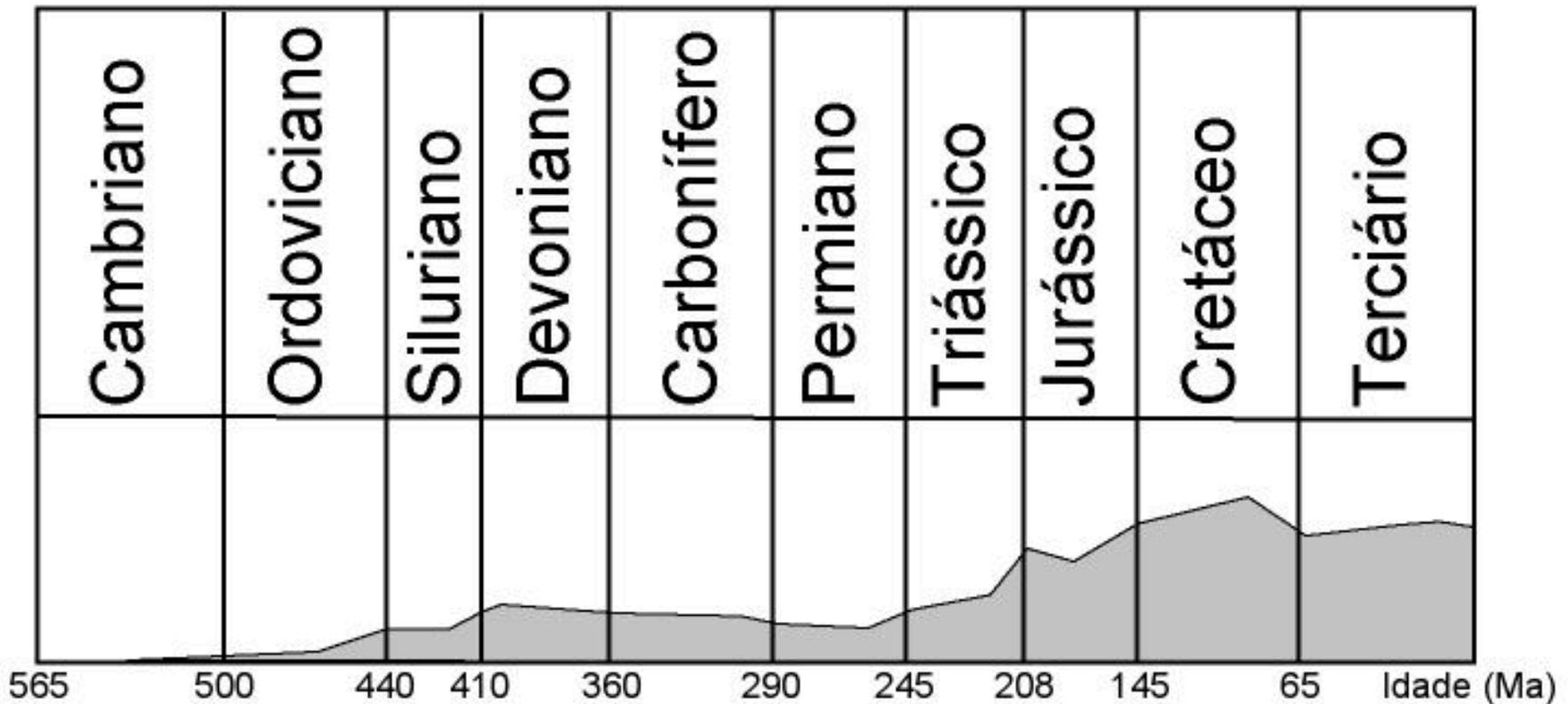


## **Bivalvia** (Cambriano inferior – Recente):

Todos grandes grupos surgem no Ordoviciano e sobrevivem até hoje  
Explosão adaptativa no Ordoviciano, com pouca diferenciação desde então

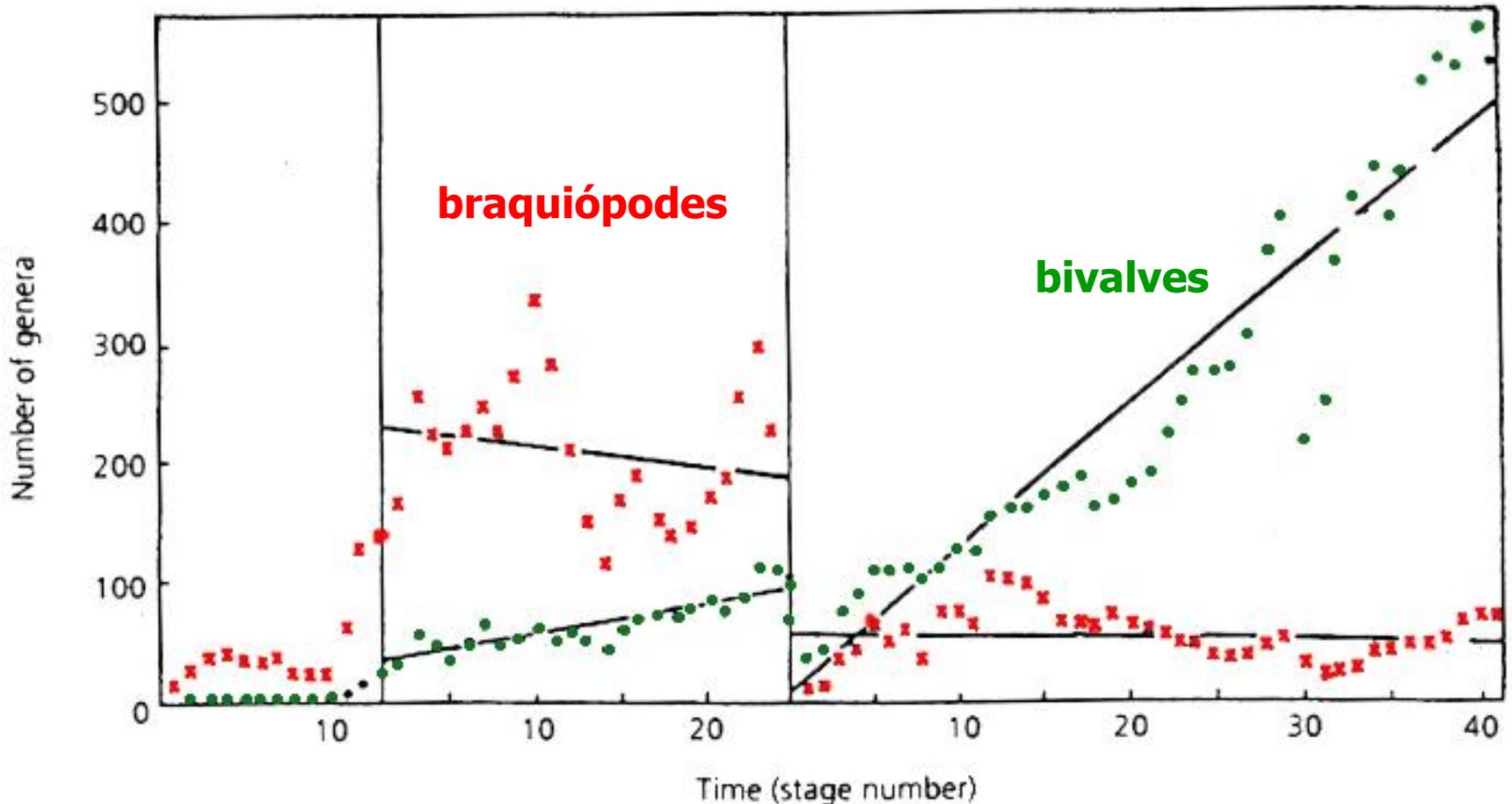
Invadem águas continentais no Devoniano

### **Aumento de diversidade no Meso-Cenozoico**



# Brachiopoda vs Bivalvia

No Paleozóico braquiópodes com preferência por mares epicontinentais rasos  
Exclusão talvez devido à competição com bivalves



**Bivalvia** (Cambriano inferior – Recente):

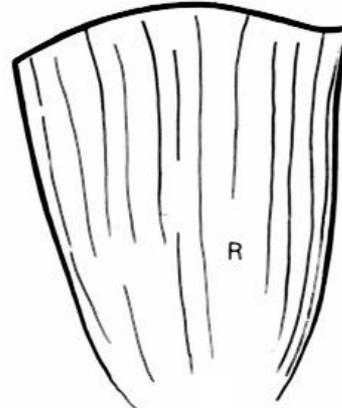
Heterodonta (Ordoviciano – Recente)

Inclui os Rudistas: formas recifais altamente modificadas

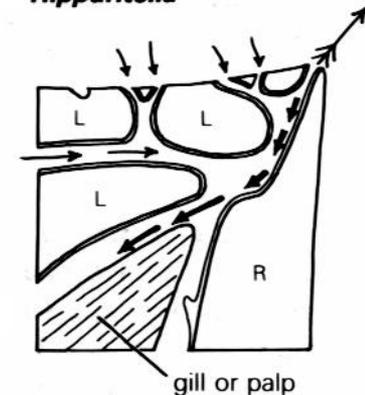
Valva direita cônica e esquerda placa com furos para passagem de corrente



*Radiolites mammilaris*



*Hippuritella*



**Bivalvia** (Cambriano inferior – Recente):

Heterodonta (Ordoviciano – Recente)

Inclui os Rudistas: formas recifais altamente modificadas



**Bivalvia** (Cambriano inferior – Recente):

Heterodonta (Ordoviciano – Recente)

Inclui os Rudistas: formas recifais altamente modificadas



Decapoda (Permiano – Recente)  
Natantia – “Camarões” (Permiano - Recente)



*Beurlenia*  
Cretáceo inferior  
Bacia Araripe

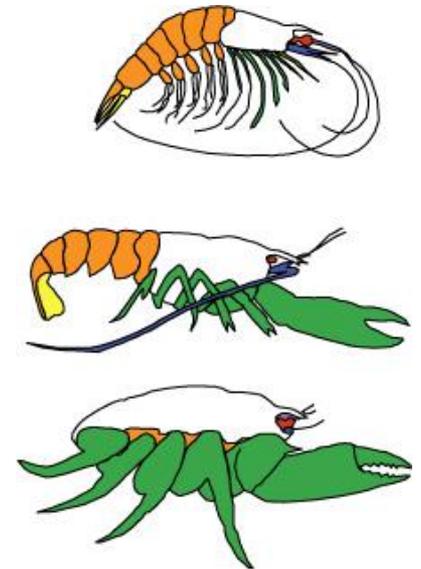
Decapoda (Permiano – Recente)

Reptantia (Permiano-Recente)

Astacidea (Permiano-Recente) e Palinura (Triássico-Recente)



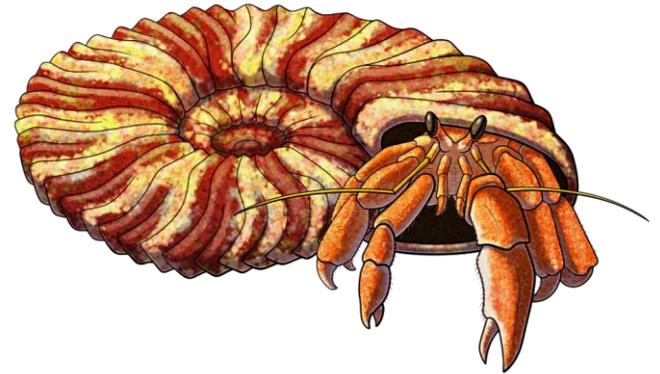
*Eryma modestiformis*  
Jurássico da Alemanha



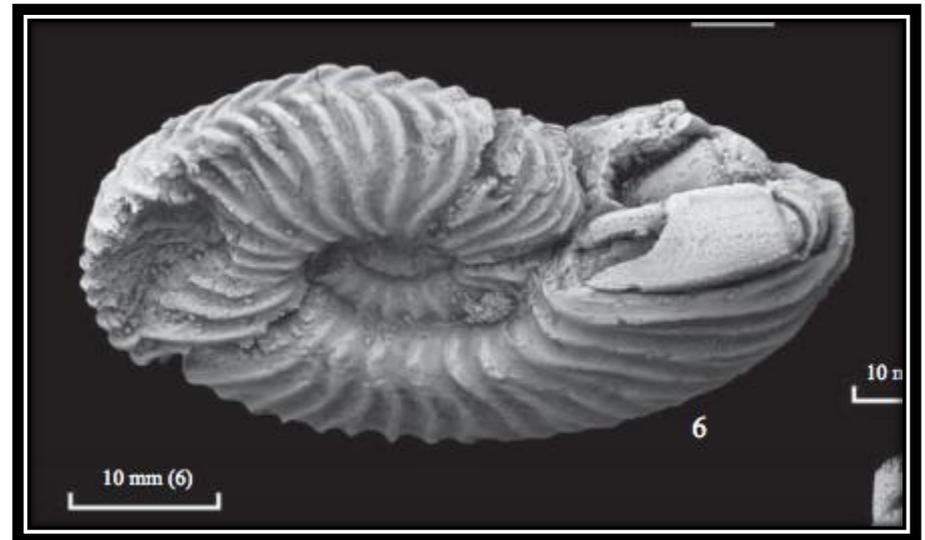
Lagosta fóssil, Cretáceo de Montana

# Decapoda (Permiano – Recente)

Ermitões (Anomura) e Carangueijos (Brachyura) surgiram no Jurássico



*Palaeopagurus*  
Cretáceo da Inglaterra



# Decapoda (Permiano – Recente)

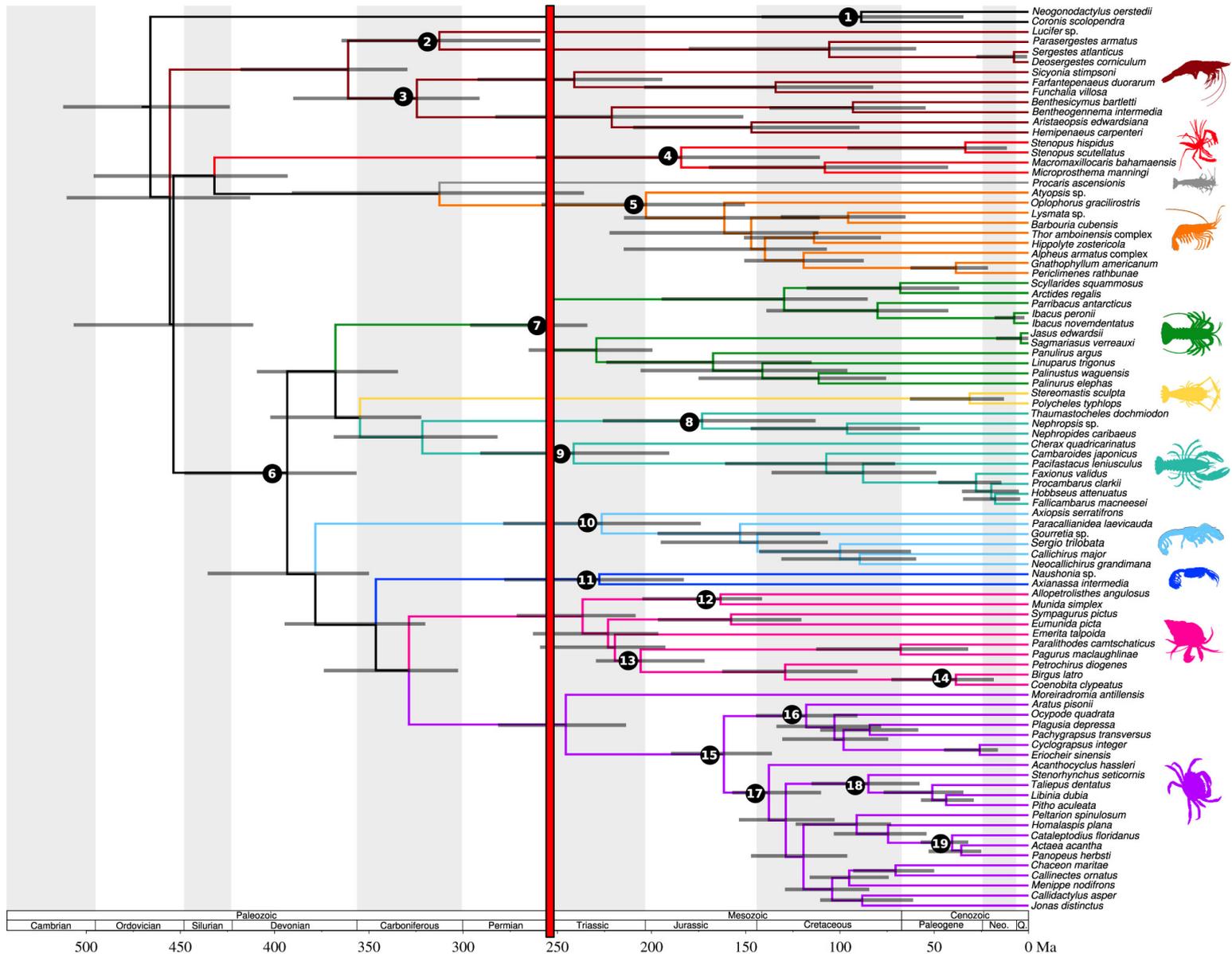
Ermitões (Anomura) e Carangueijos (Brachyura) surgiram no Jurássico



*Tuminocarinus*  
Mioceno da Nova Zelândia



# Decapoda (Permiano – Recente)





Pelmatozoa (Cambriano – Recente)

**Crinoidea** (Cambriano?, Ordoviciano – Recente)

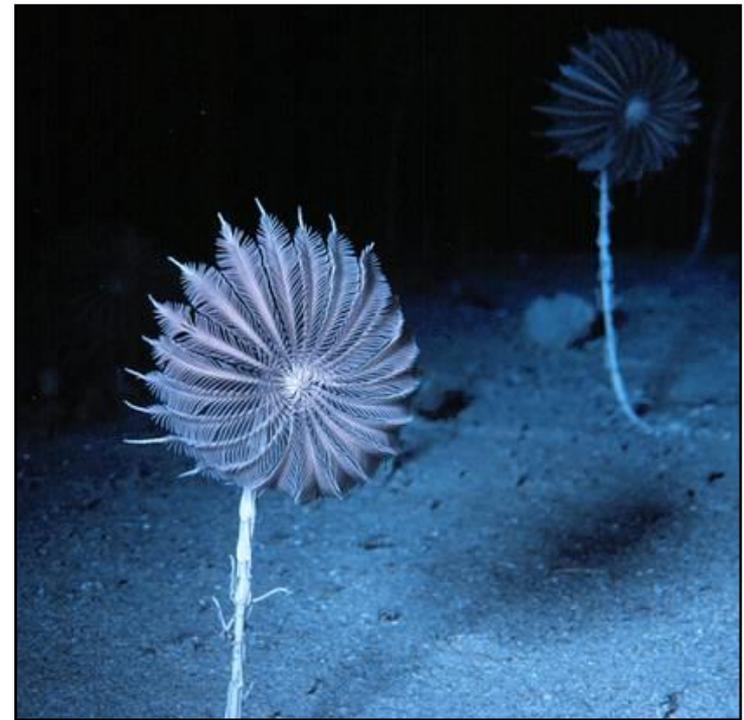
### **Paleoecologia**

Formas paleozóicas eram basicamente plataformais

80% das formas atuais com pedúnculo vivem abaixo de 200 m

85% dos crinóides atuais são desprovidos de coluna: **Comatulidae**

Estes pertencem a uma radiação pós-paleozóica, e habitam águas mais rasas

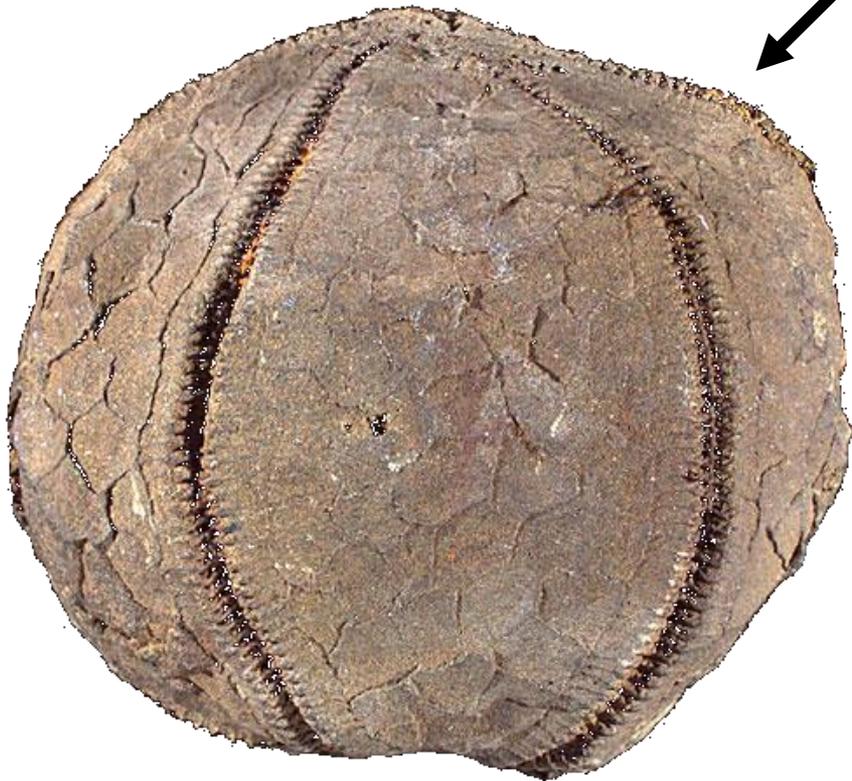


Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

Perischoechnoidea (Ordoviciano – Permiano)

Áreas interambulacras compostas de várias colunas de placas imbricadas

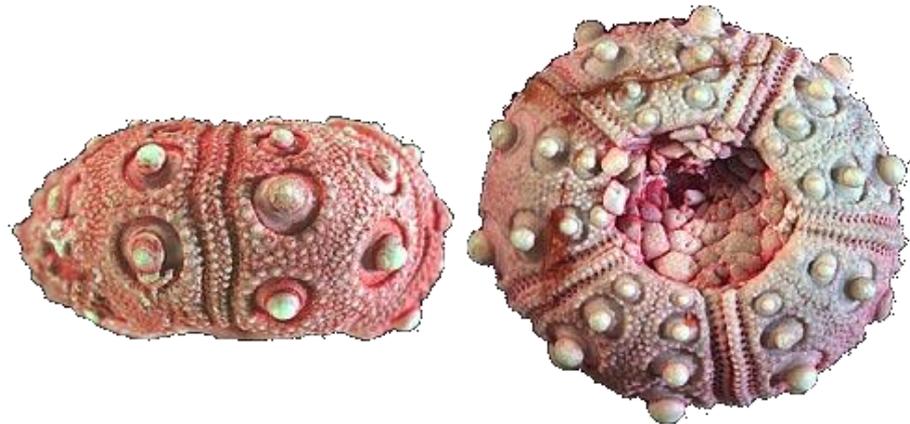
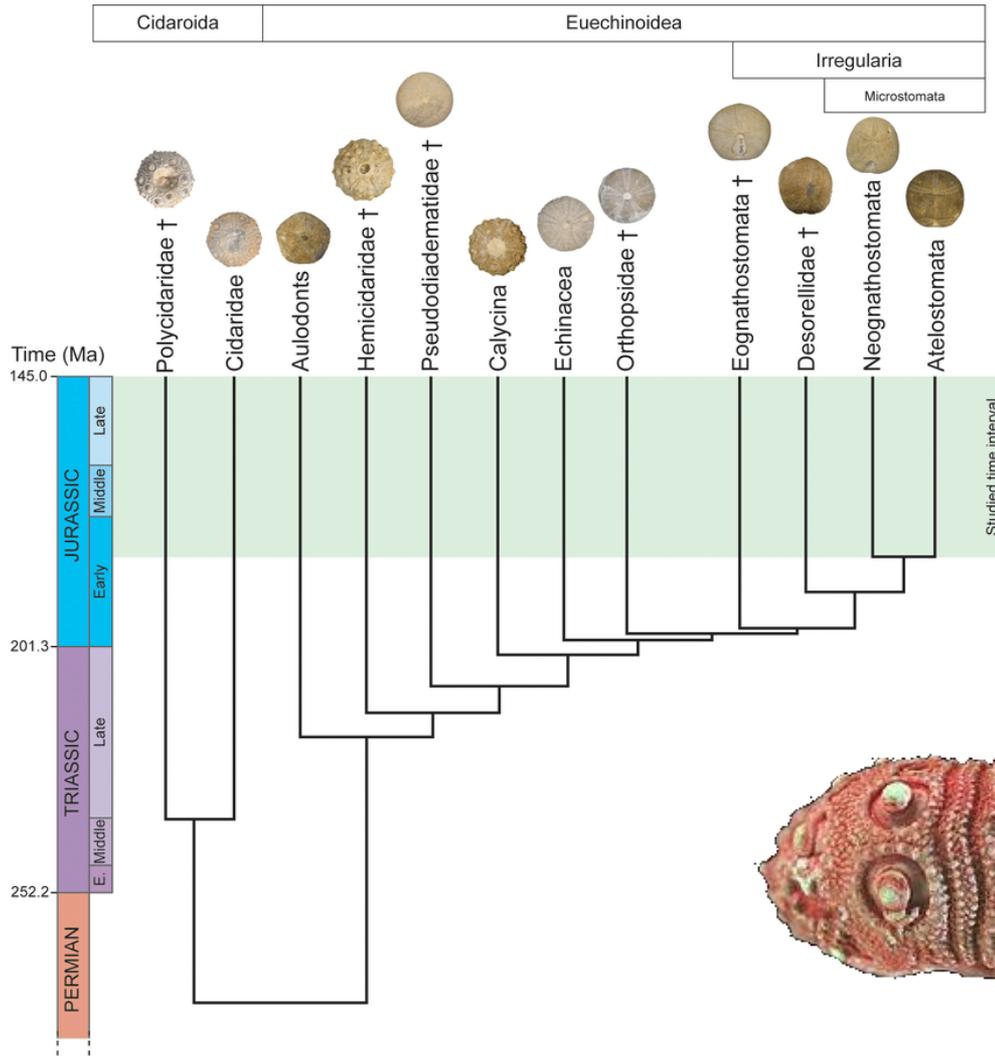
Ambúlacros compostos de duas (*Aulechinus*) ou mais colunas



Proterocidaridae

# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

## Cidaroidea + Euechinoidea



Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

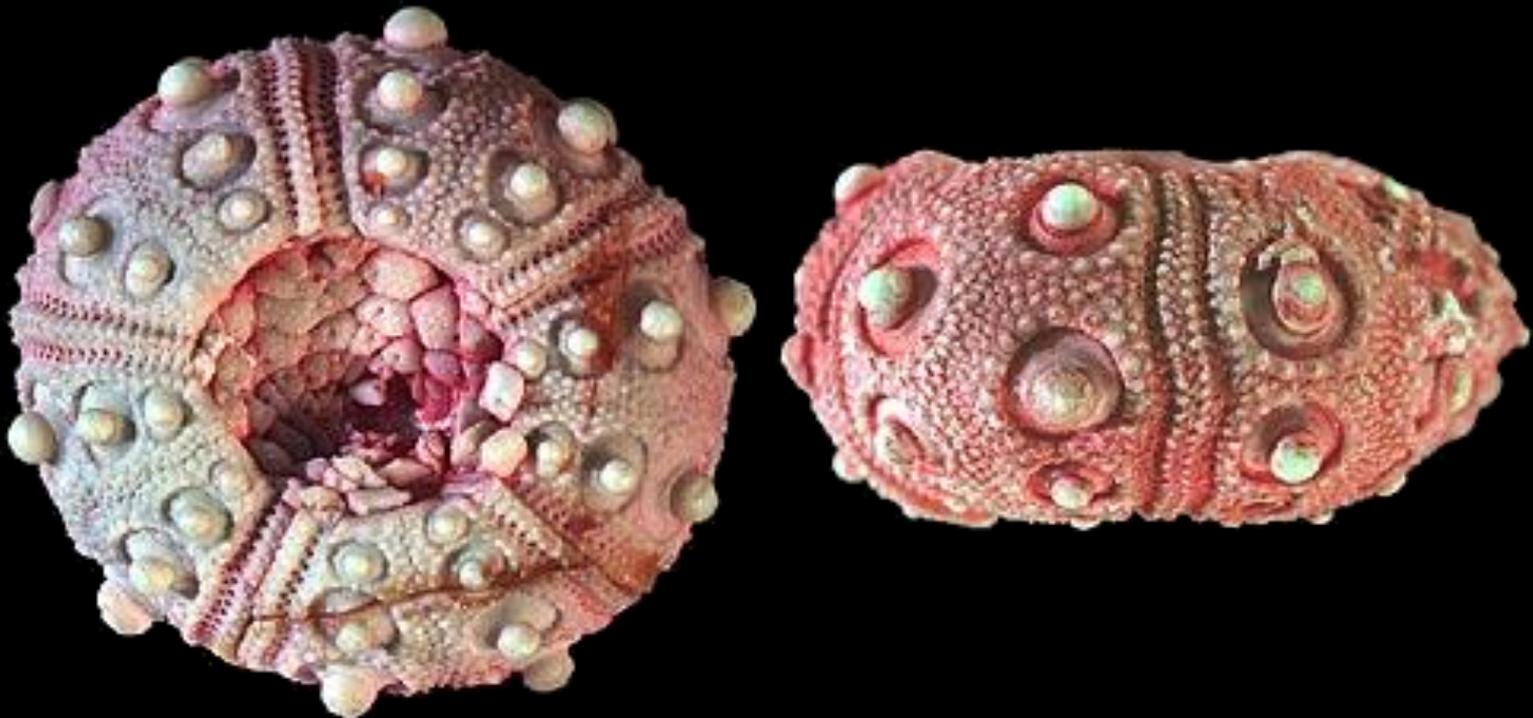
Cidaroidea (Permiano - Recente)

Ambúacro sempre com duas colunas de placas

Formas mais derivadas com interambúacro também duas colunas de placas

Único grupo de ouriços a atravessar o limite P-Tr

Formas atuais (todas “regulares”) consideradas fósseis-vivos

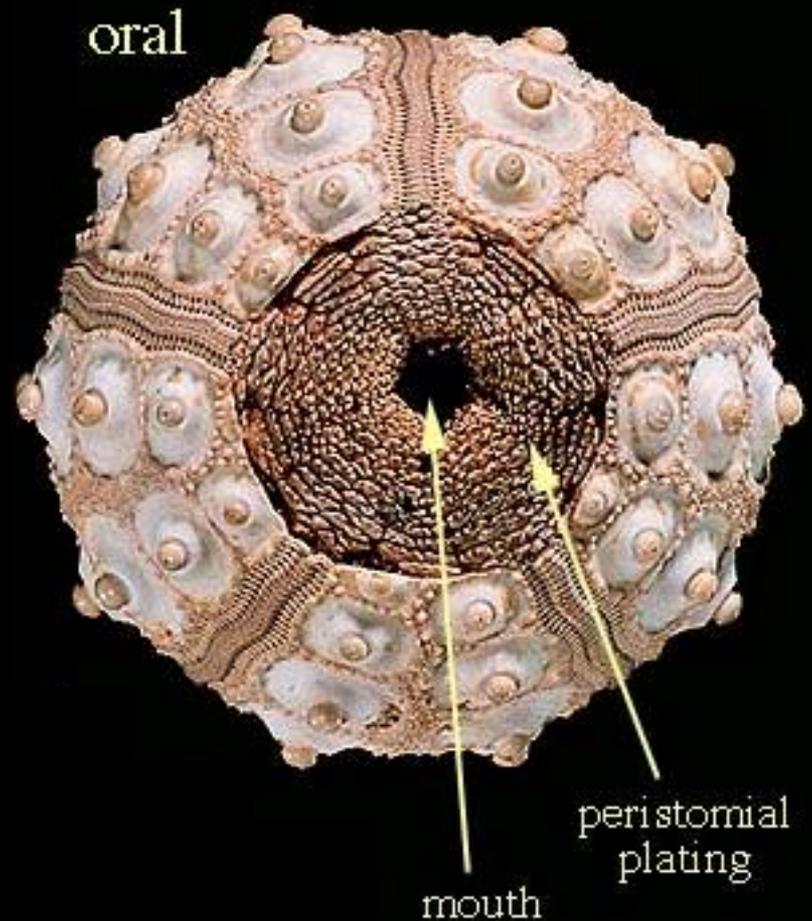
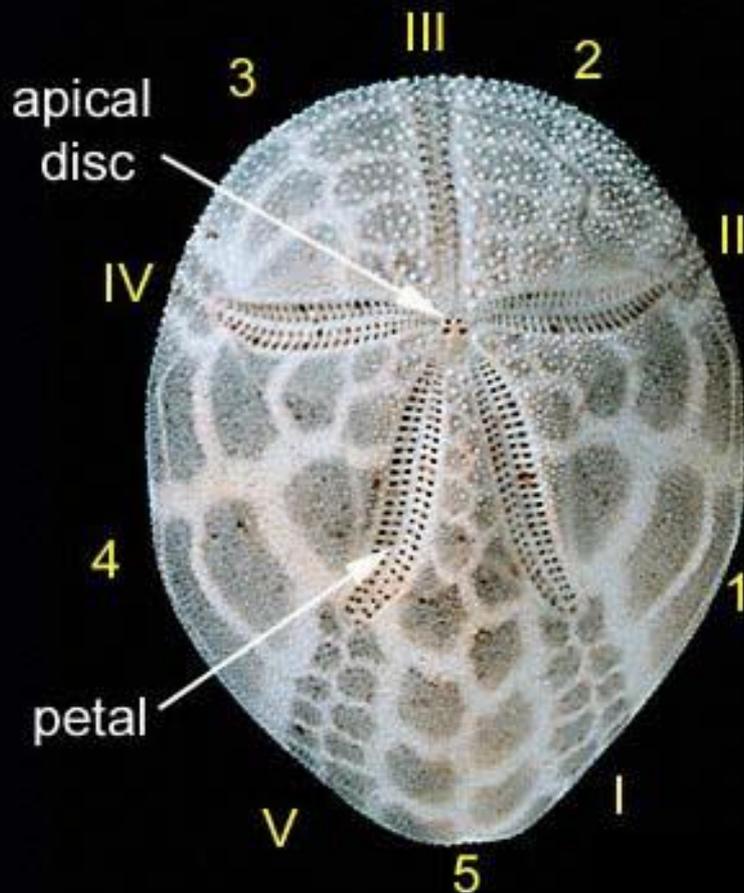


# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

## Euechinoidea (Triássico - Recente)

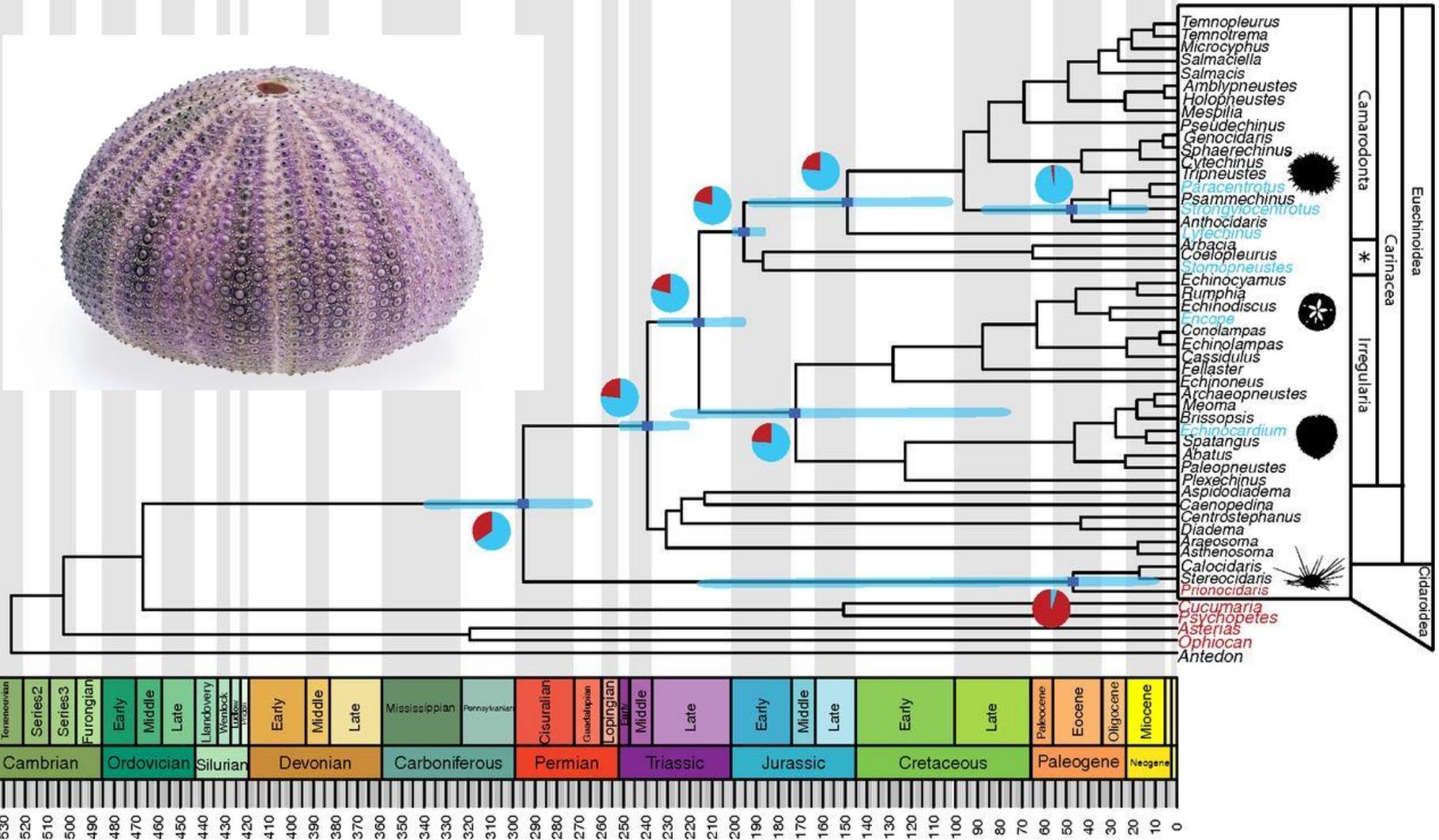
Sempre com duas colunas de placas por ambulacro e interambulacro

Origem paleozóica inferida pela ocorrência de cidaróideos



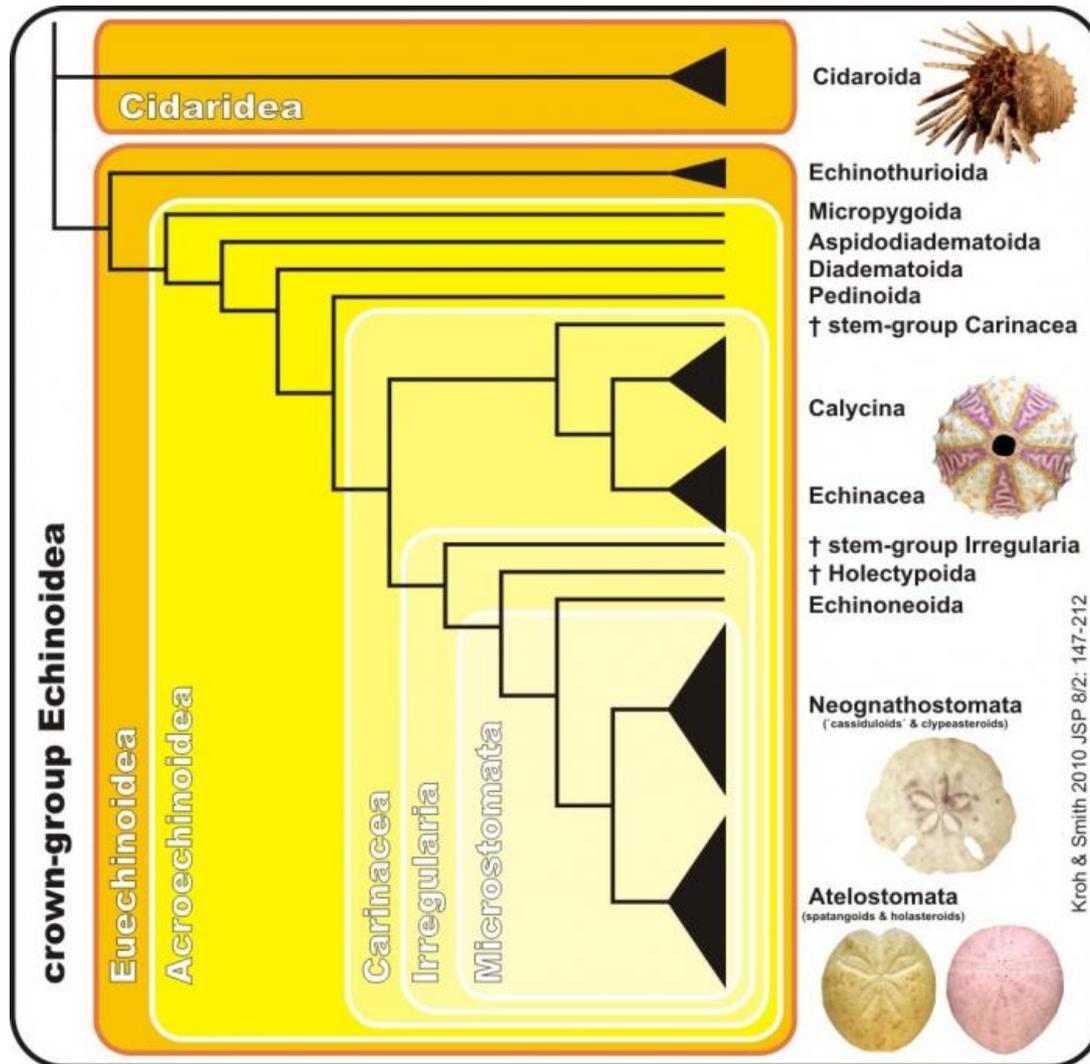
# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

## Cidaroidea + Euechinoidea



# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

## Euechinoidea: “regulares” e Irregularia



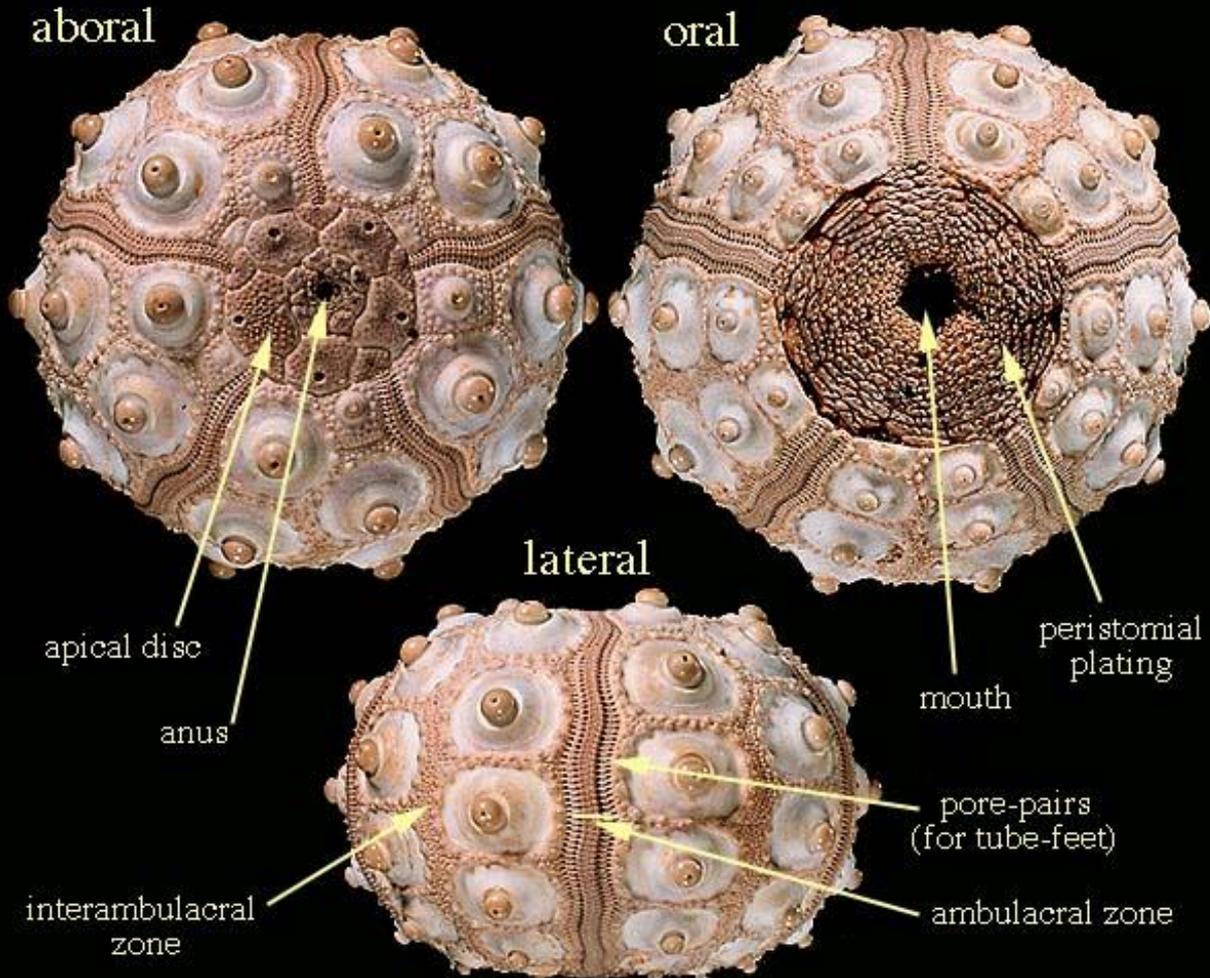
} “Regulares”

} Irregulares

# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

“Equinóides regulares” (parafilético):

Carapaça esférica e ânus no centro do sistema apical

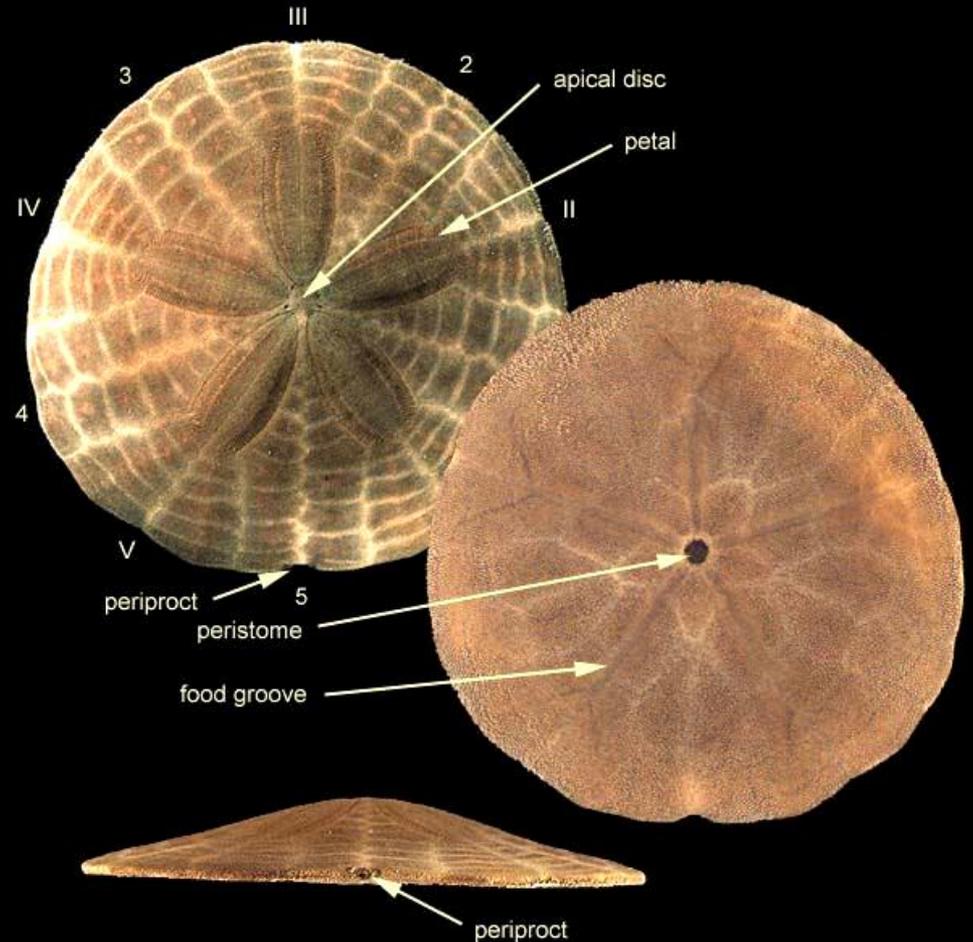
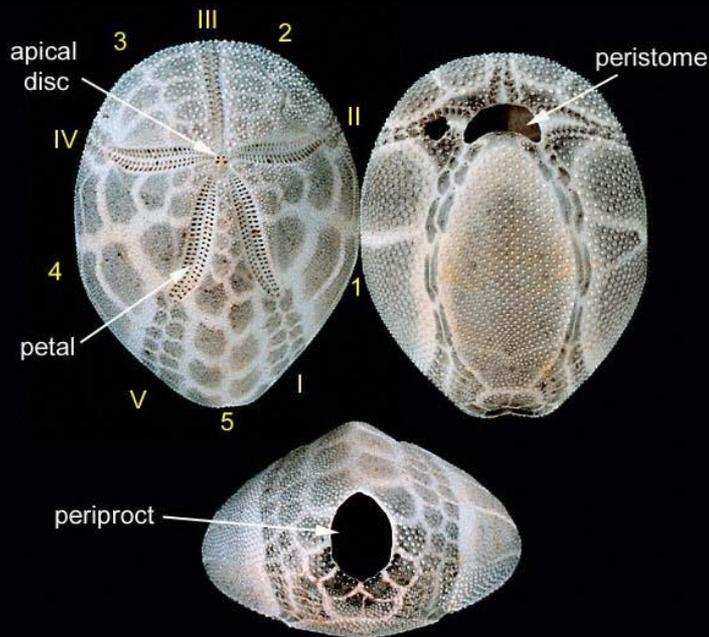


# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

“Equinóides irregulares”:

Simetria bilateral e ânus deslocado posteriormente

“Bolacha-de-praia”: mais achatado, peristoma central e anus posterior a este

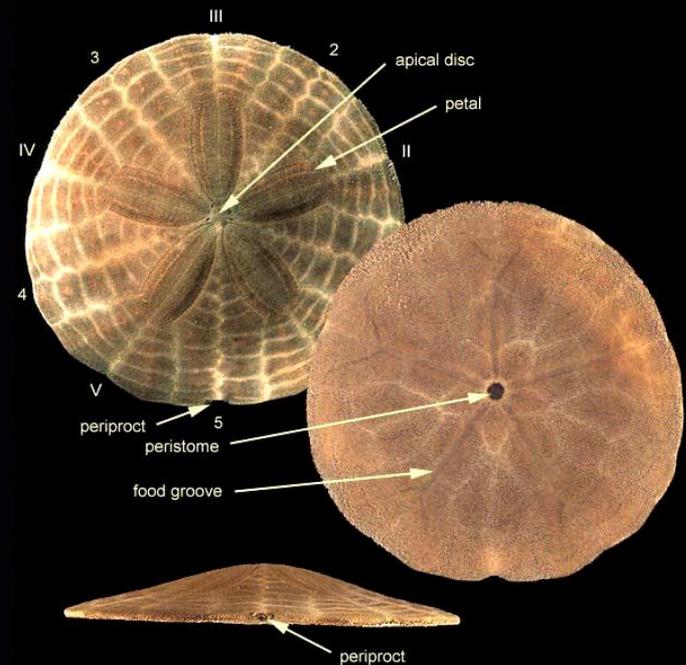
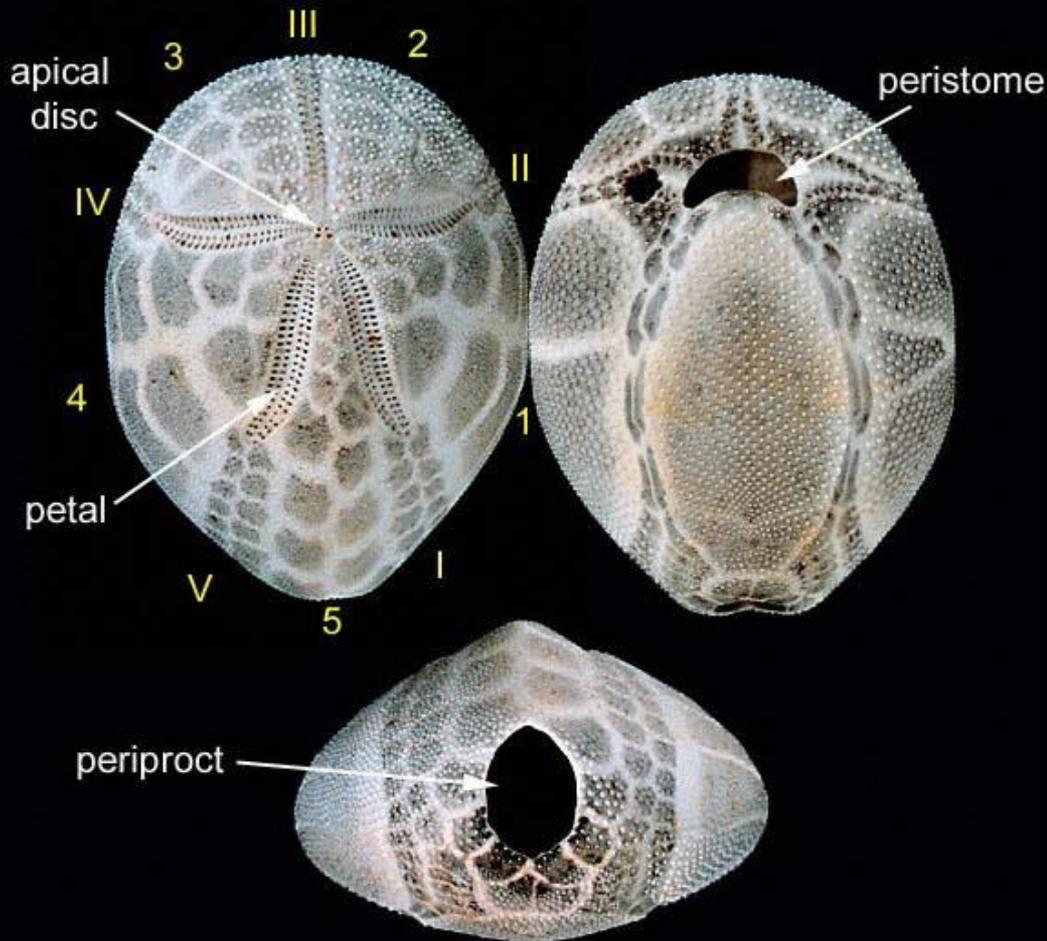


# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

“Equinóides irregulares”:

“Ouriços-cordiformes”: ambulacro anterior mais desenvolvido

Peristoma deslocado anteriormente e ânus na margem posterior



Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

Euechinoidea (Triássico - Recente)

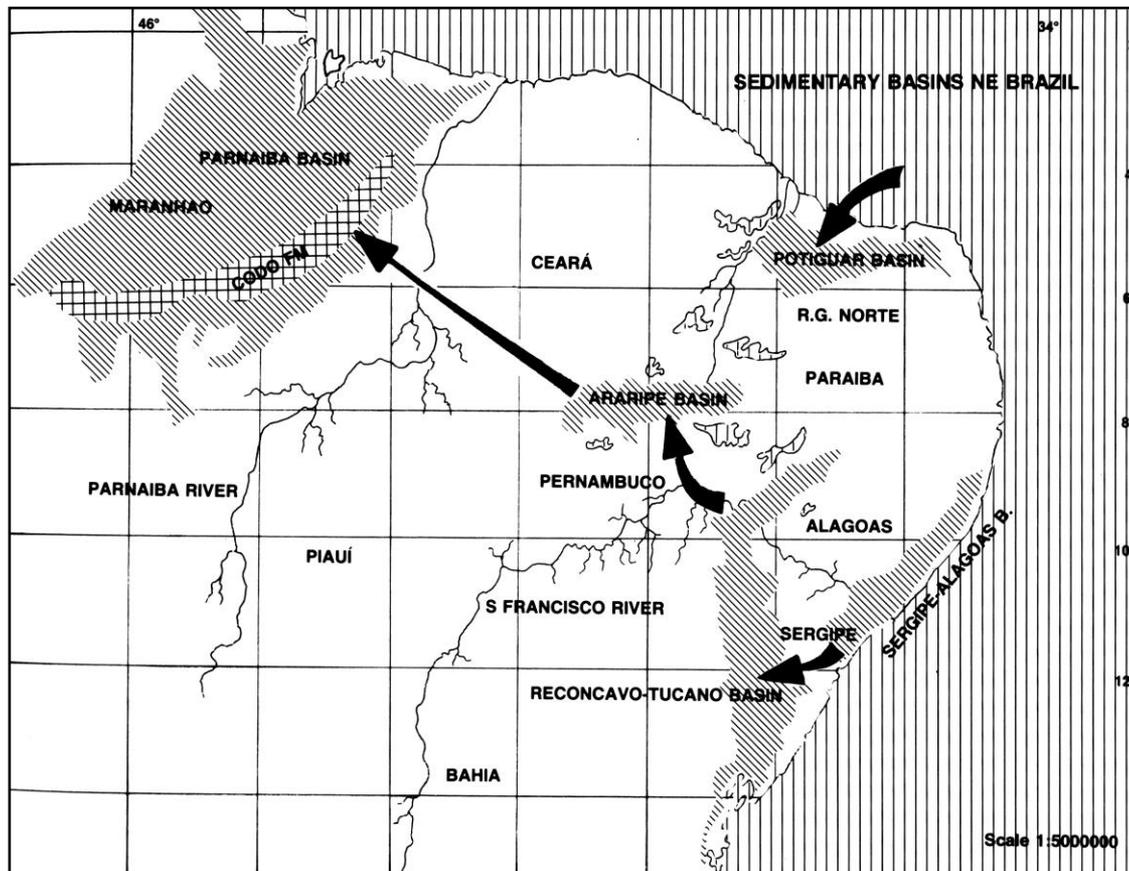
No Cretáceo se tornam ecologicamente dominantes em ambientes  
plataformais, assim permanecendo até hoje



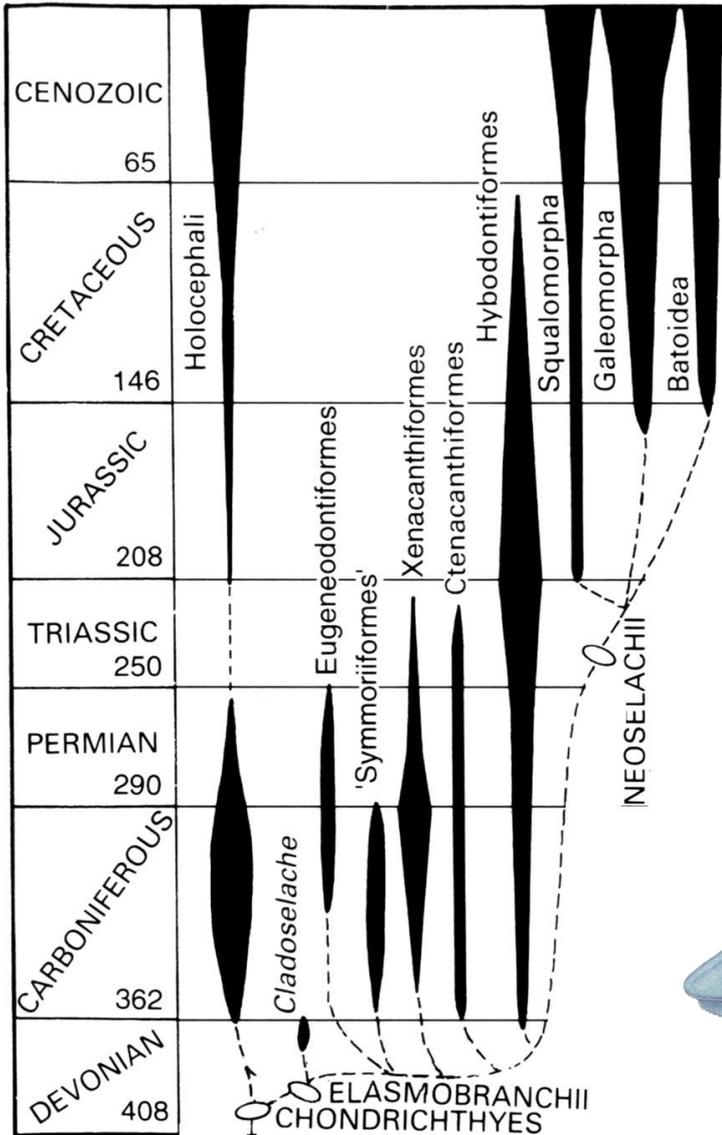
# Echinoidea (Ordoviciano - Recente)

“Equinóides irregulares” no Brasil

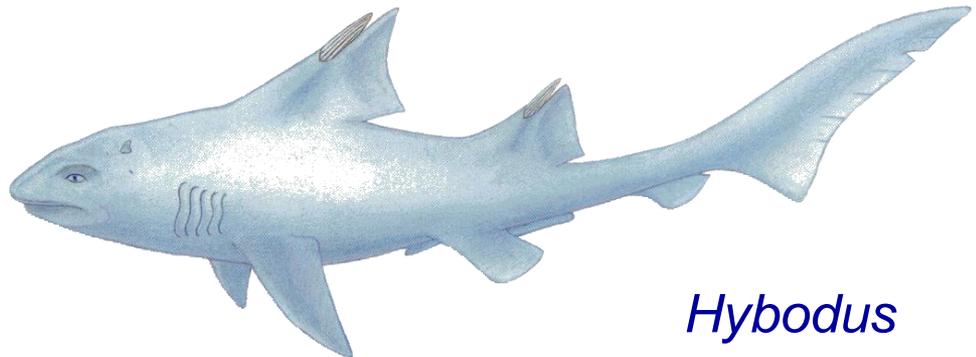
Cretáceo da Bacia do Araripe (*Pygurus araripensis*)



# Elasmobranchii (Devoniano – Recente)



*"Palaeospinax"*



*Hybodus*

# Elasmobranchii (Devoniano – Recente)

## Hybodontiformes no Brasil

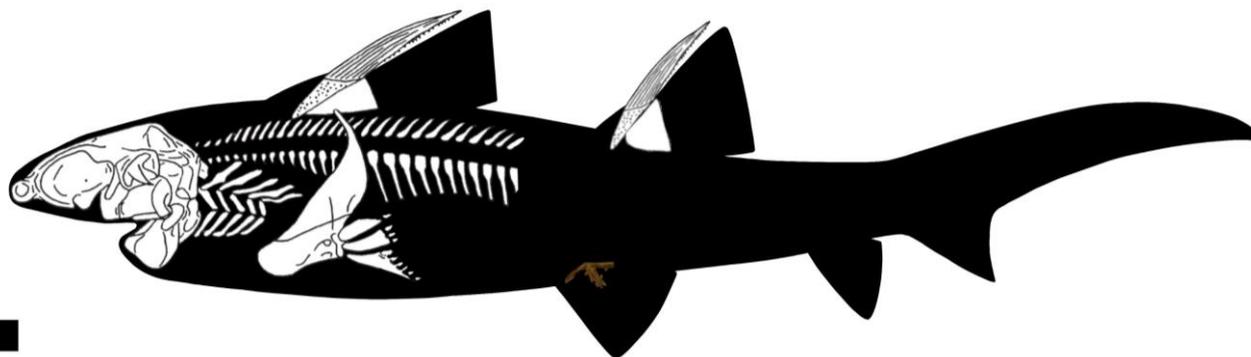


*Tribodus limae*  
(Cretáceo sup, Ceará)

Length: est. 1.4 metres



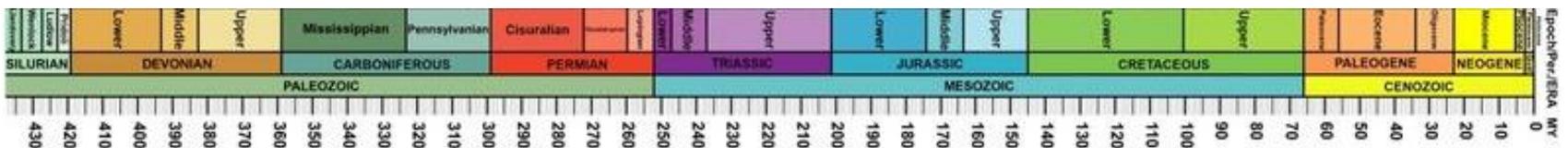
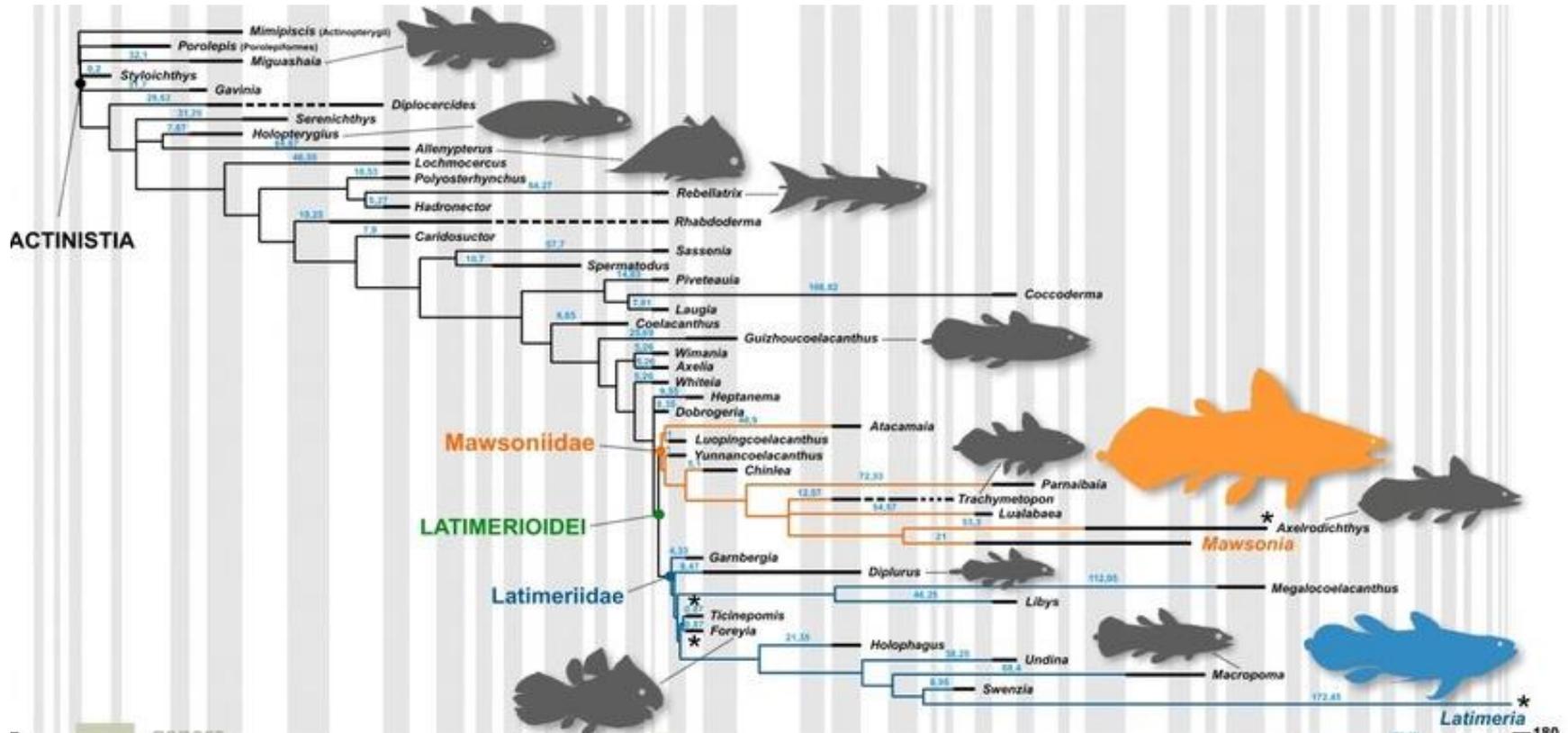
35 cm



# Actinistia = Coelacantiformes (Devoniano – Recente)

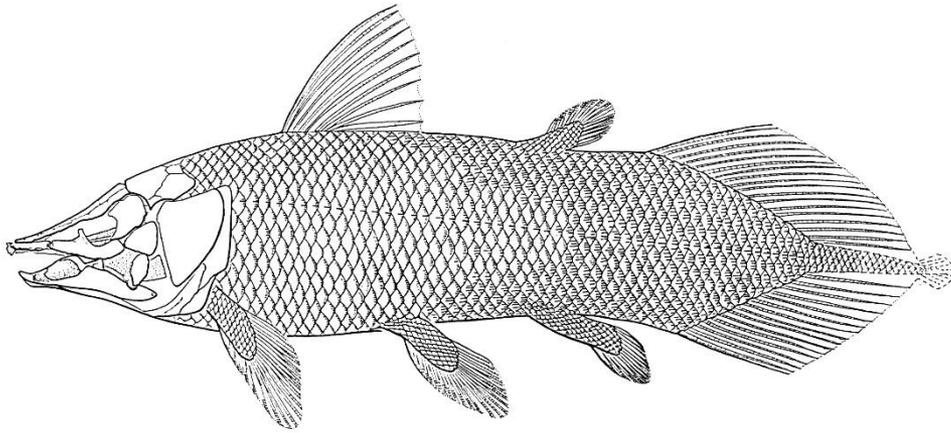
Dois grupos mesozoicos: Mawsoniidae e Latimeriidae

Sem fósseis cenozóicos



## Actinistia = Coelacantiformes (Devoniano – Recente)

No Brasil: ocorrem celacantos fósseis no Cretáceo das Bacias marginais do Nordeste, com formas bem preservadas na Fm. Santana

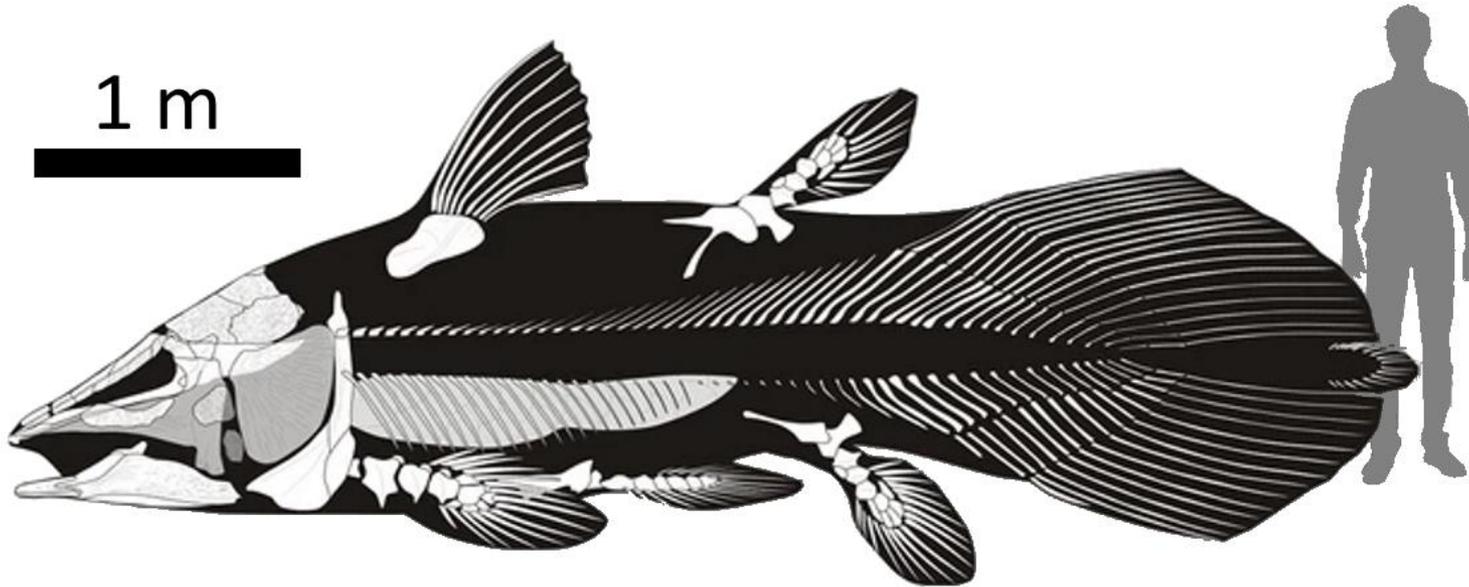


*Axelrodichthys*

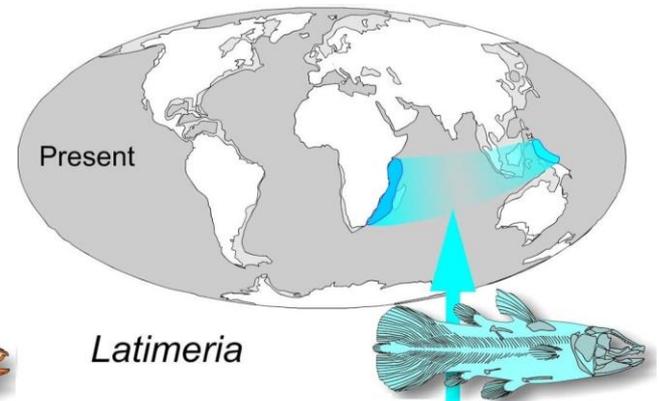
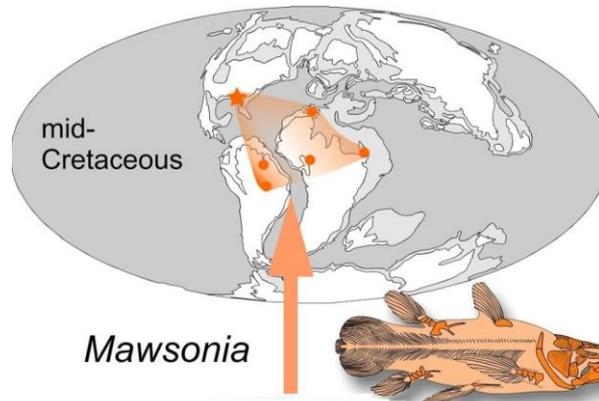


# Actinistia = Coelacantiformes (Devoniano – Recente)

No Brasil: ocorrem celacantos fósseis no Cretáceo das Bacias marginais do Nordeste, com formas bem preservadas na Fm. Santana



*Mawsonia gigas*

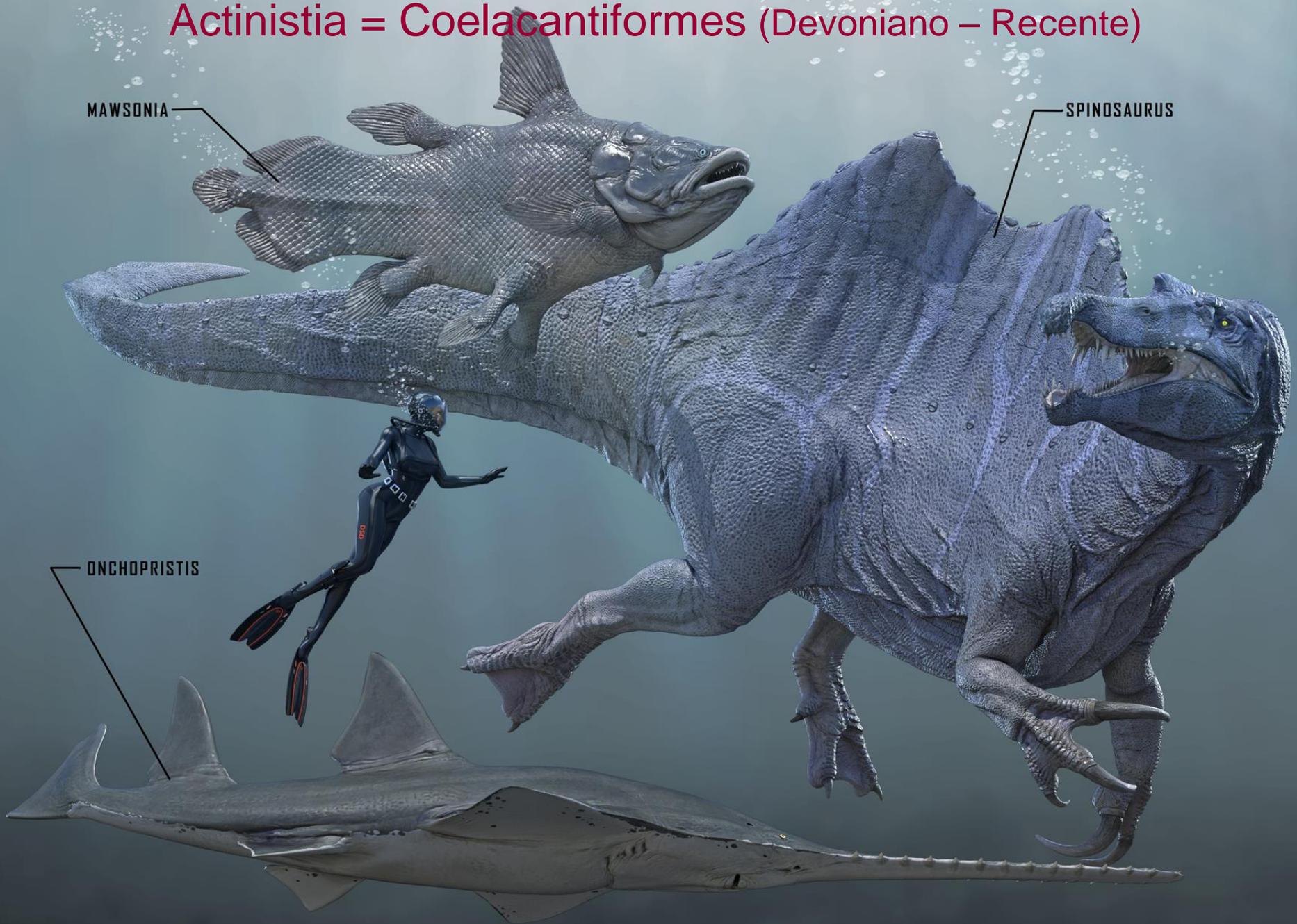


# Actinistia = Coelacantiformes (Devoniano – Recente)

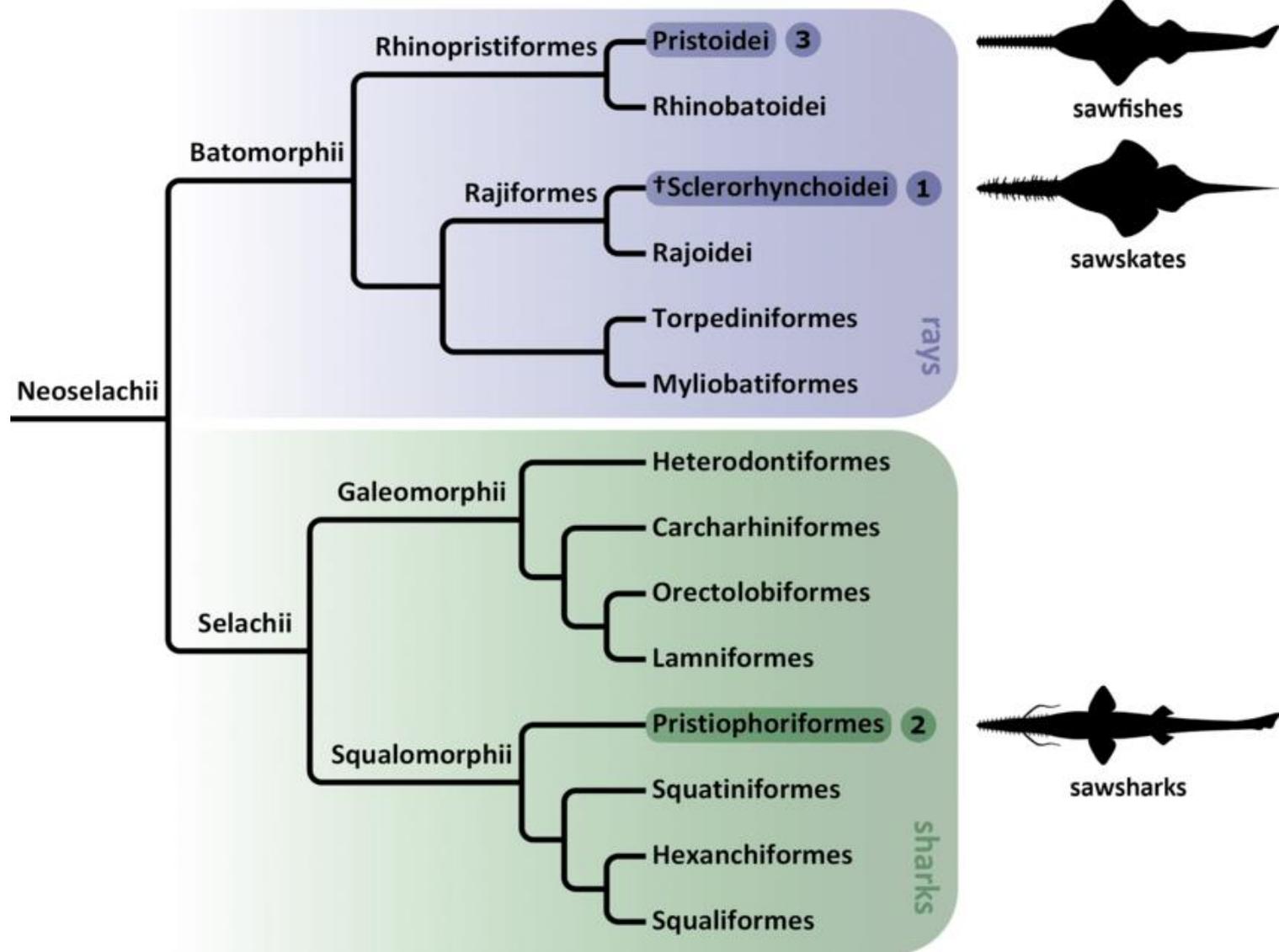
MAWSONIA

SPINDSAURUS

ONCHOPRISTIS

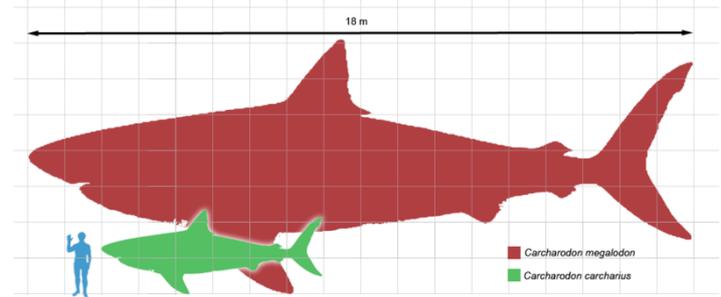


# Neoselachii (Triásico – Recente)



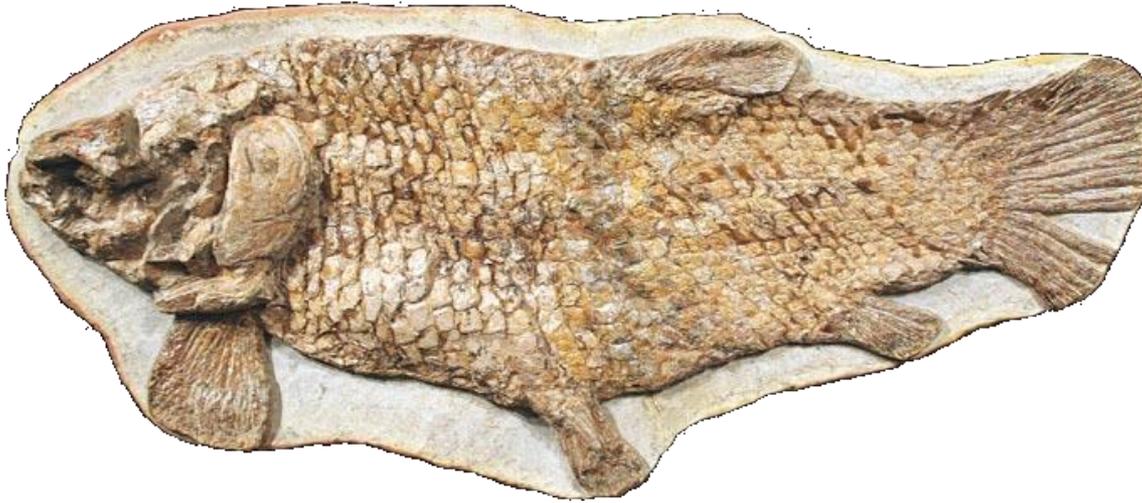
# Galeomorphii (Cretáceo – Recente)

*Chacharocles megalodon* poderia atingir mais de 20 m



“Holostei”: Semionotiformes (Permiano-Cretáceo)

Picnodontidae (Triássico - Cretáceo)



*Araripelepidotes*  
Cretáceo, Ceará



*Neoproscinetes*  
Cretáceo, Ceará

“Holostei”:

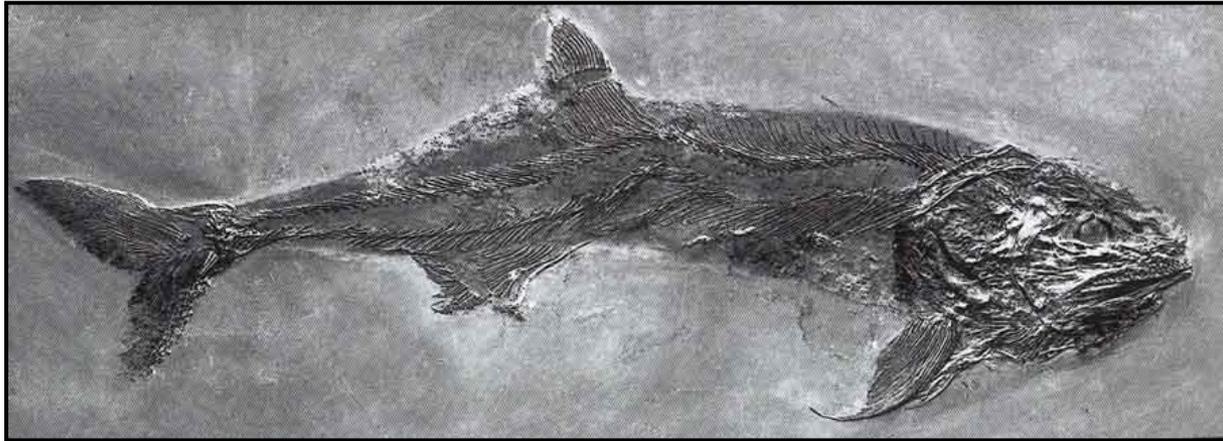
Lepisosteioidea (Triássico - Recente)

*Obaichthys* (Cretáceo, Ceará)

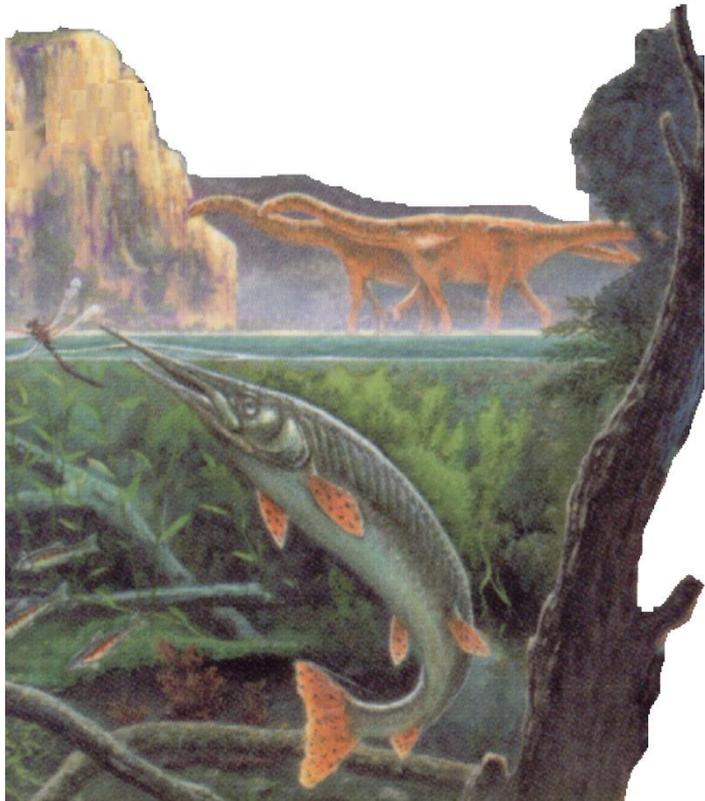
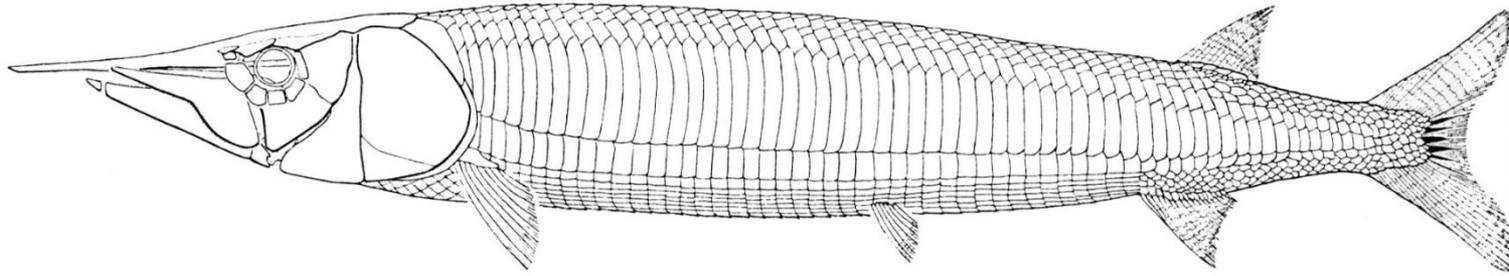


# Teleostei (Triássico – Recente) - basais à Osteoglossomorpha

*Leedsichthys* - forma gigantesca (25 m) filtradora, Jurássico médio, Europa

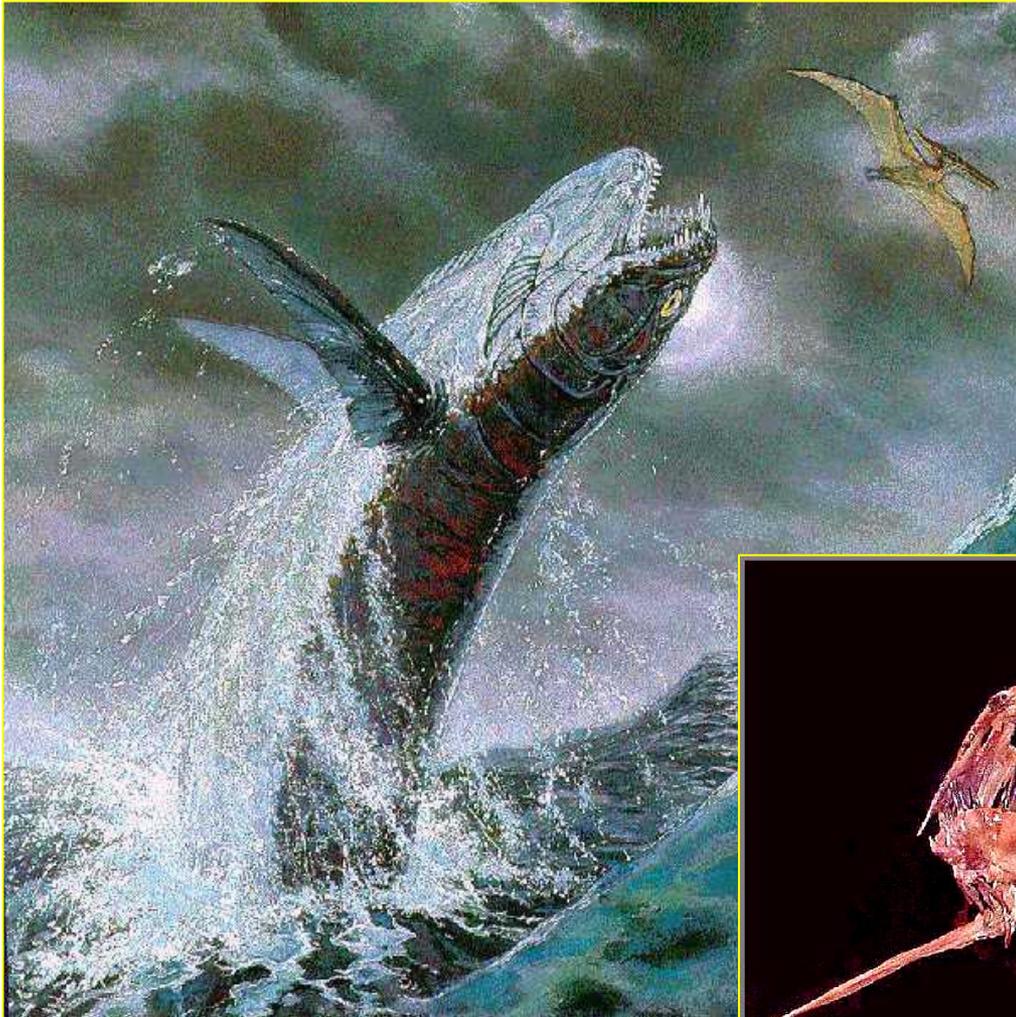


Teleostei (Triássico – Recente) - basais à Osteoglossomorpha  
Aspidorhynchidae - *Vinctifer*, Cretáceo inferior (Fm. Santana)

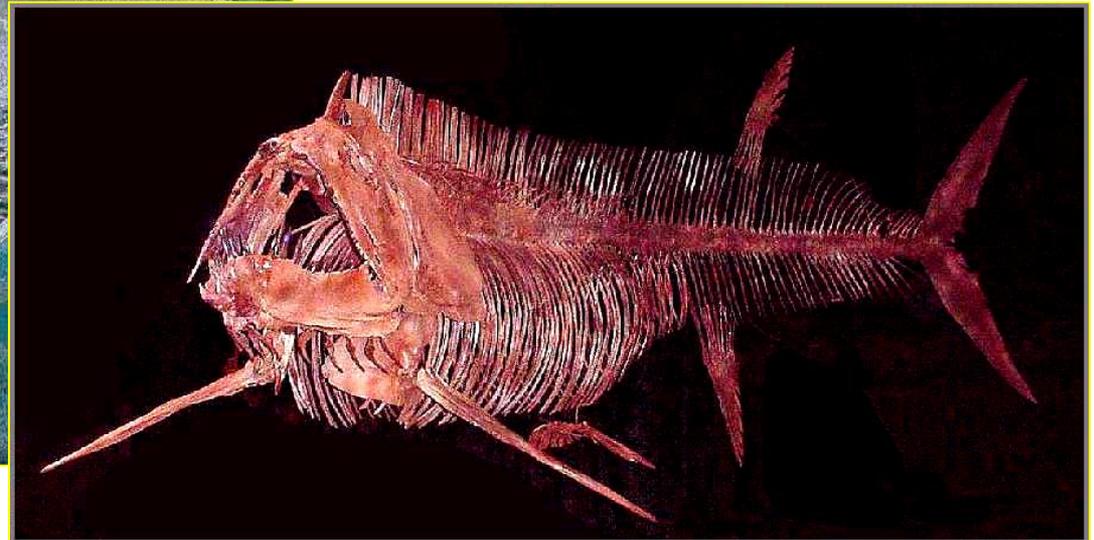


## Teleostei (Triássico – Recente)

*Xiphactinus*, Cretáceo superior, Mar Interior Norte-Americano



Até 6 m de comprimento

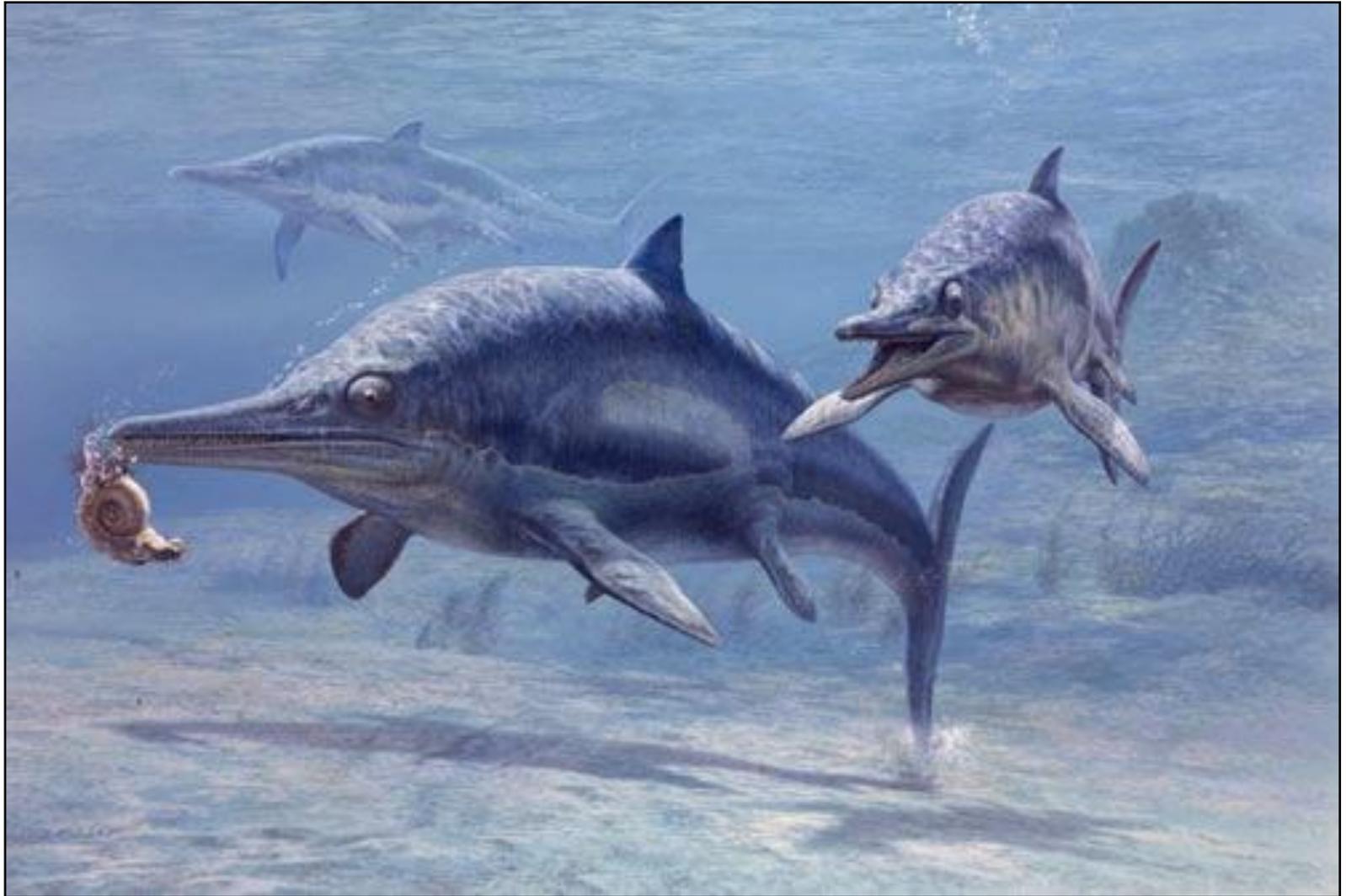


Teleostei (Triássico – Recente)



*Xiphactinus*

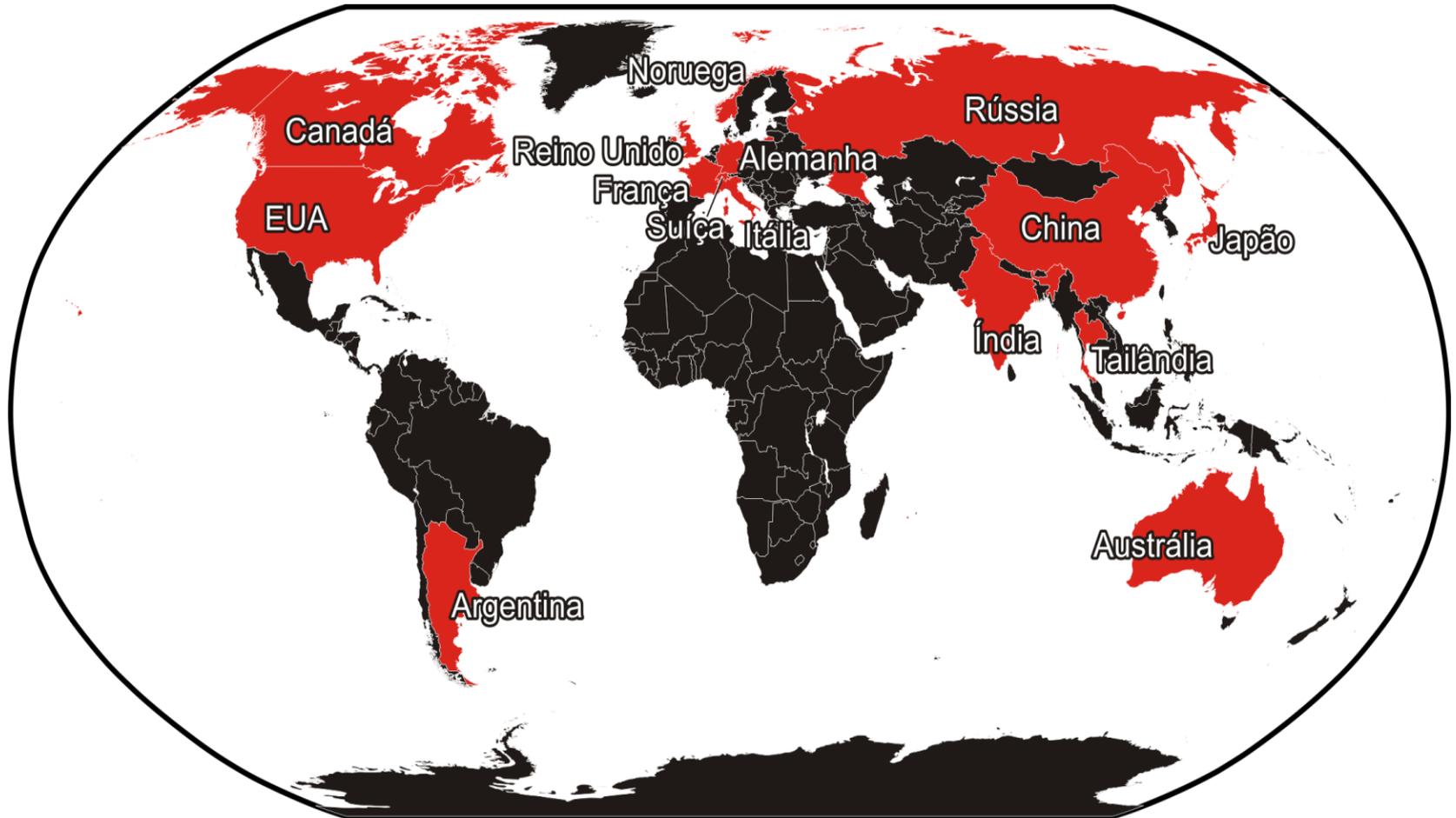
## Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)



*Stenopterygius*, Jurássico inf. de Holzmaden, Alemanha

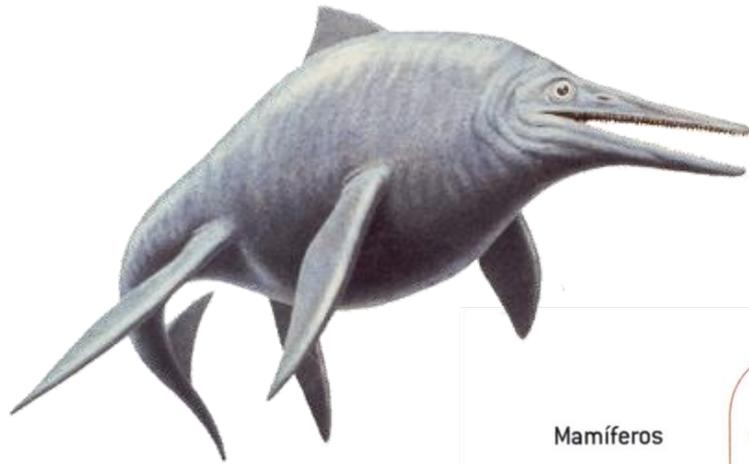
# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Amplo registro mesozóico

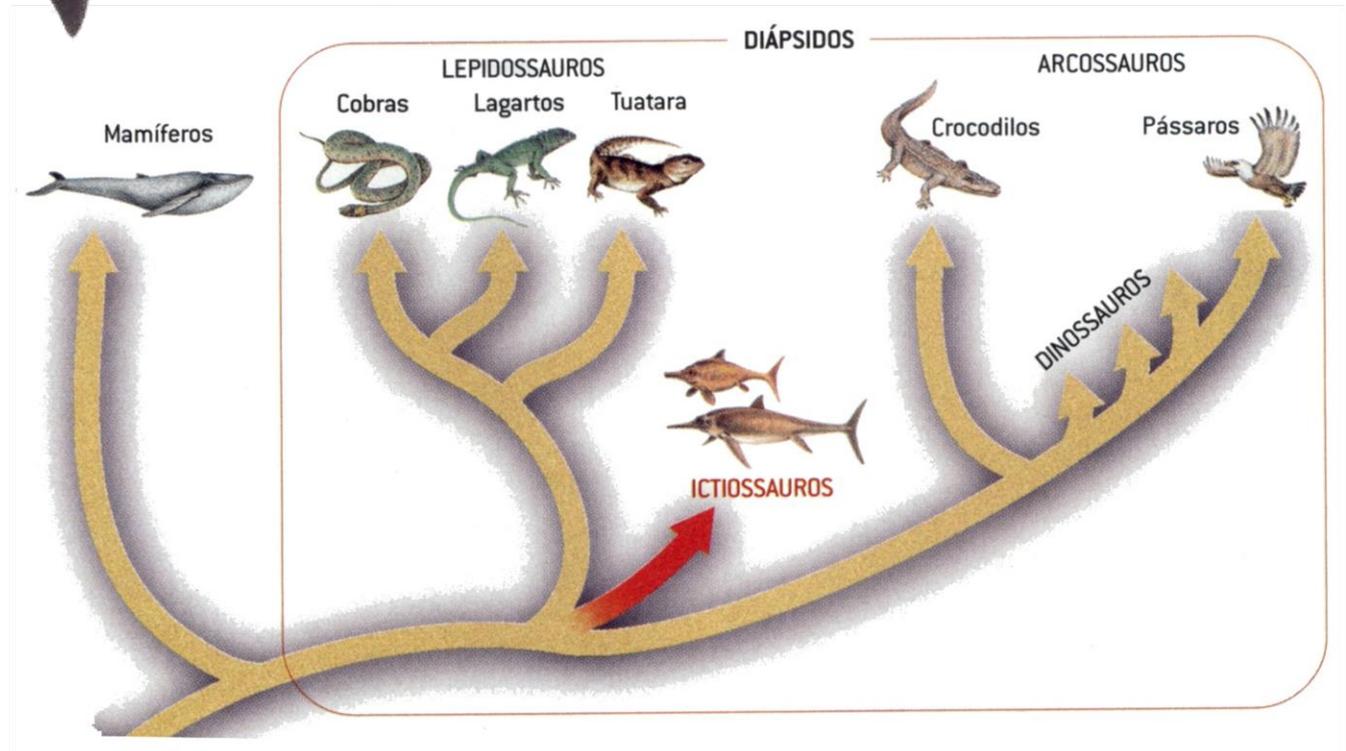


# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Posição filogenética bastante incerta em Diapsida

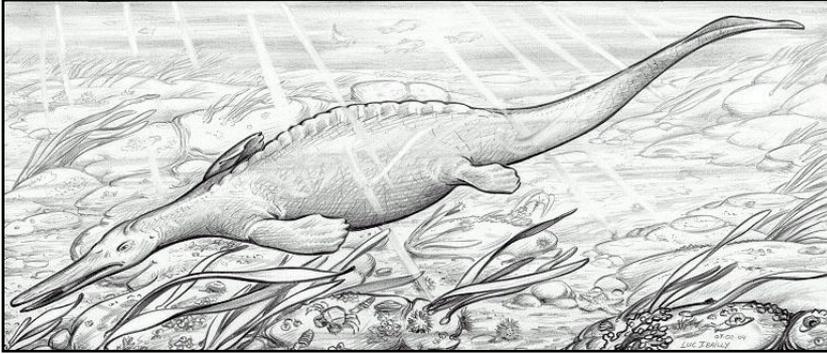


*Shonisaurus*

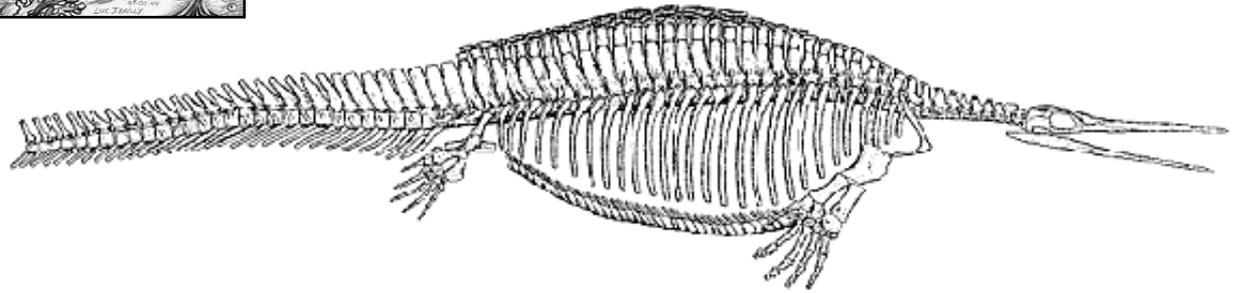


# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Nenhuma forma transicional convincente

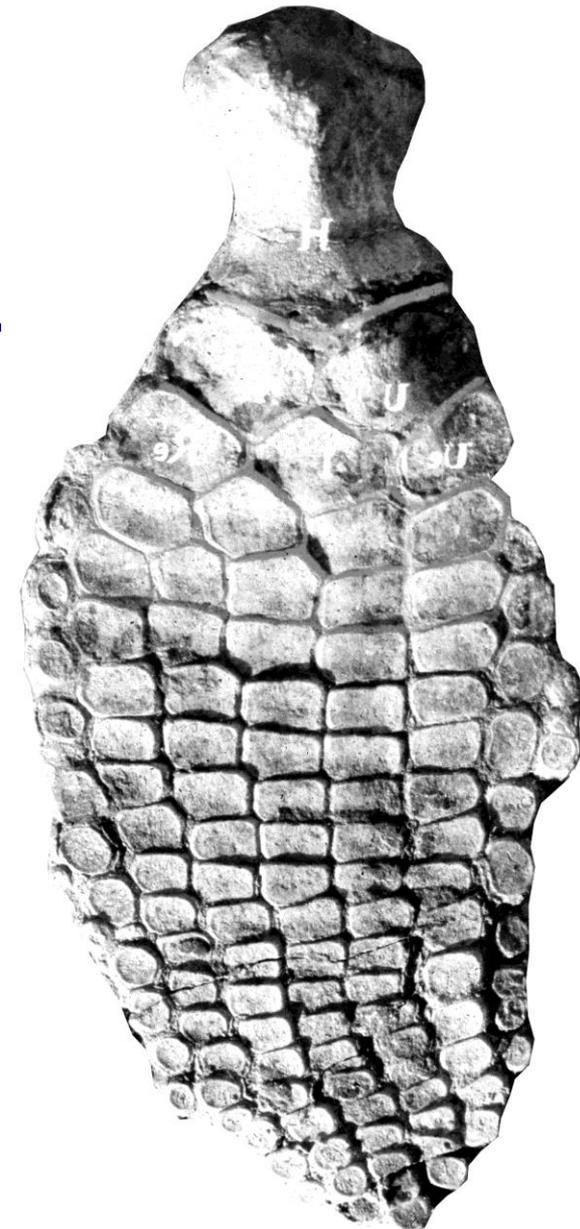
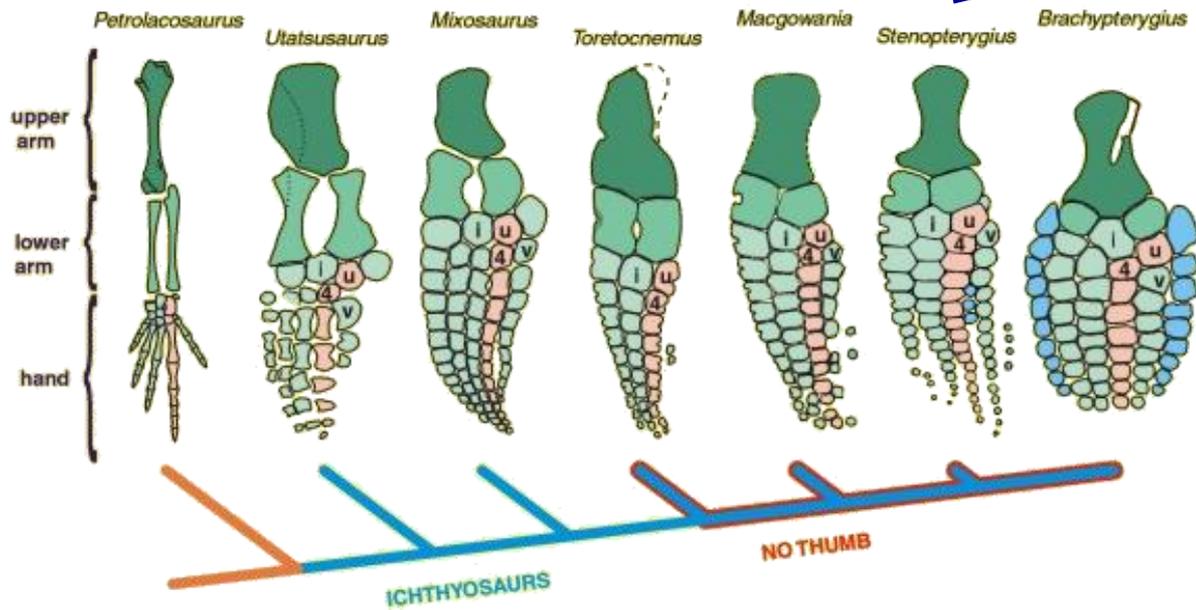


*Hupehsuchus*  
Trássico médio, China



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

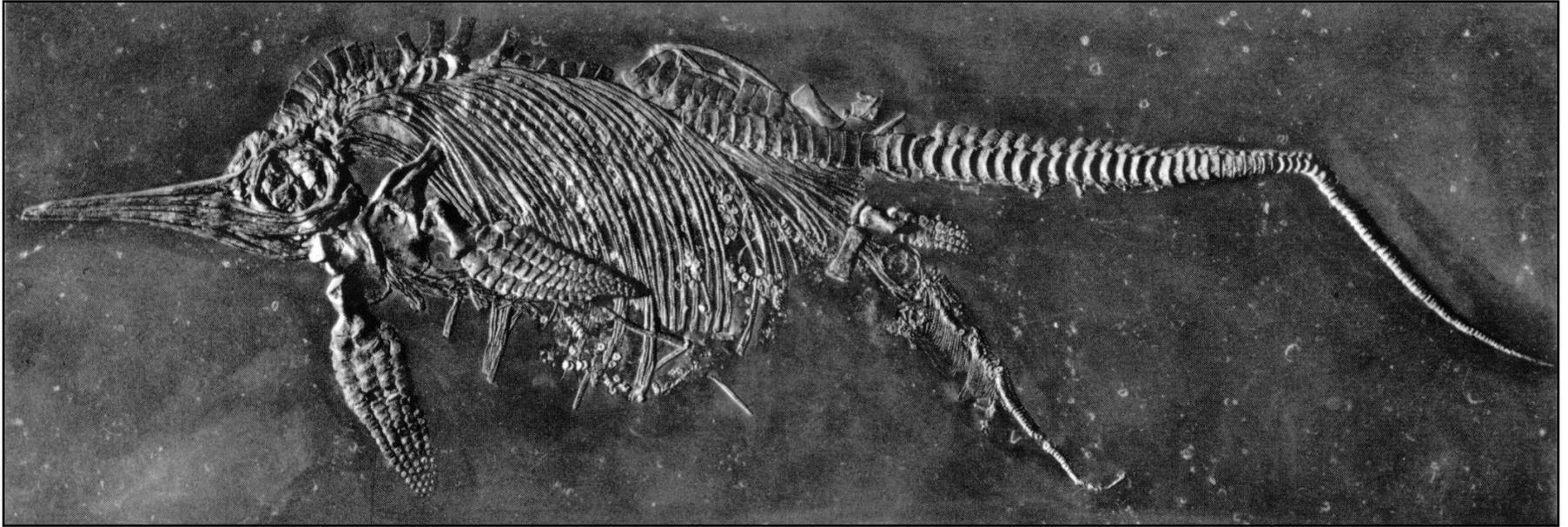
Répteis mais adaptados à vida marinha: patas em forma de nadadeira (direcionamento da natação)



Polidactilia em formas mais derivadas

# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Répteis mais adaptados à vida marinha: viviparidade

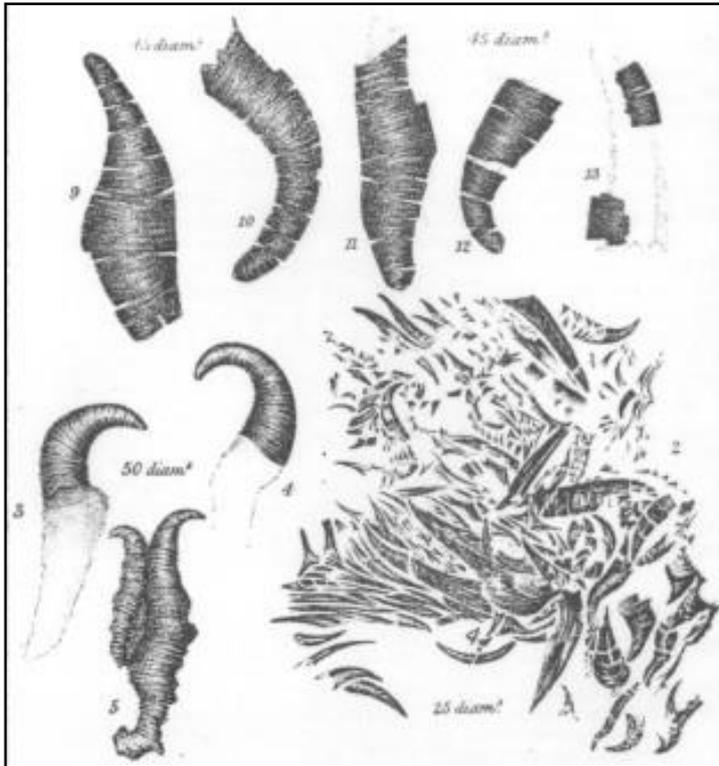


*Stenopterygius*  
(Jurássico inf.)  
Holzmaden, Alemanha

# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Carnívoros: dentes cônicos

Maioria malacófagos (especialmente cefalópodos)



Belemnites encontrados  
em conteúdo estomacal  
de um ictiossauro



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

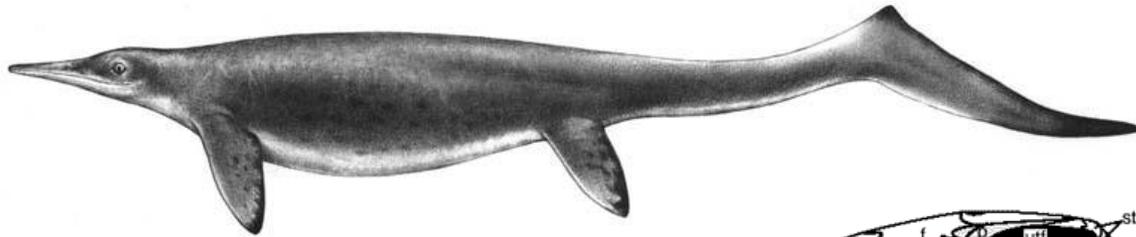
Suction feeding em forma sem dentes:

*Shastasaurus pacificus* (Triássico superior da China)

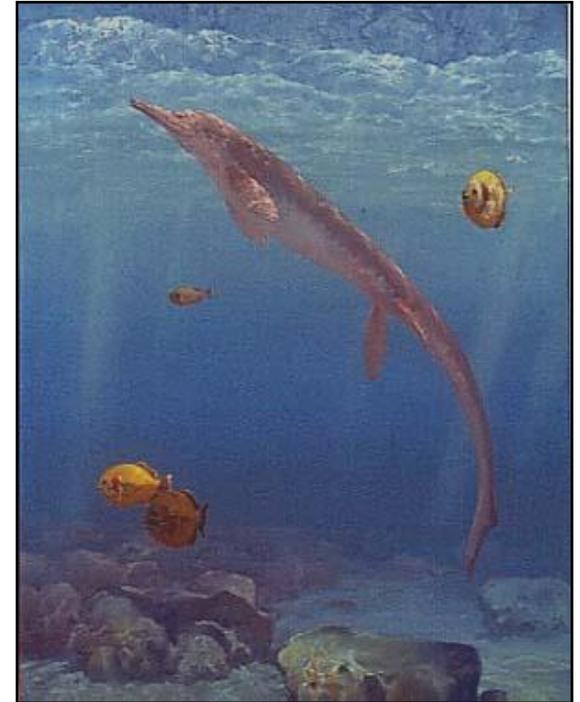
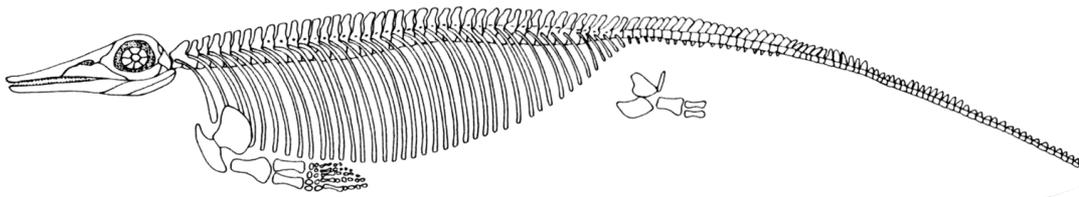
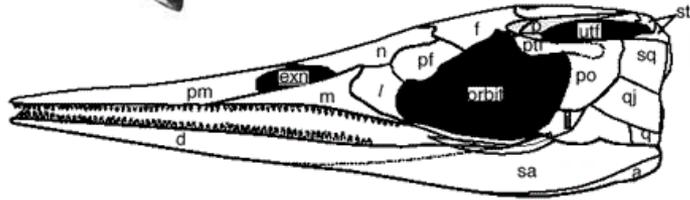


# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Primeiras formas mais alongadas



*Utatsusaurus*

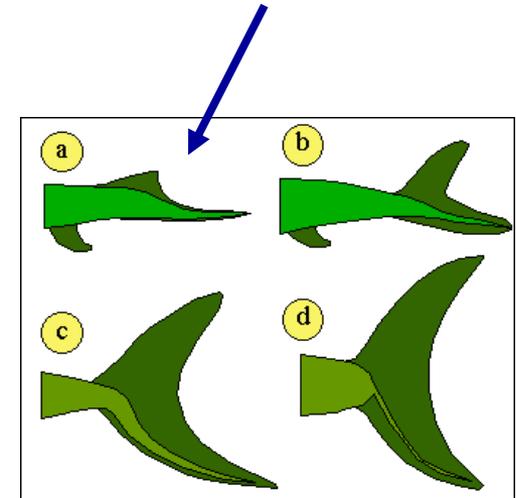
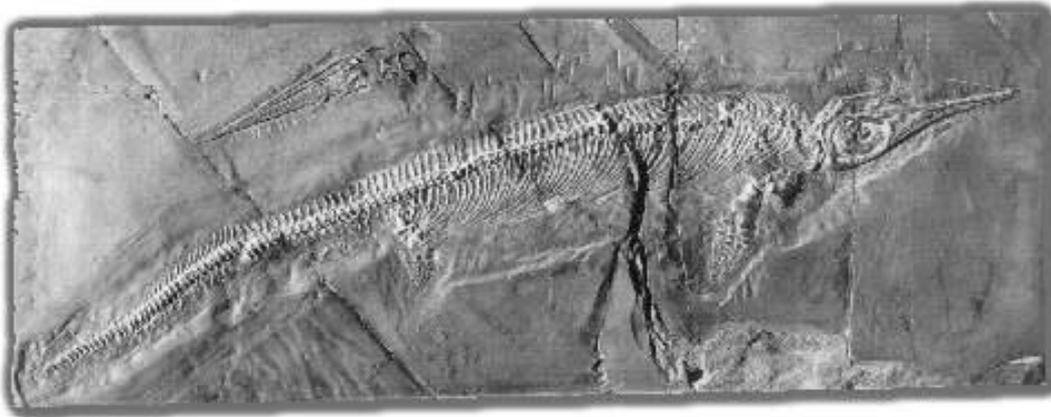


*Cymbospondylus* (Triássico médio, EUA)



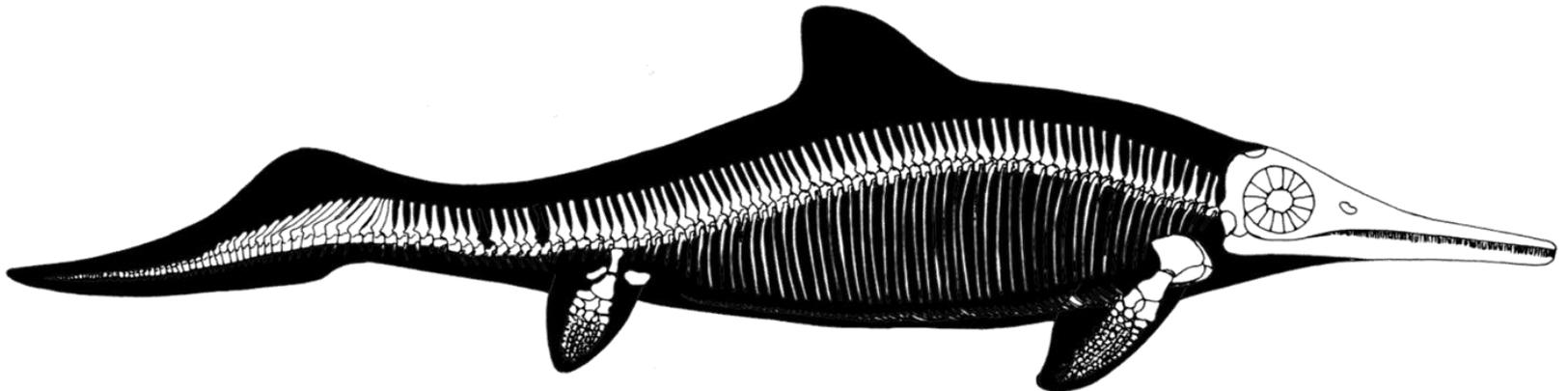
# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Formas do Triássico médio já eram mais fusiformes,  
mas ainda com lobo dorsal da cauda reduzido



*Mixosaurus*

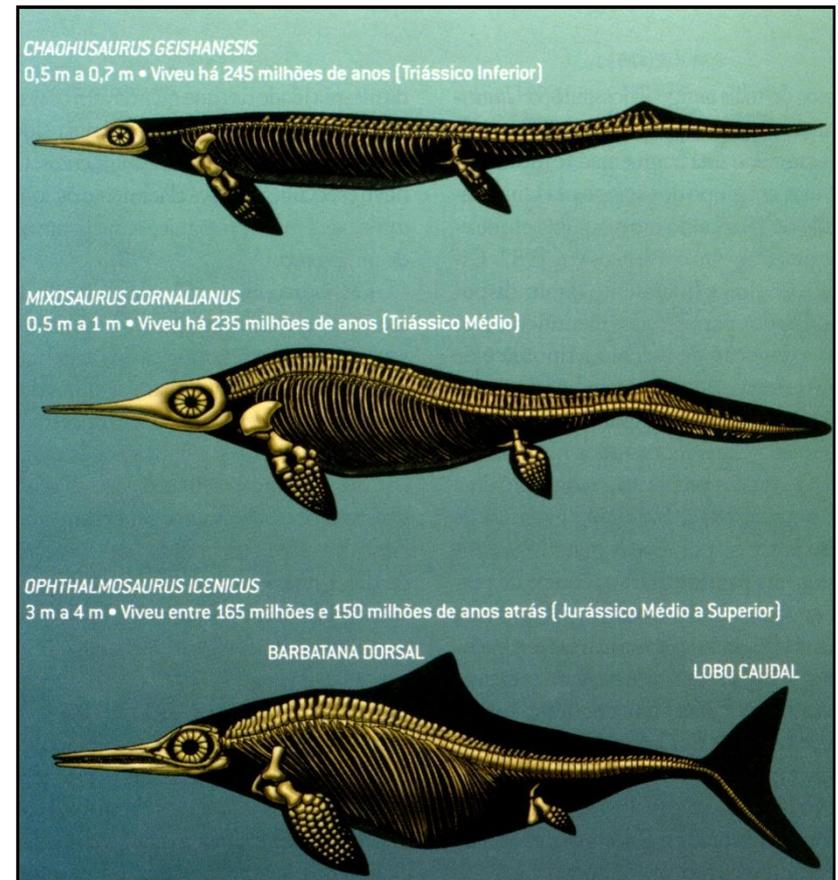
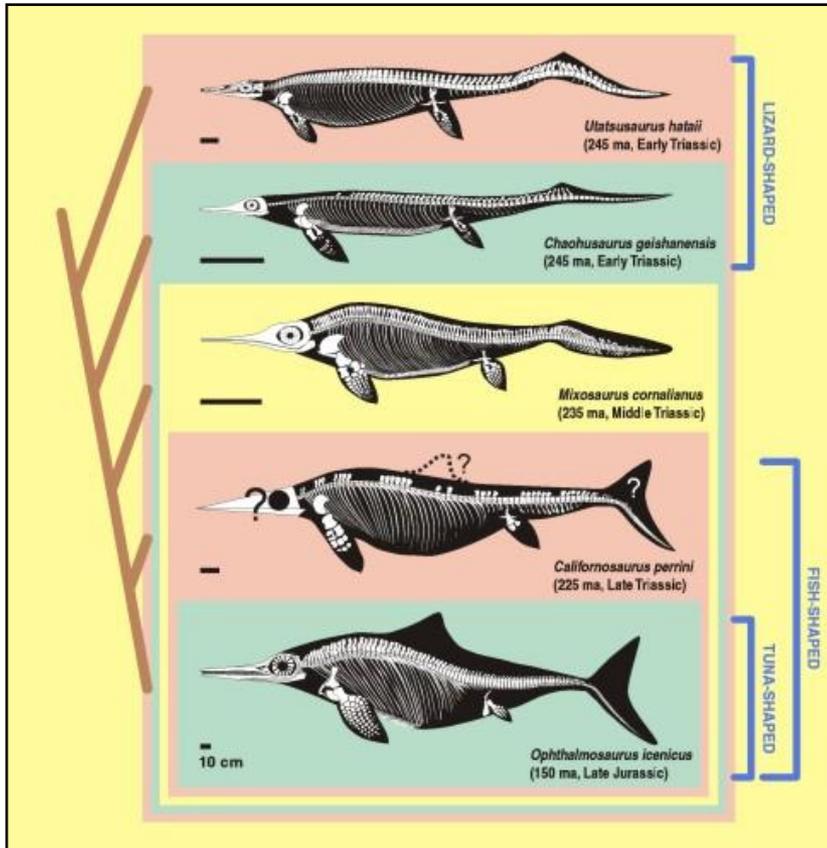
Triássico médio da Europa e Ásia



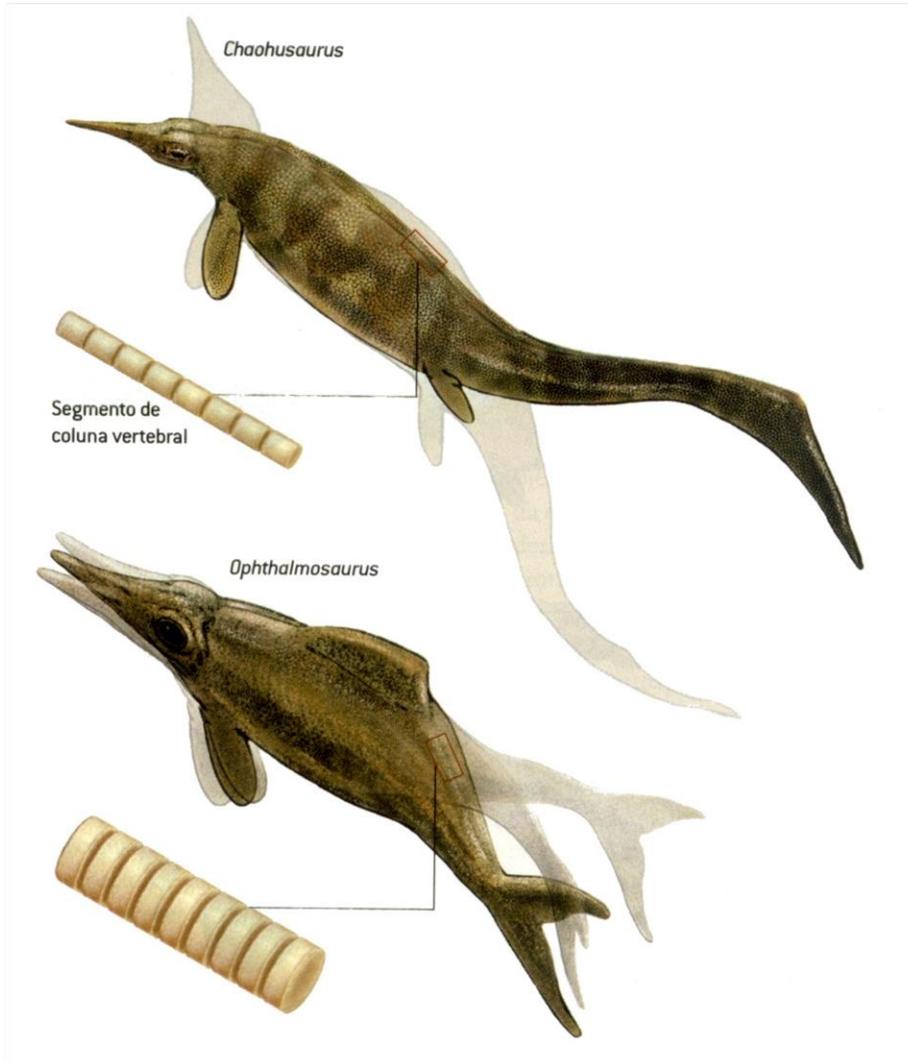
# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Répteis mais adaptados à vida marinha: corpo fusiforme

Mais desenvolvido em formas derivadas

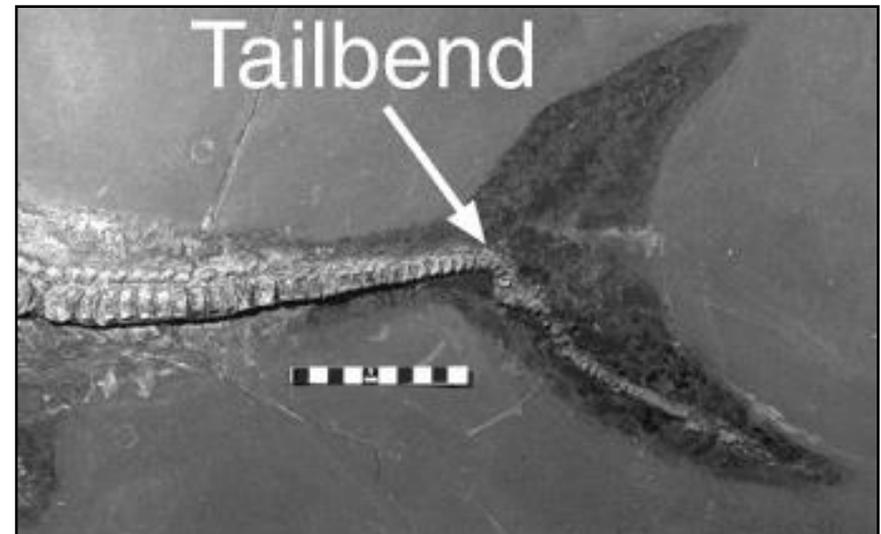


# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)



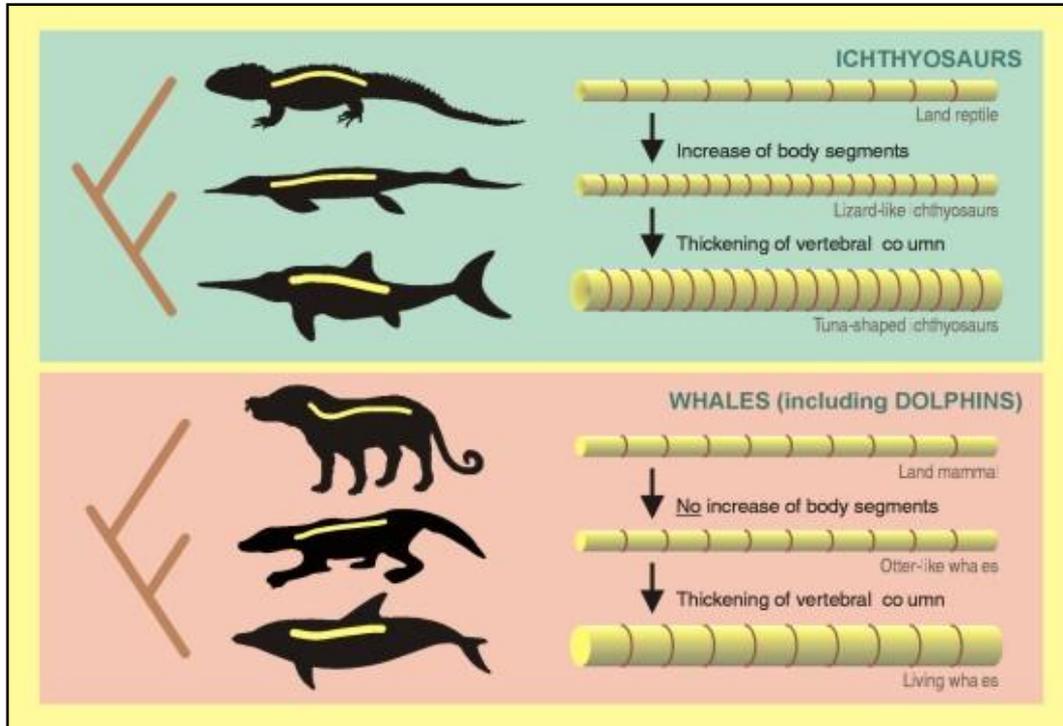
Juntamente com vértebras mais alongadas caracterizam o estilo de natação dos ictiossauros mais basais (ondulações do corpo todo)

## *Stenopterygius*



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Adaptações semelhantes são encontradas dentre os cetáceos

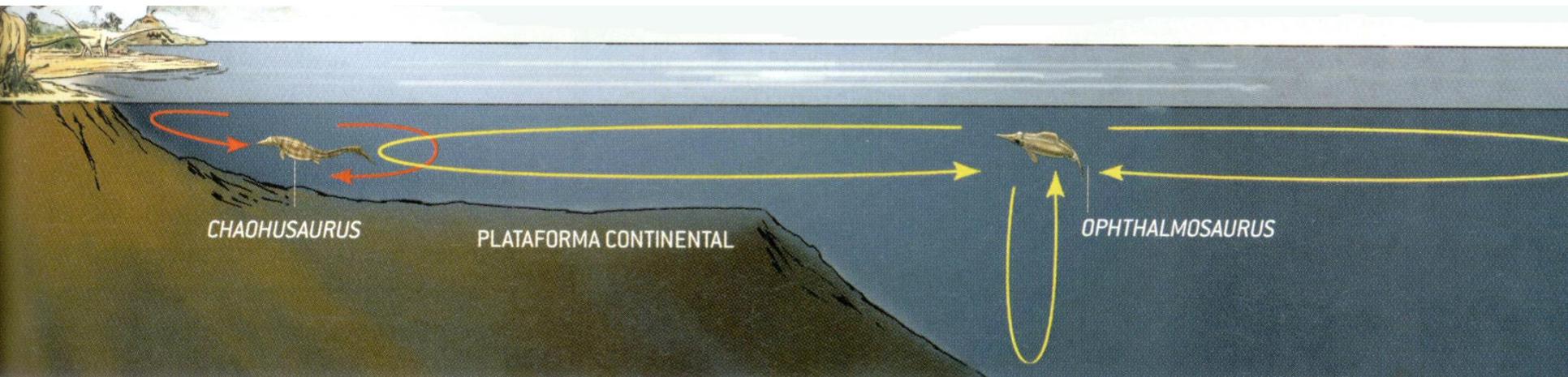
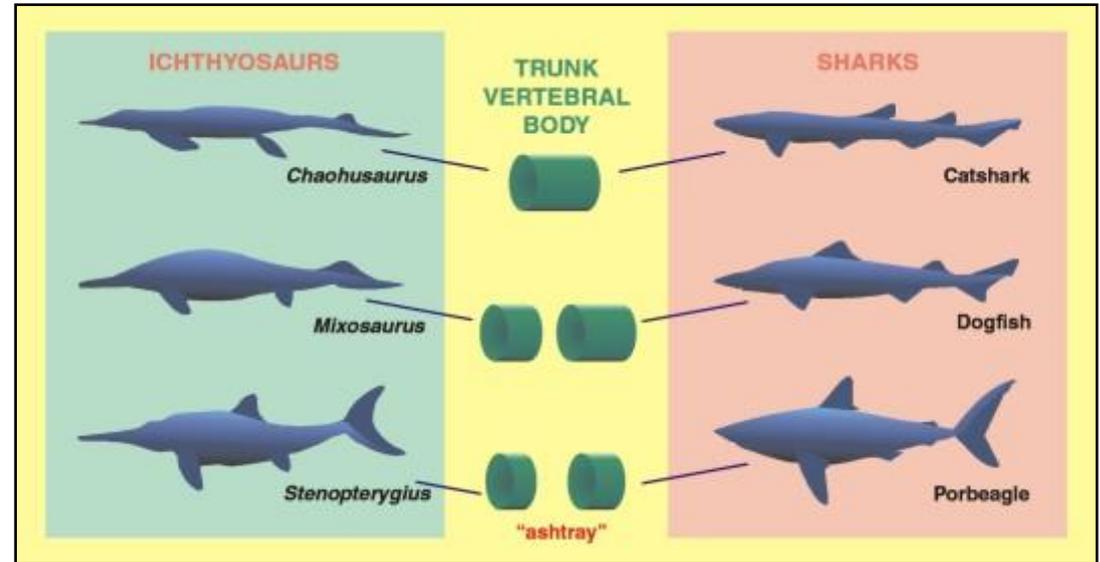
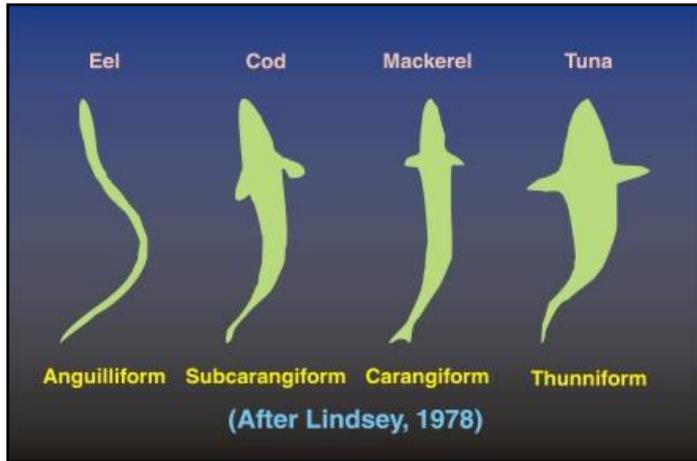


Vértebras de ictiossauro derivado

# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Formas mais derivadas nadam sem ondular o tronco (- energia)

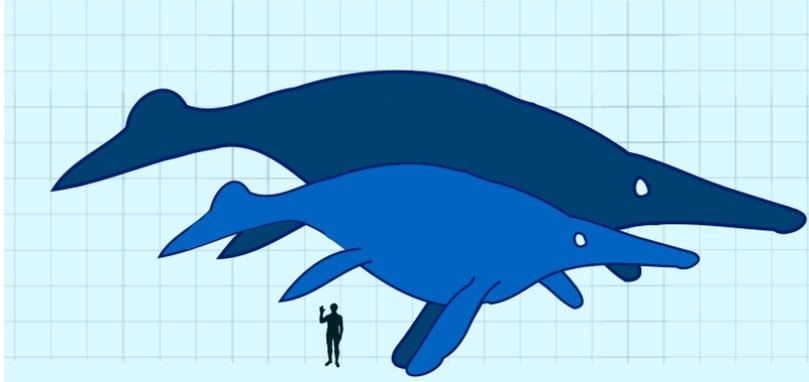
Típico de formas de mar aberto - analogia com tubarões atuais



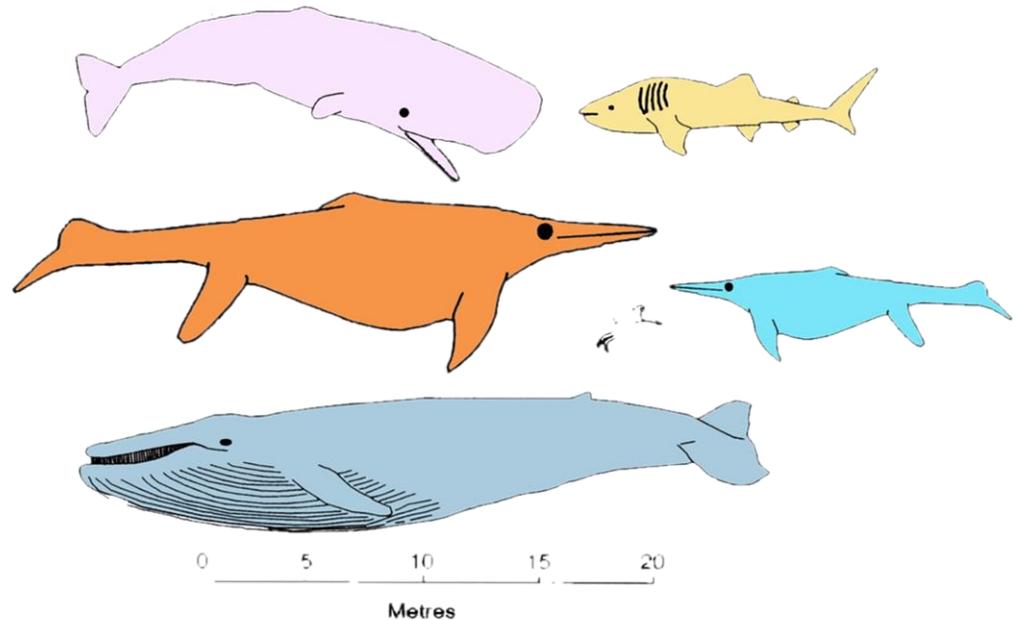
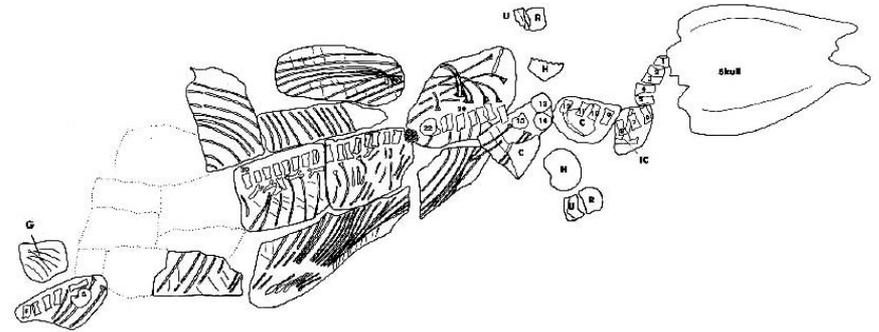
# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

*Shonisaurus sikanniensis* (Sikanni River, Triássico sup., Columbia Britânica)

podia chegar a mais de 25 m - Maior réptil e maior predador da história



- *Shonisaurus sikanniensis*: 21 meters (70 feet)
- *Shonisaurus popularis*: 15 meters (50 feet)
- *Homo sapiens* (male): 1.8 meters (6 feet)



# **Ichthyosauria** (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

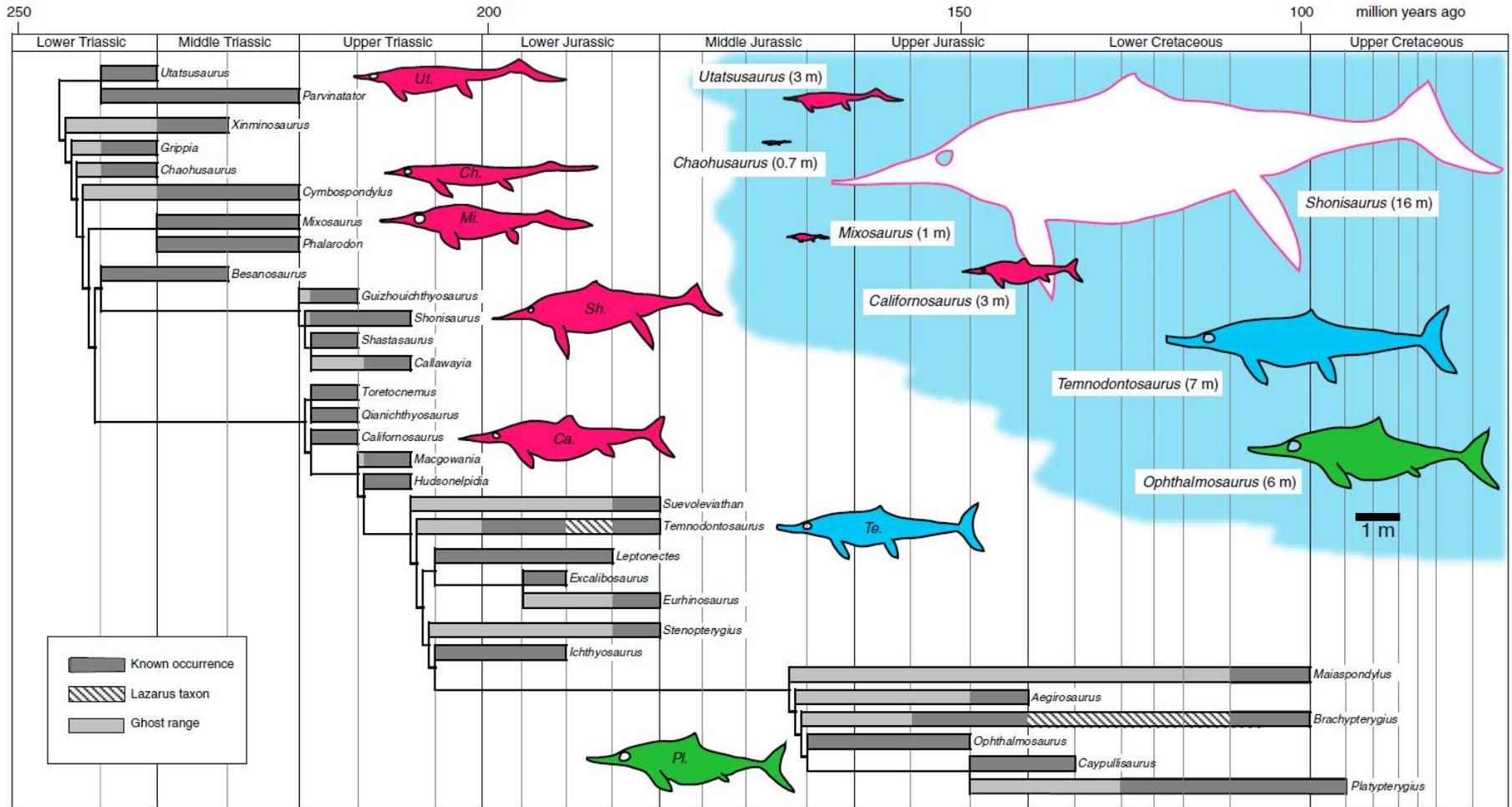
*Shonisaurus sikanniensis* (Sikanni River, Triássico sup., Columbia Britânica)

podia chegar a mais de 25 m - Maior réptil e maior predador da história



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

## Grande extinção no Triássico-Jurássico

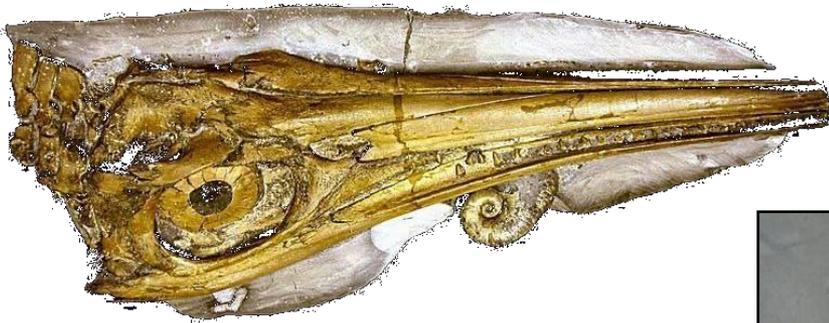
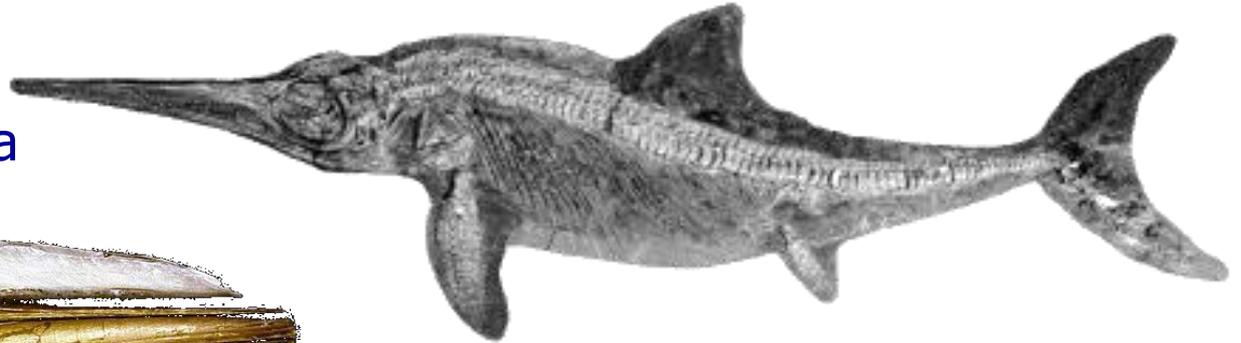


# **Ichthyosauria** (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Ictiossauros do Jurássico inf.: Europa, América do Sul e do Norte

*Stenopterygius*

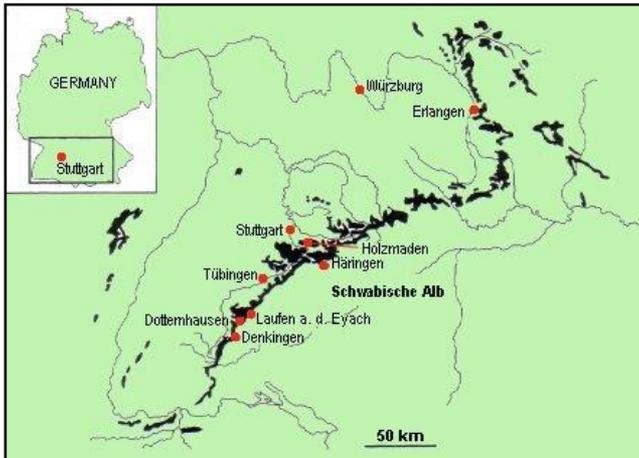
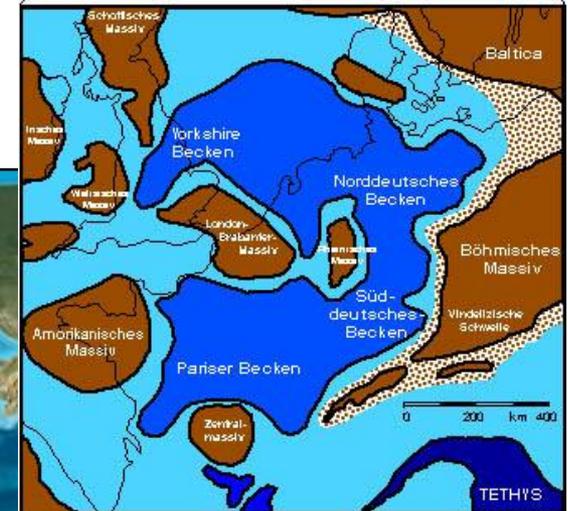
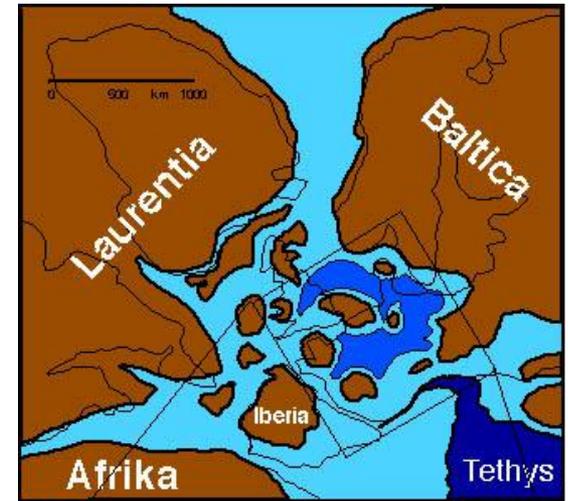
Inglaterra e Alemanha



*Ichthyosaurus*



# Posidonienschiefer, Holzmaden (Jurássico inf., Alemanha)

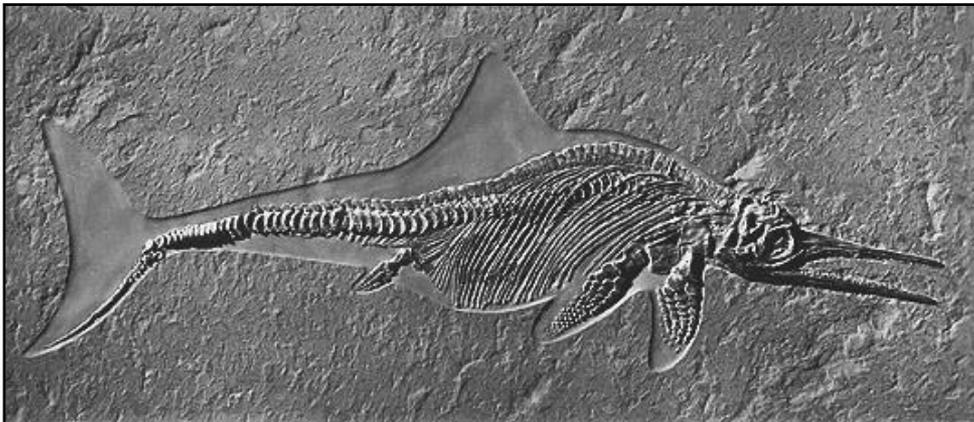


# Posidonienschiefer, Holzmaden (Jurássico inf., Alemanha)



crinóides

*Ichthyosaurus*



crocodilo marinho



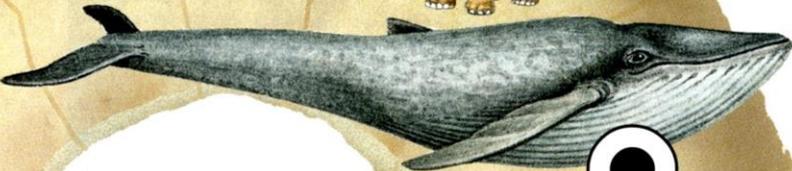
# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

## Ictiossauros do Juro-Cretáceo

DIÂMETRO MÁXIMO  
APROXIMADO DO OLHO



Elefante africano  
5 centímetros



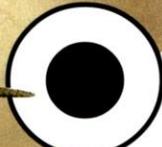
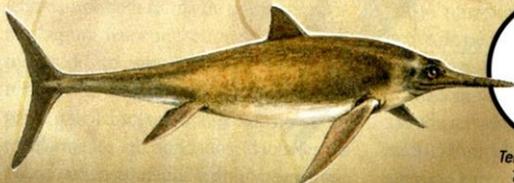
Baleia-azul  
15 centímetros



*Ophthalmosaurus*  
23 centímetros



Lula gigante  
25 centímetros



*Temnodontosaurus*  
26 centímetros

### *Ophthalmosaurus*

Jurássico médio-superior

(Europa, América do Sul e do Norte)

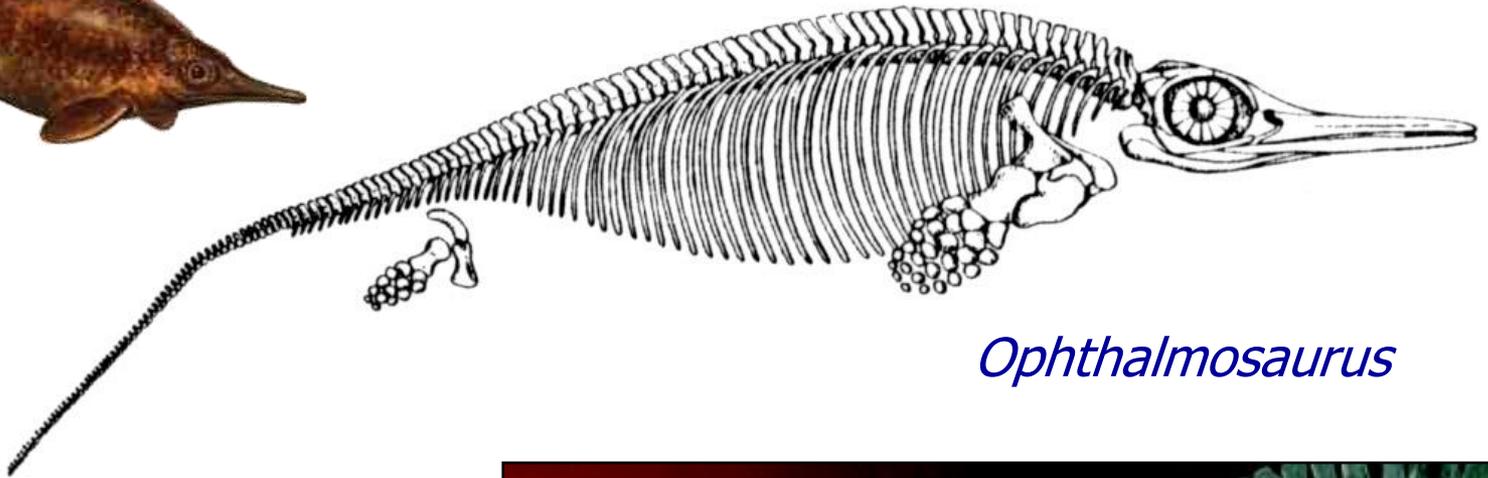
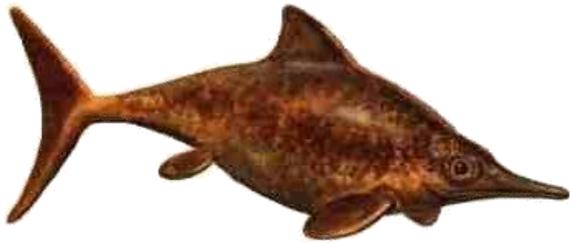
Olhos gigantes c/ anel esclerótico

Predação em águas profundas?



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Ictiossauros do Juro-Cretáceo



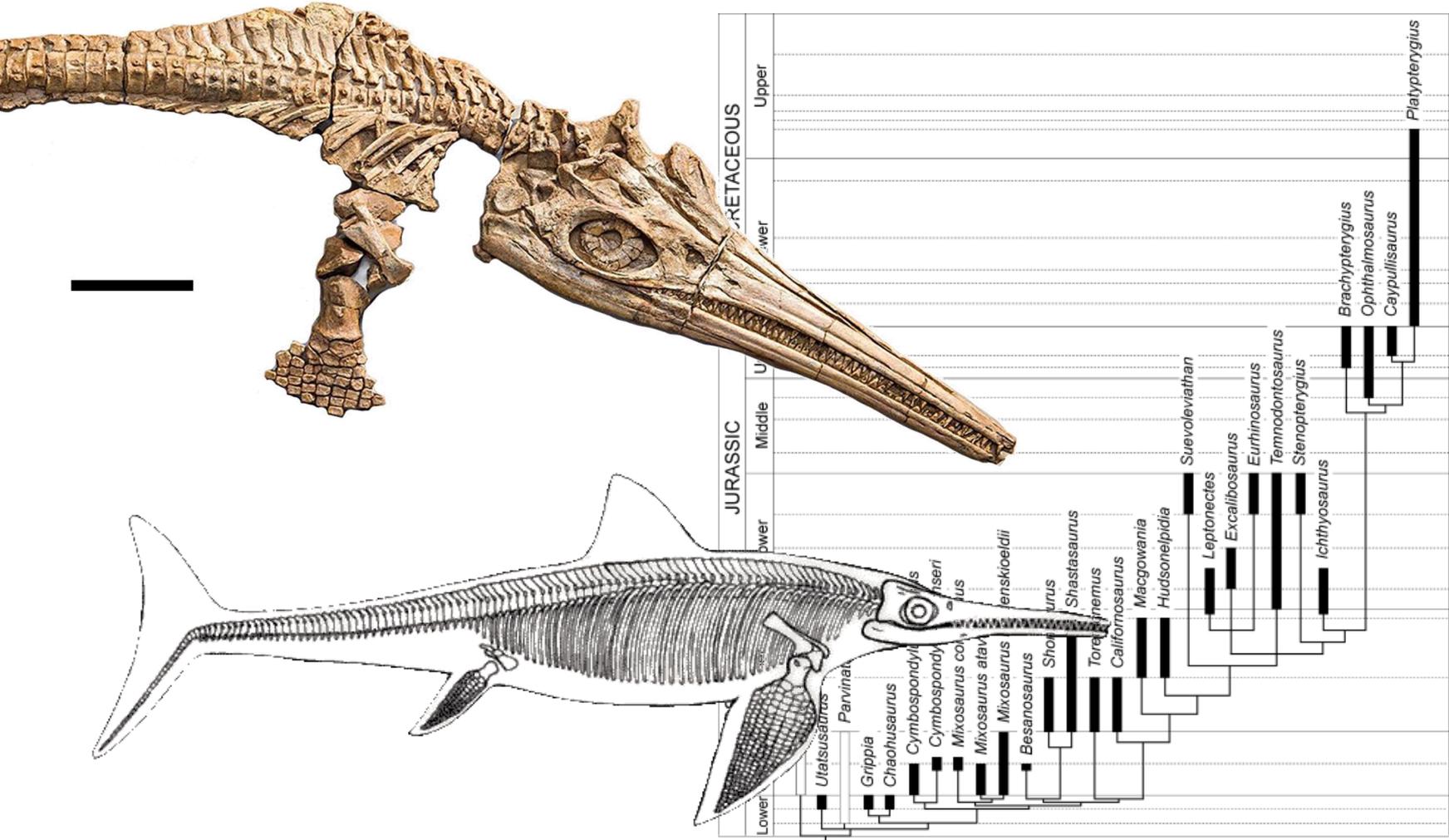
*Ophthalmosaurus*



# Ichthyosauria (Triássico inf. - Cretáceo sup.)

Ictiossauros não chegam ao final do Cretáceo: *Platypterygius*

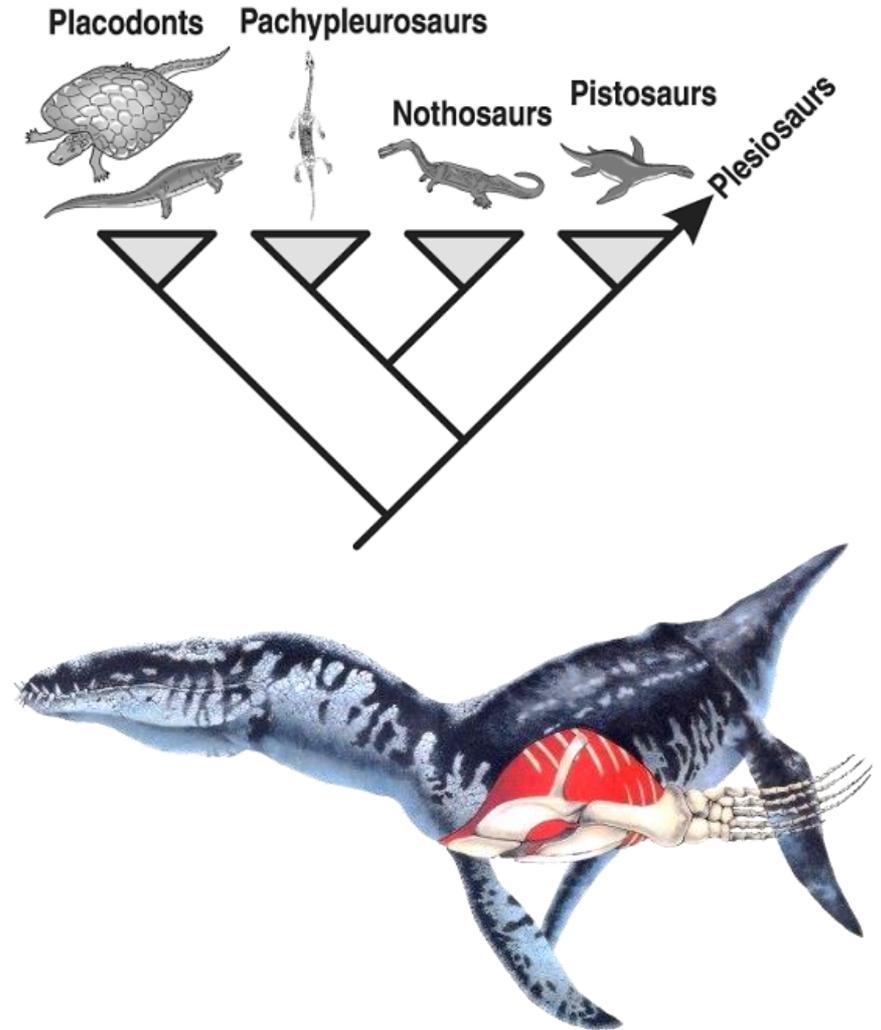
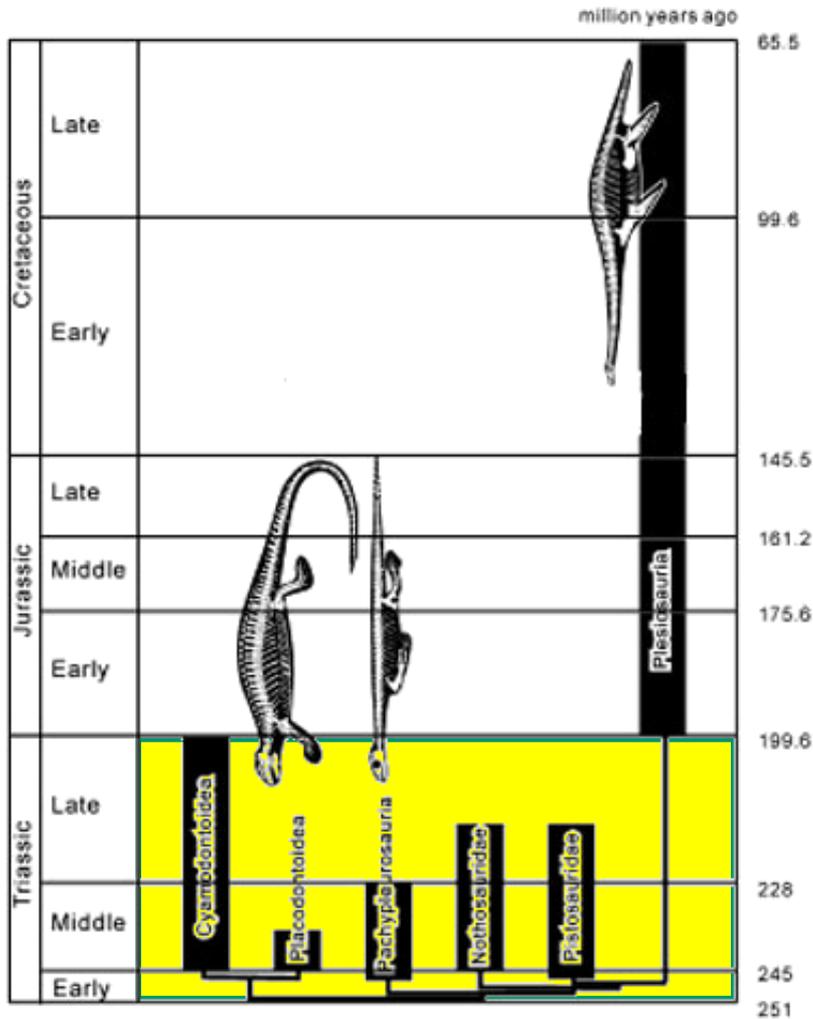
Início do Cretáceo sup. (Américas, Europa e Austrália)



# Sauropterygia (Triássico inf. – Cretáceo sup.)

Grupo monofilético de répteis marinhos (Lepidosauromorpha)

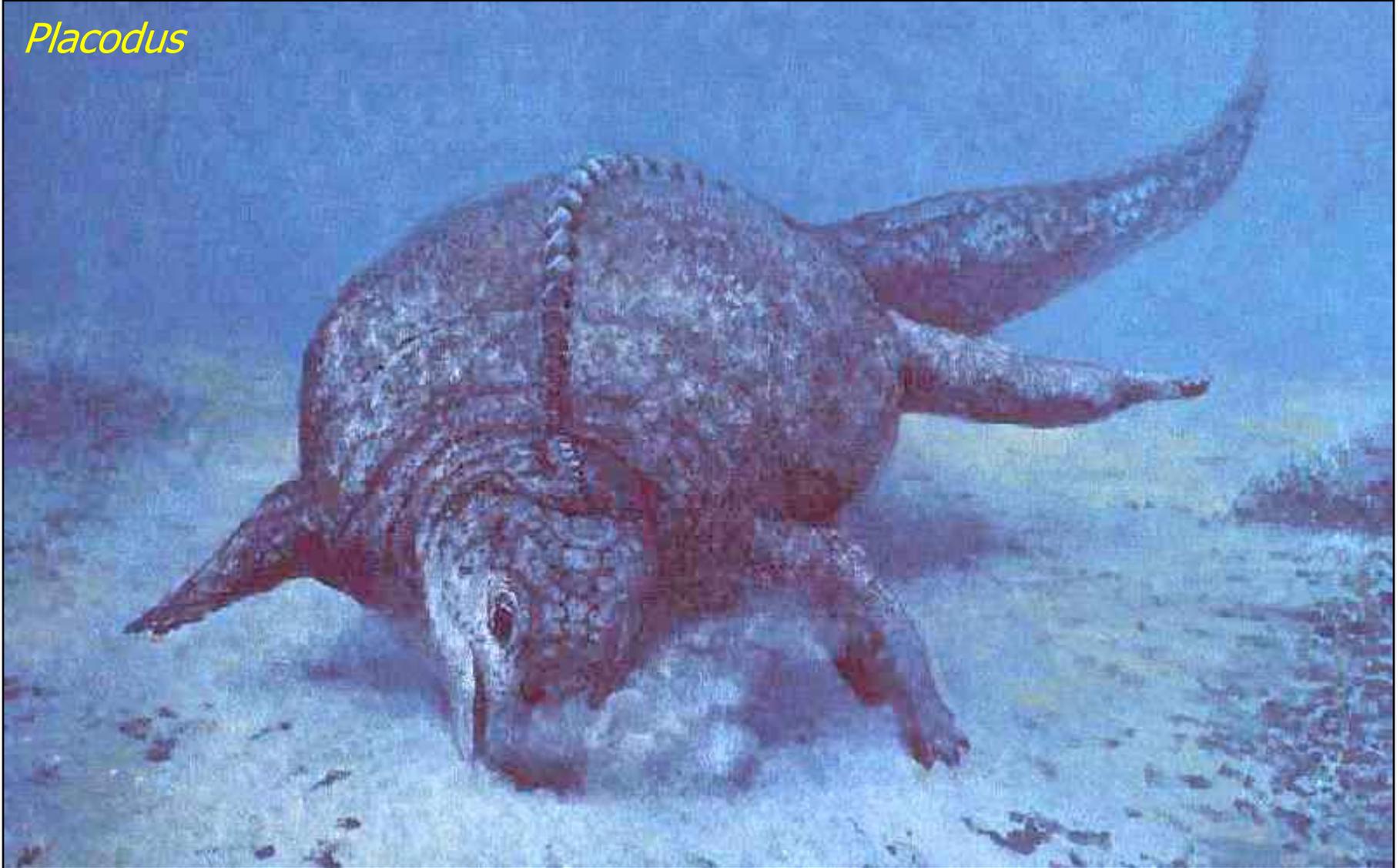
Três grandes grupos: placodontes, "notossauros" e plesiossauros



# **Placodontia** (Triássico inf.-sup.)

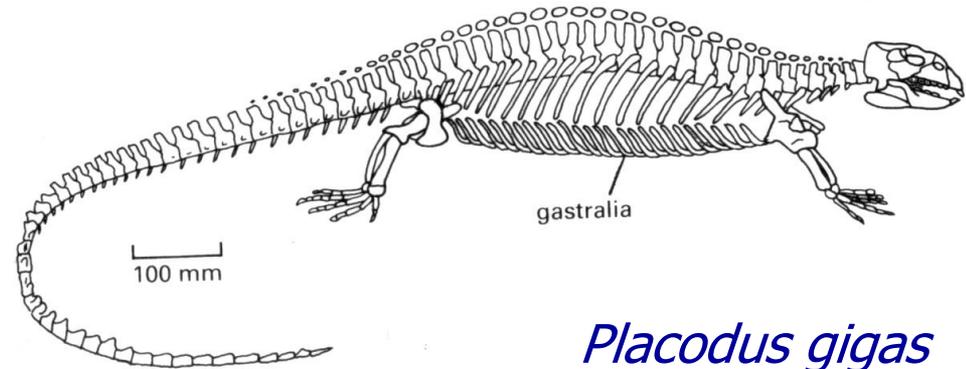
Répteis marinhos da Europa e Oriente-próximo

*Placodus*

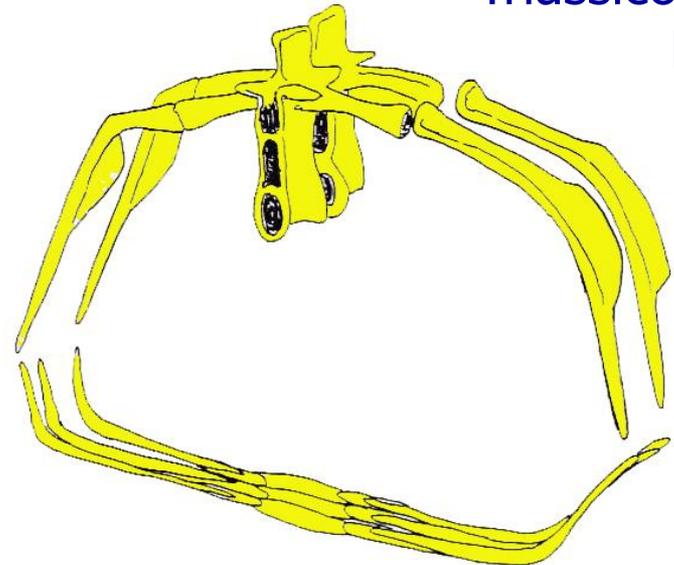


# Placodontia (Triássico inf.-sup.)

Ossos paquiostóticos (maior peso específico) gastrália robusta  
alimentação bentônica (hábito similar ao das focas)



*Placodus gigas*  
Triássico médio  
Europa

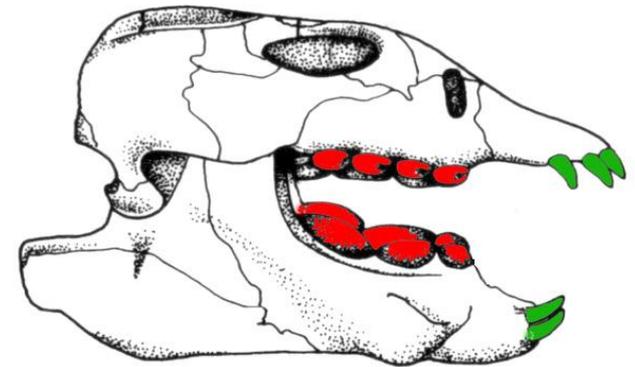


# Placodontia (Triássico inf.-sup.)

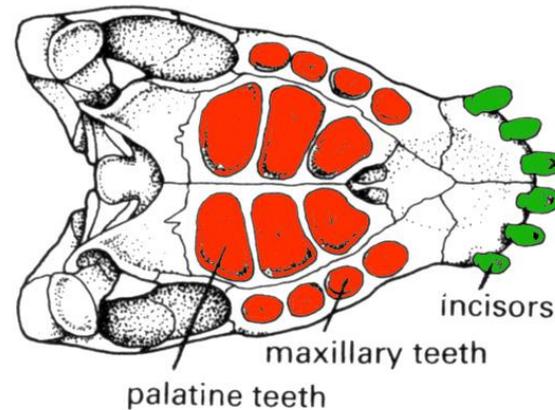
Malacófago: incisivos espatulados e dentes posteriores para trituração  
(cobertos com grossa camada de esmalte)



*Cyamodus*  
Triássico médio da Alemanha

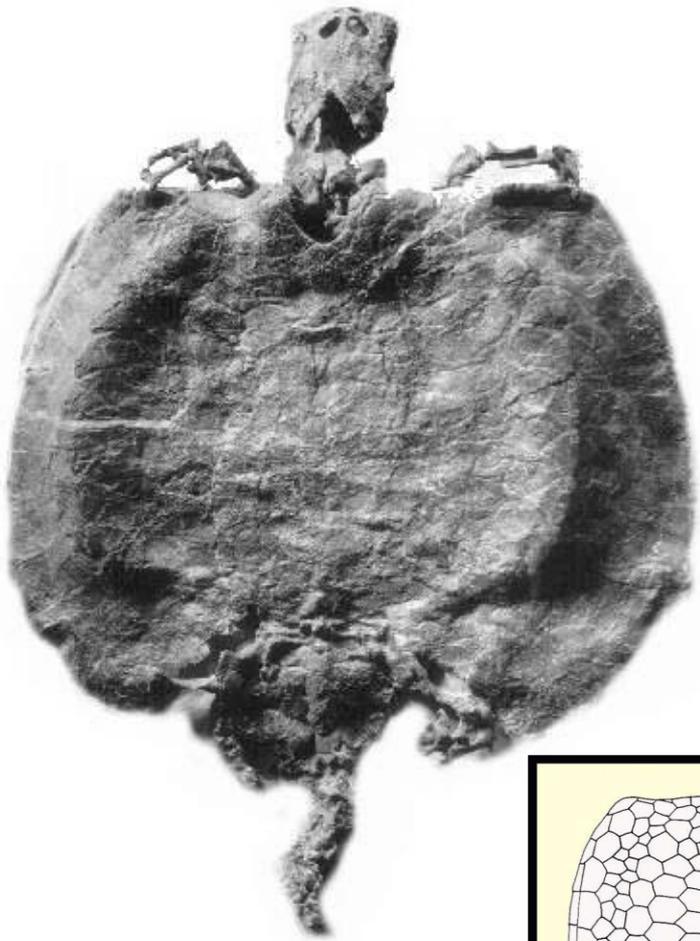


*Placodus*

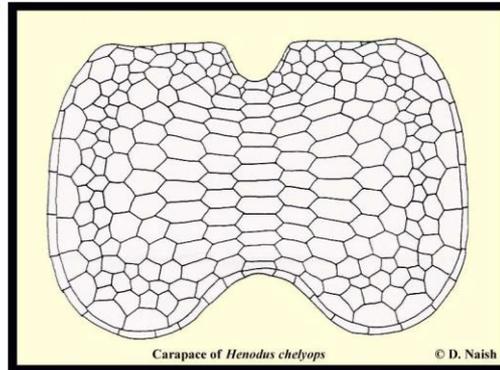


# Placodontia (Triássico inf.-sup.)

Formas derivadas com cobertura dérmica (origem dos quelônios)



*Henodus*



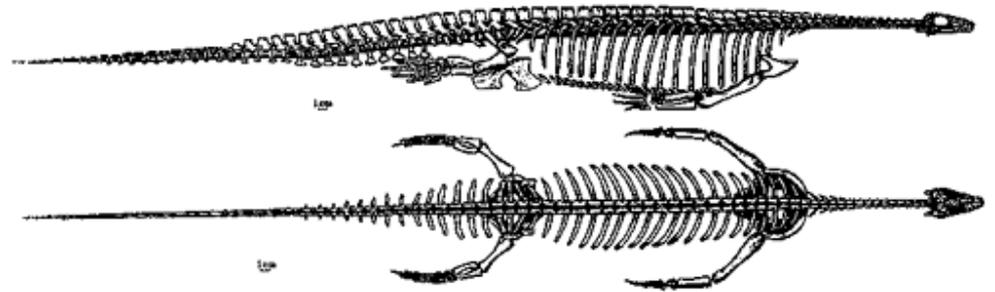
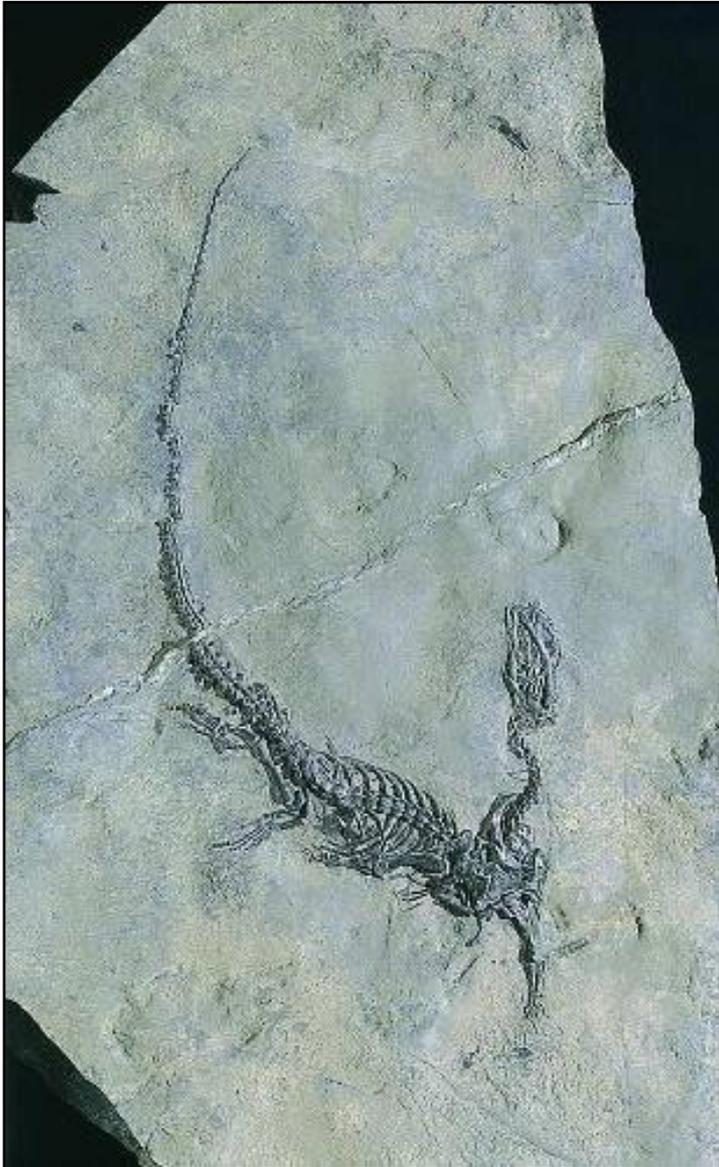
## **Placodontia** (Triássico inf.-sup.)

Formas derivadas com cobertura dérmica (origem dos quelônios)



# "Notossauros" (Triássico inf. - sup.)

Formas de pequeno à médio porte, basais com relação à Plesiosauria



*Neusticosaurus = Pachipleurosaurus*  
(Triássico médio-sup. da Europa)



# **"Notossauros"** (Triássico inf. - sup.)

*Nothosaurus e Placodus*



# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

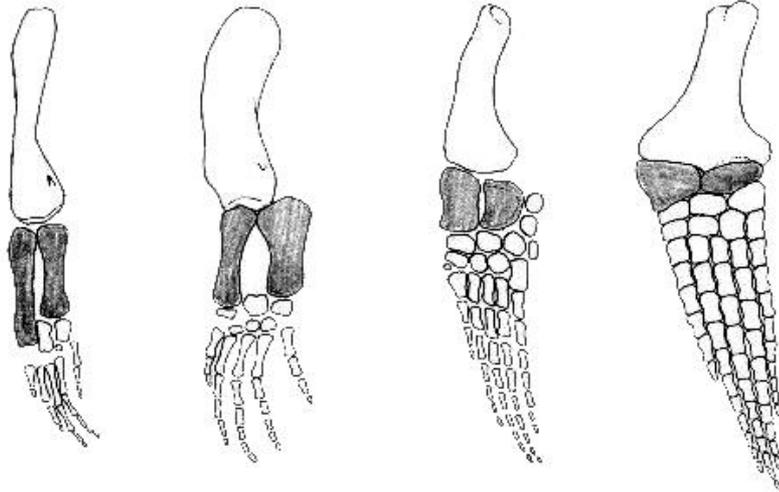
Maiores e mais adaptados ao meio aquático que os notossauros



*Elasmosaurus*

# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Patas transformadas em nadadeiras (polifalangia)

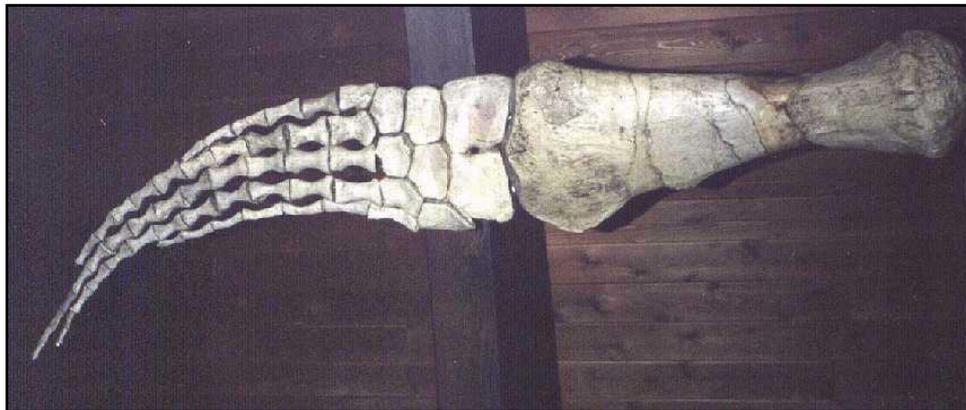


*pachypleurosaur*

*'nothosaur'*

*plesiosaur (Lower Jurassic)*

*plesiosaur (Upper Jurassic)*

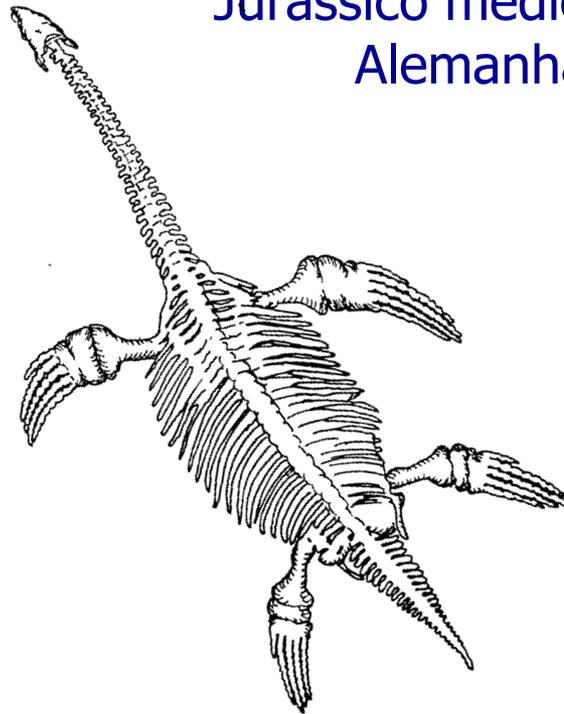


# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Cauda curta sugere que, diferente da maioria dos outros répteis marinhos, a propulsão dos plesiosauros não se dava por ondulação lateral do corpo



*Thaumatosaurus*  
Jurássico médio  
Alemanha

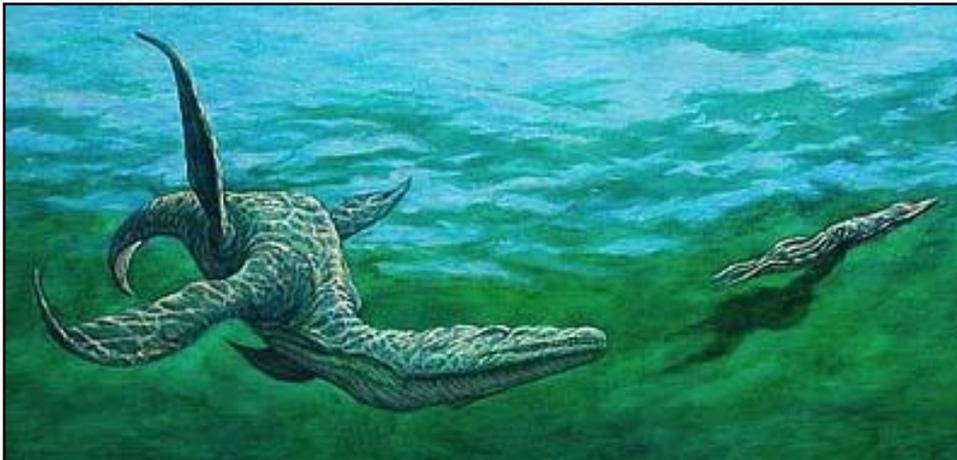
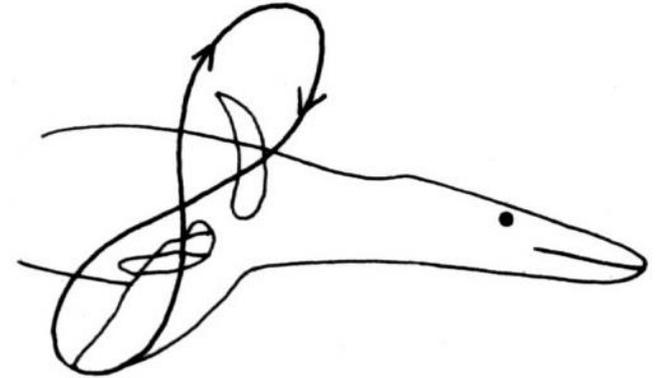


*Rhomaleosaurus*  
Jurássico médio  
Alemanha e Inglaterra



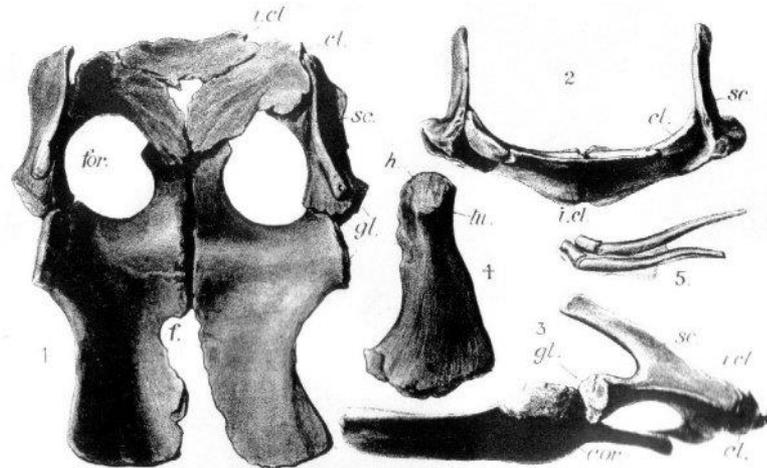
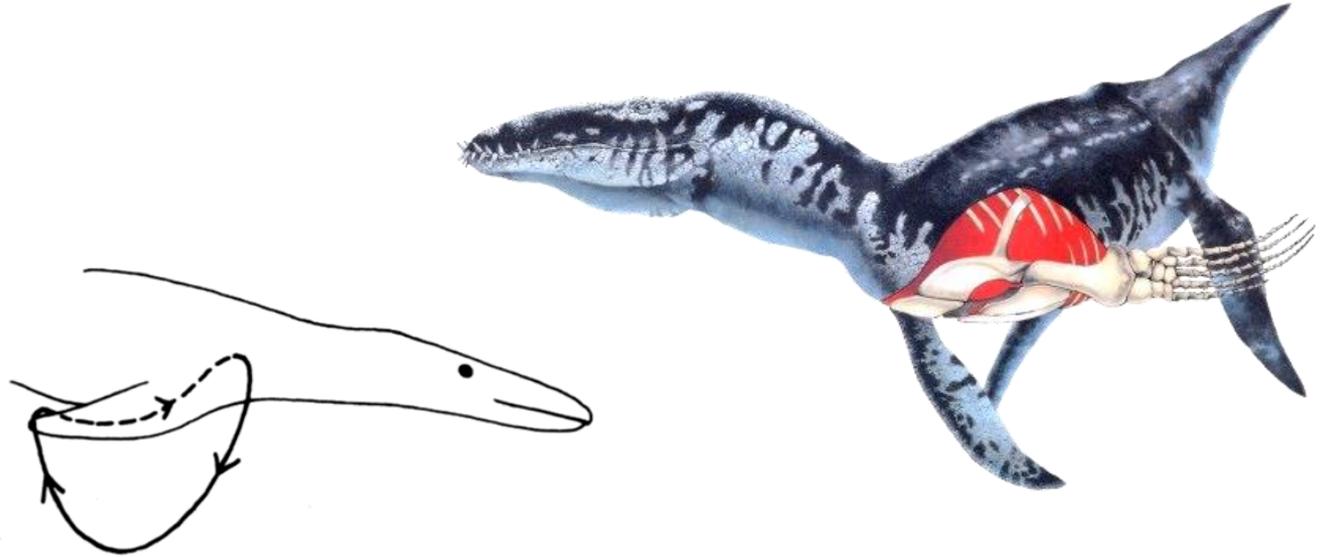
# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

“Vôo subaquático” como das tartarugas é modelo mais utilizado



# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Outros sugerem movimento em meia lua (como nas focas), pois a estrutura da cintura escapular-úmero plana, impossibilitaria movimentos verticais



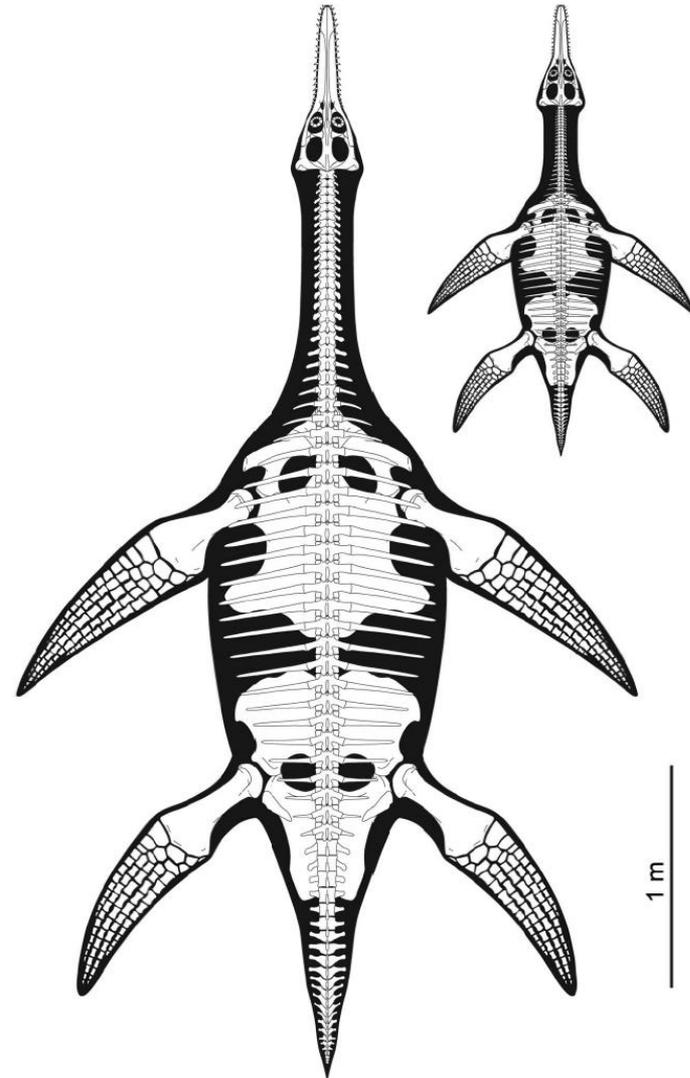
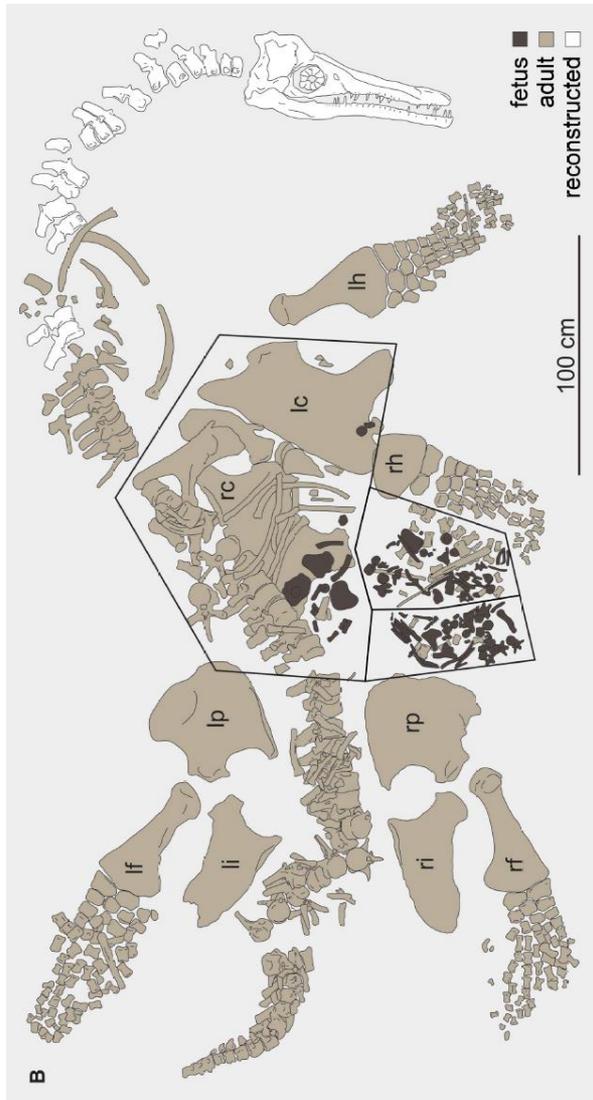
# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Evidência de viviparidade: *Polycotylus* do Cretáceo Superior do Kansas



# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Evidência de viviparidade: *Polycotylus* do Cretáceo Superior do Kansas



# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Dois grandes grupos Pliosauroida e Plesiosauroida



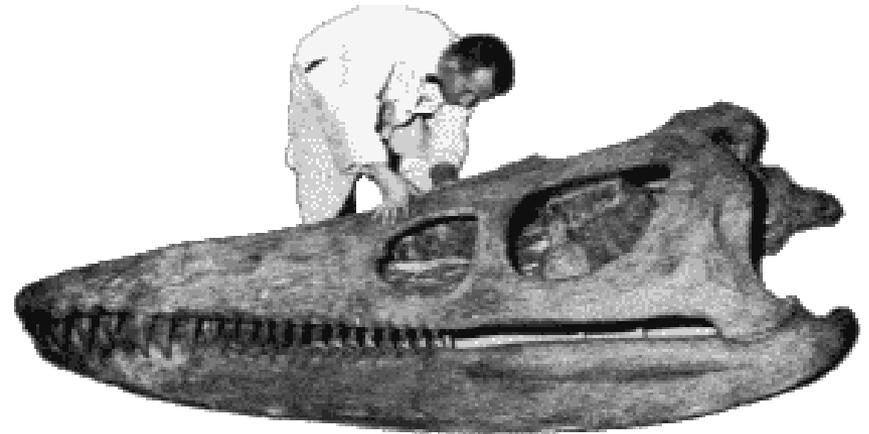
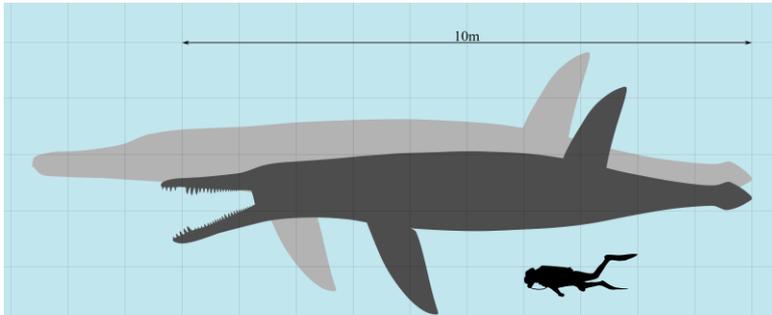
*Liopleurodon*



*Plesiopterys*

# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Pliosauros eram formas de pescoço curto e crânio longo



*Kronosaurus*, Cretáceo sup., Austrália

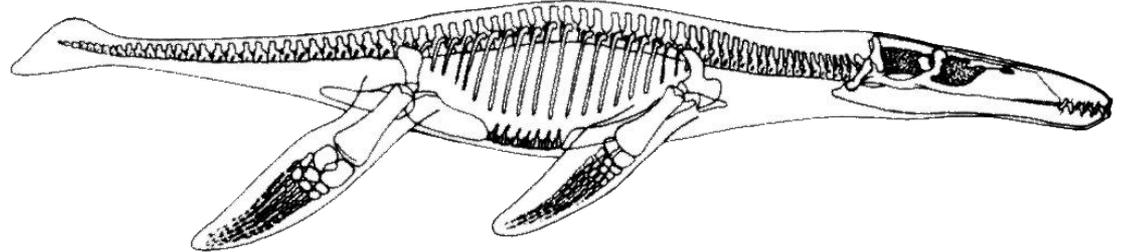


# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Formas do Juro-Cretáceo poderiam chegar a 15 m

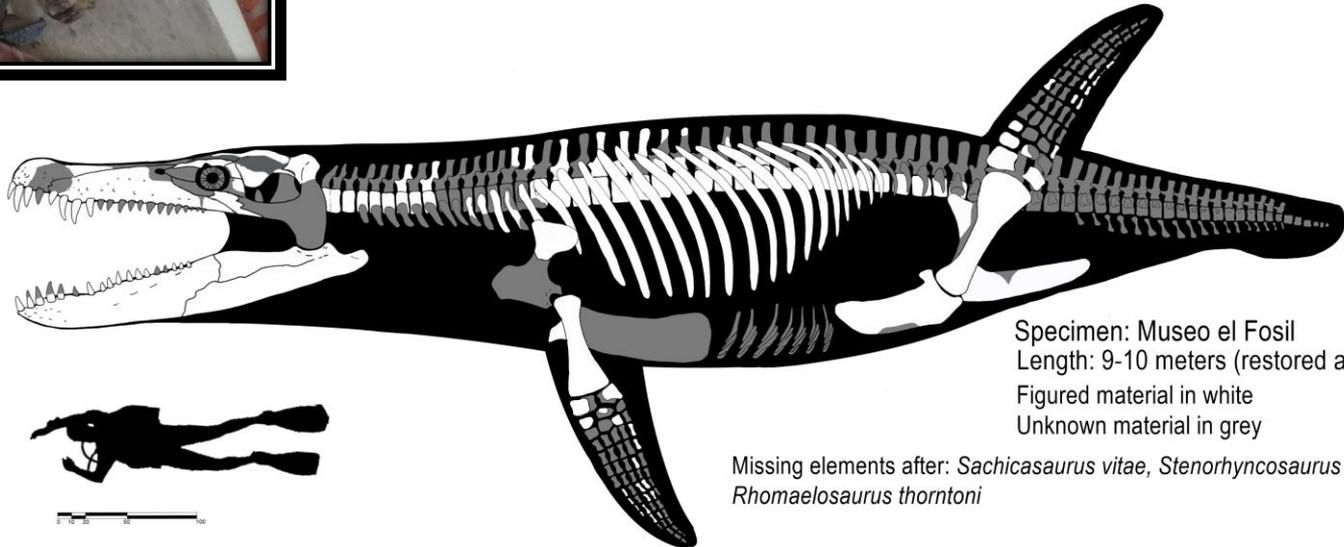


*Liopleurodon*



*"Kronosaurus" (=Sachicasaurus?) boyacensis*

Paja Formation, Colombia  
Aptian, Early Cretaceous

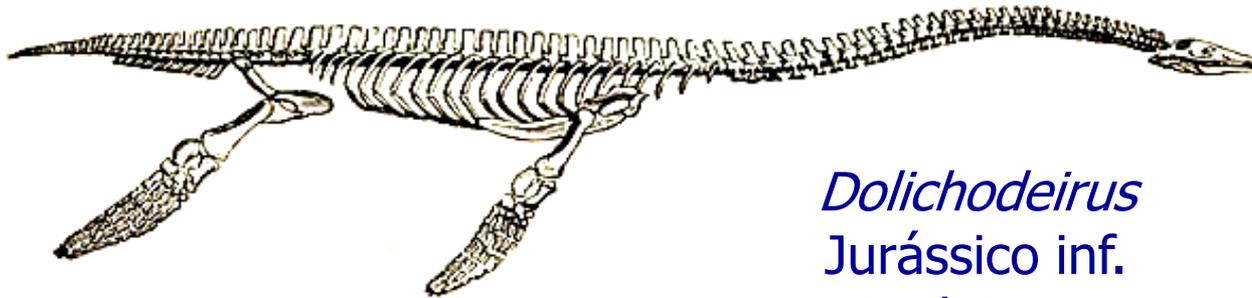


Specimen: Museo el Fossil  
Length: 9-10 meters (restored as 10 meters)  
Figured material in white  
Unknown material in grey

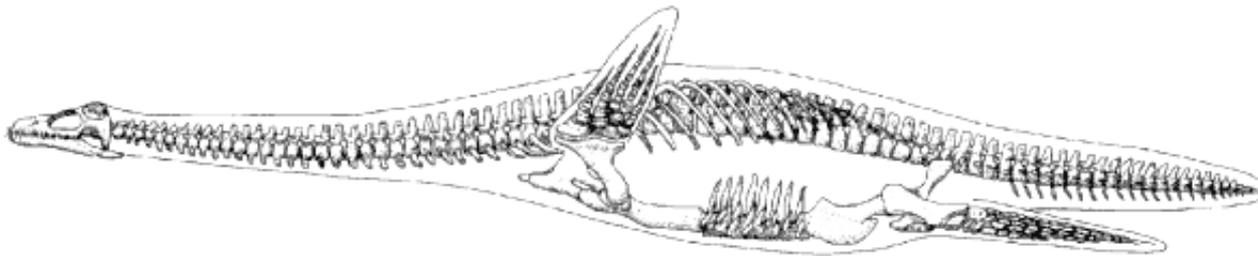
Missing elements after: *Sachicasaurus vitae*, *Stenorhyncosaurus munosi* and *Rhomaelosaurus thorntoni*

# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

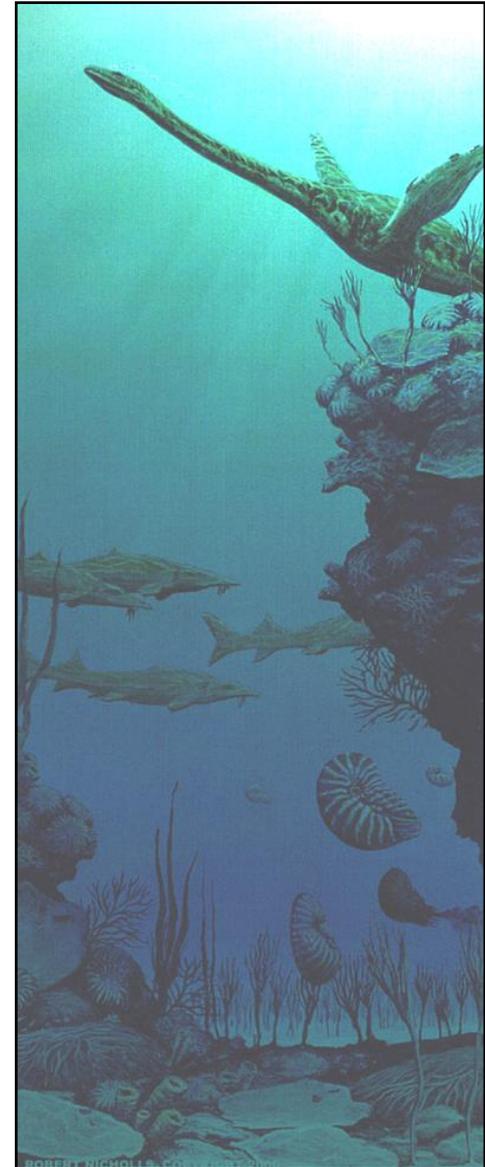
Plesiosauridae: pescoço longo e crânio pequeno



*Dolichodeirus*  
Jurássico inf.  
Inglaterra



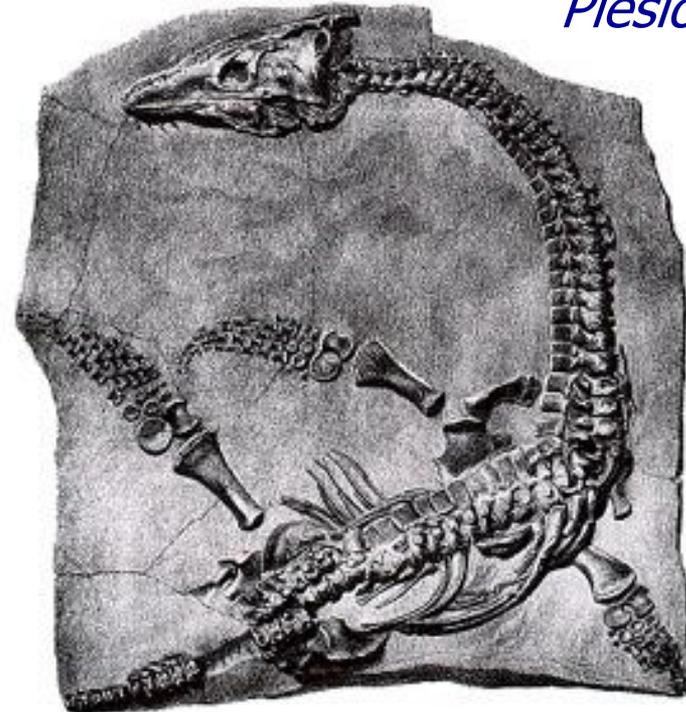
*Cryptocleidus*  
Jurássico sup.  
Europa



# Blue Lias (Jurássico inf.), Lyme-Regis, Somerset



*Plesiosaurus*



# Blue Lias (Jurássico inf.), Lyme-Regis, Somerset

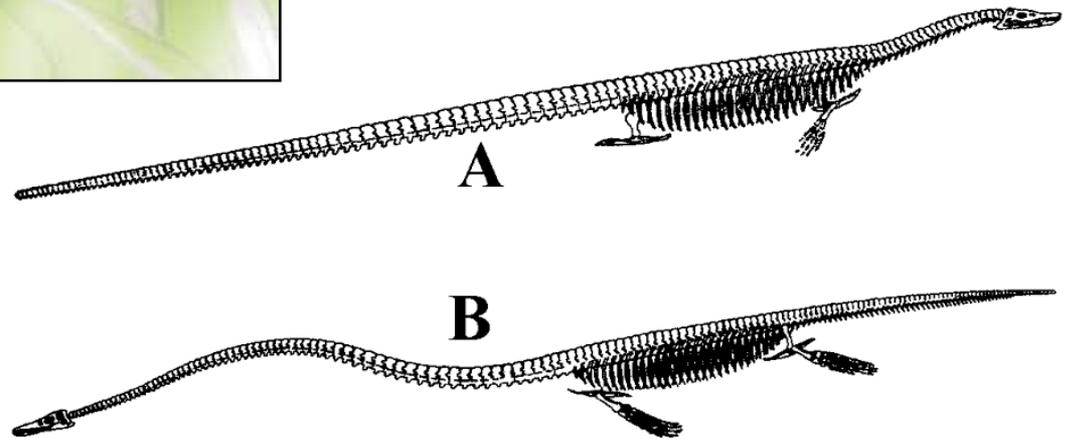


# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Elasmosauridae: pescoço extremamente alongado

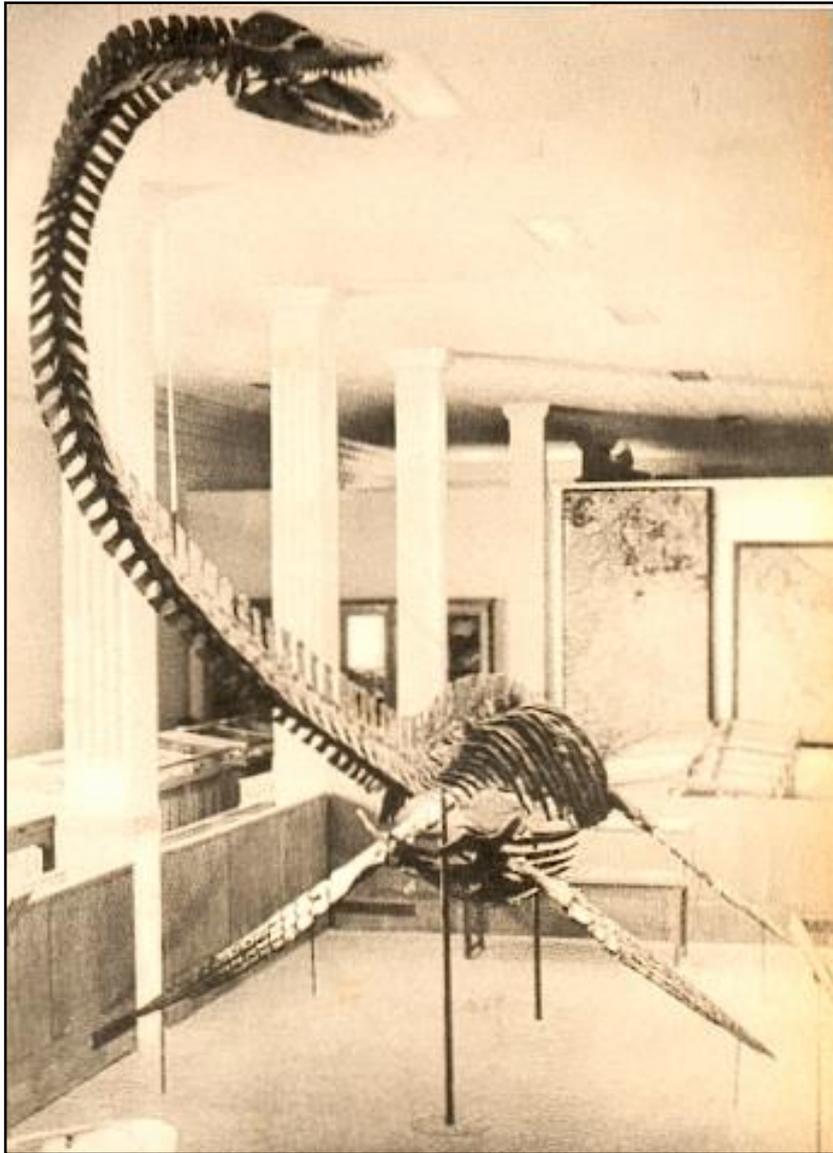


*Elasmosaurus*  
Cretáceo sup.  
Kansas



# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

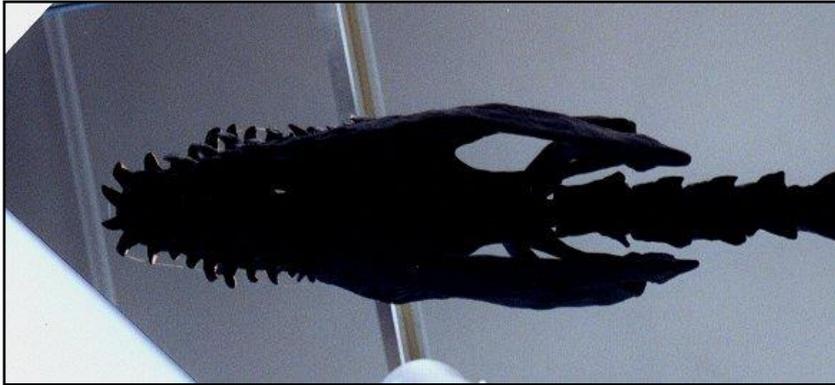
Formas predadoras (piscivoras): pescoço e dentes longos



*Styxosaurus*  
Cretáceo sup.  
Kansas

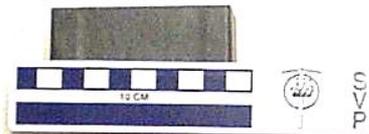
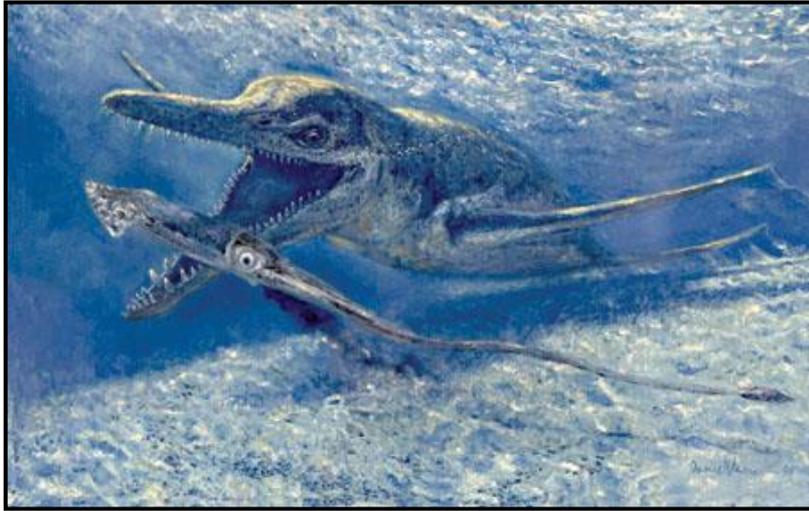
# **Plesiosauria** (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Formas predadoras (piscívoras), dentes longos e encaixantes



# Plesiosauria (Triássico médio – Cretáceo sup.)

Pliosauros teriam dieta provavelmente mais variada



*Dolichorhynchops*  
Cretáceo de Kansas

# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

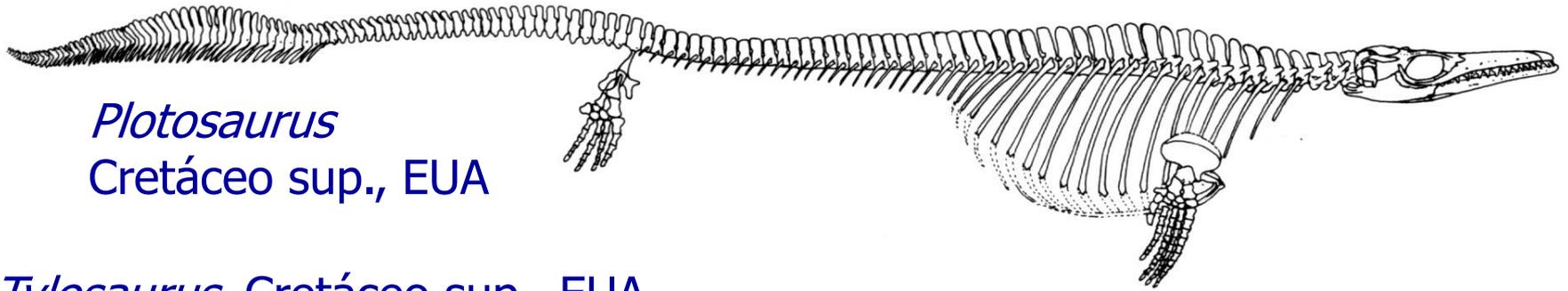


## Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

*Mosasaurus* ("Réptil do Rio Meuse")  
Primeira descoberta de um grande réptil fóssil  
(1770-1774) Maastricht, Holanda

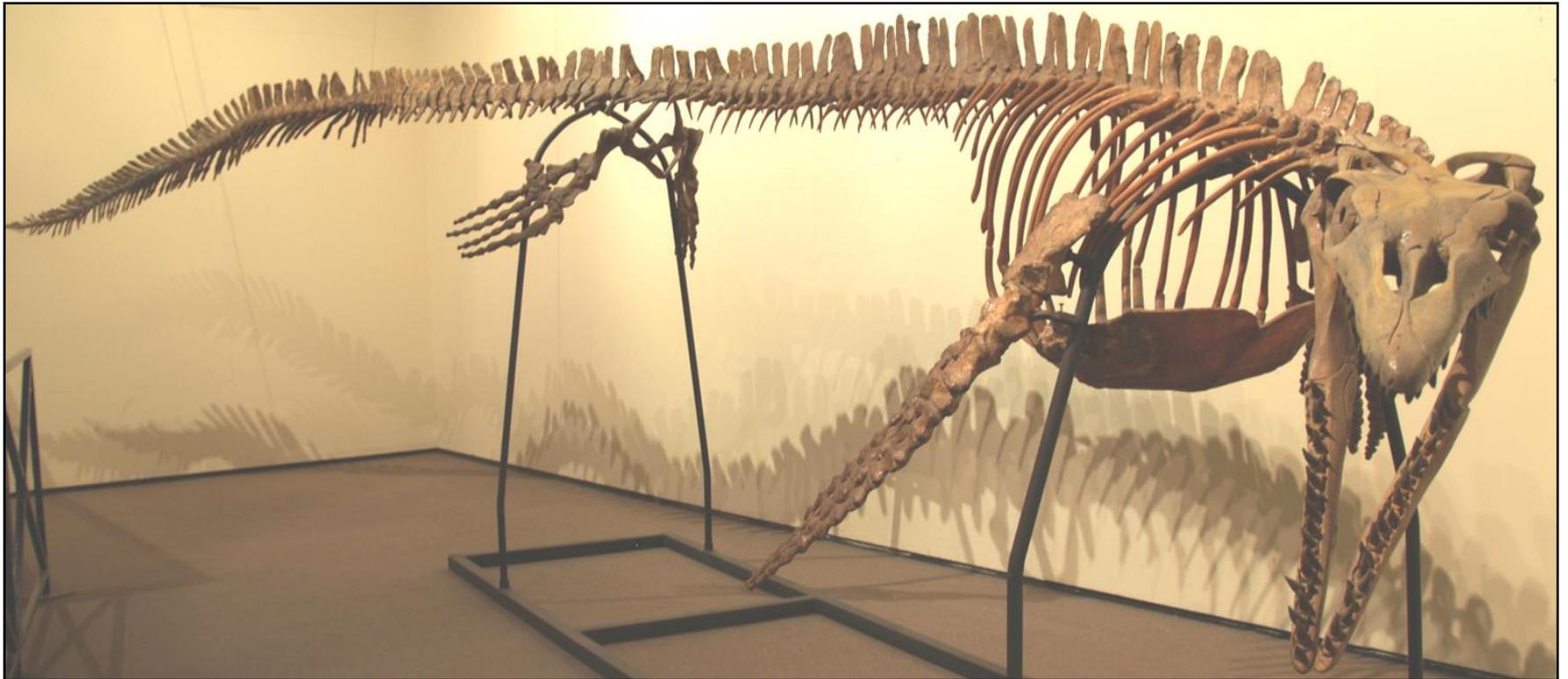


## Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

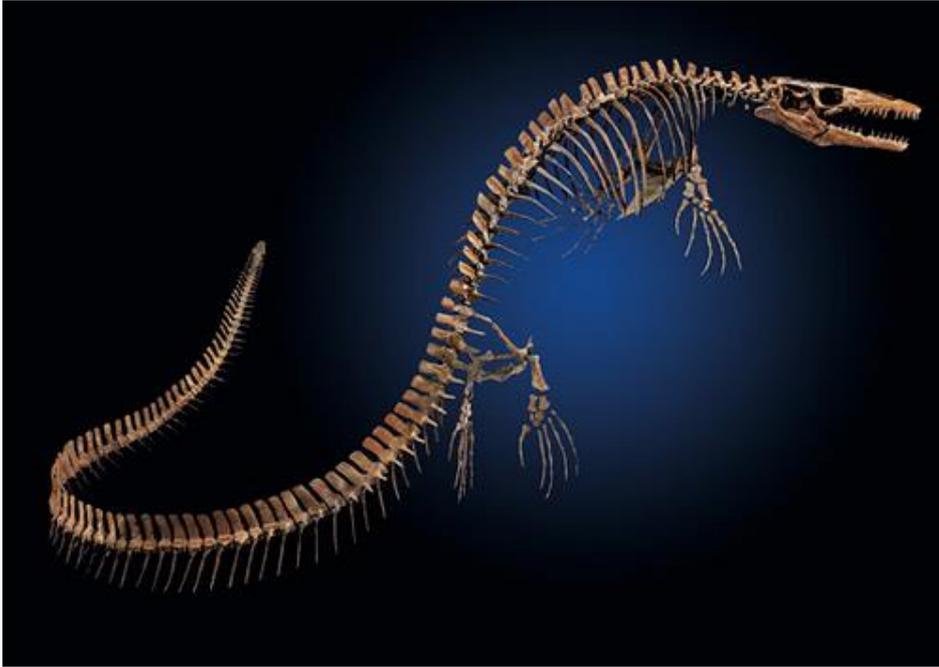


*Plotosaurus*  
Cretáceo sup., EUA

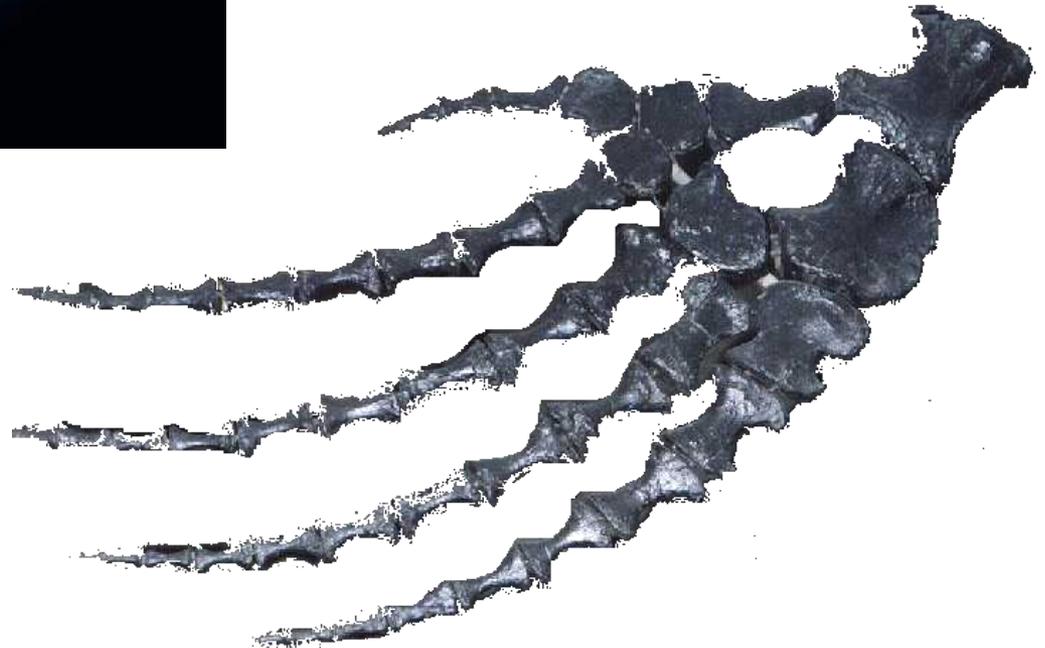
*Tylosaurus*, Cretáceo sup., EUA



## Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)



Natação por ondulação lateral

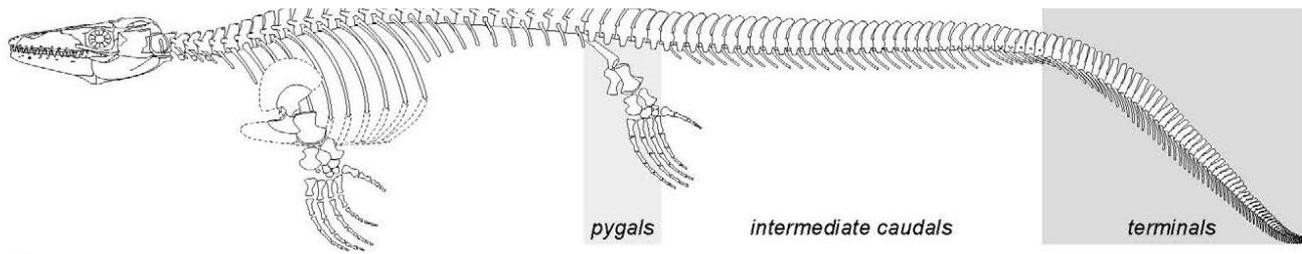


Patas em forma de nadadeiras não muito modificadas (polifalangia)

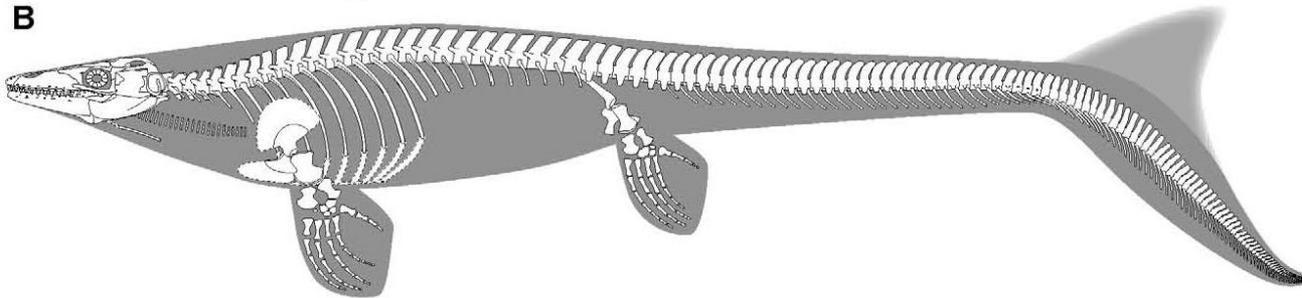
# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)



*Platecarpus*: lobo dorsal da "nadadeira caudal"

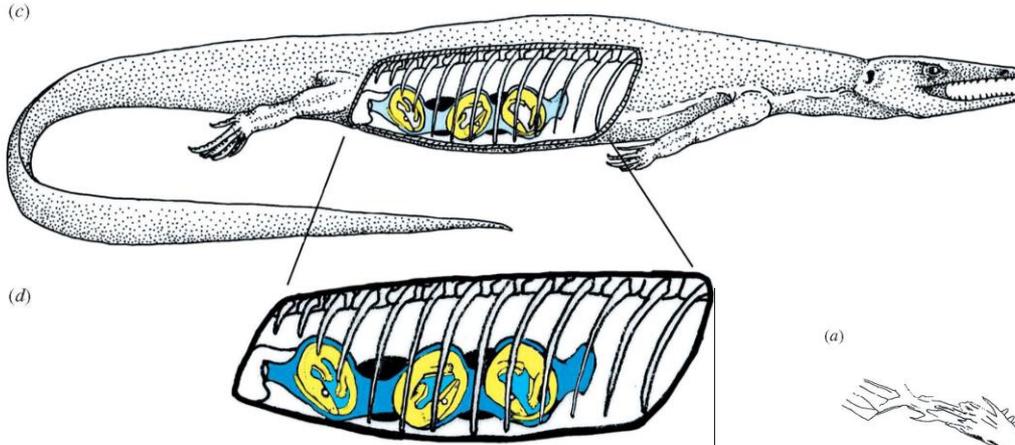


**B**

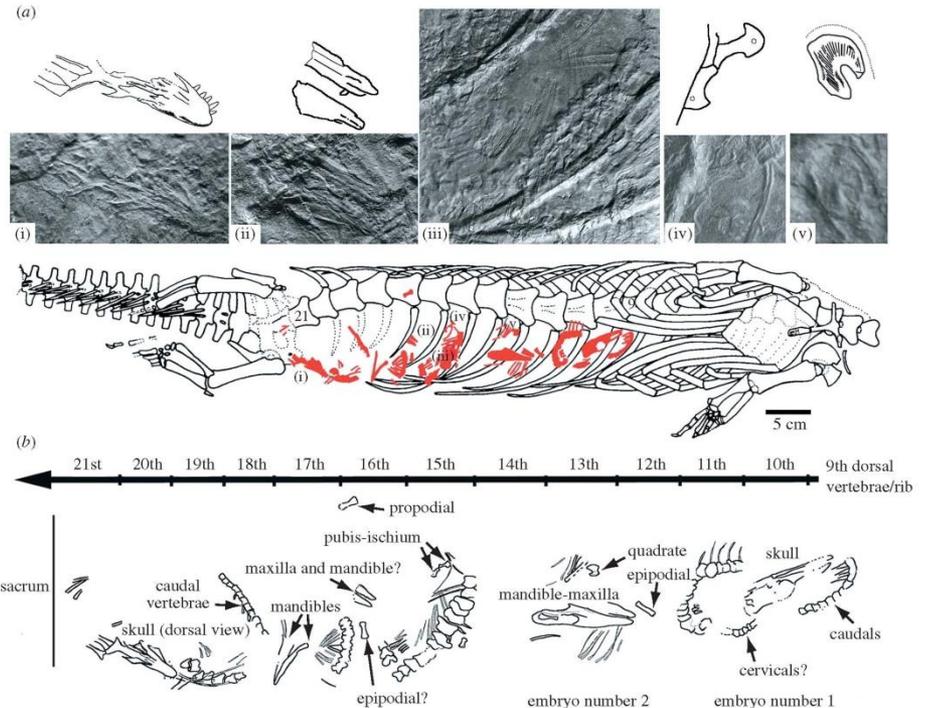


# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

Provavelmente vivíparos: embriões em estágio avançado de desenvolvimento (posicionados com cabeça para frente)

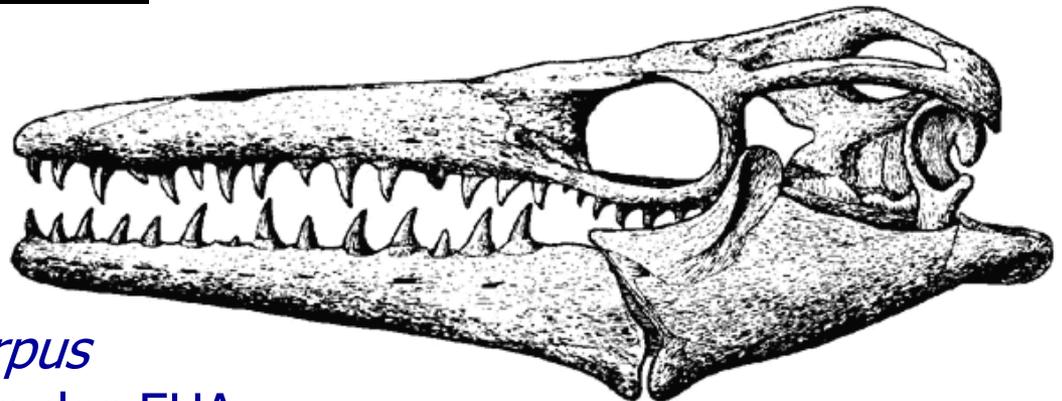
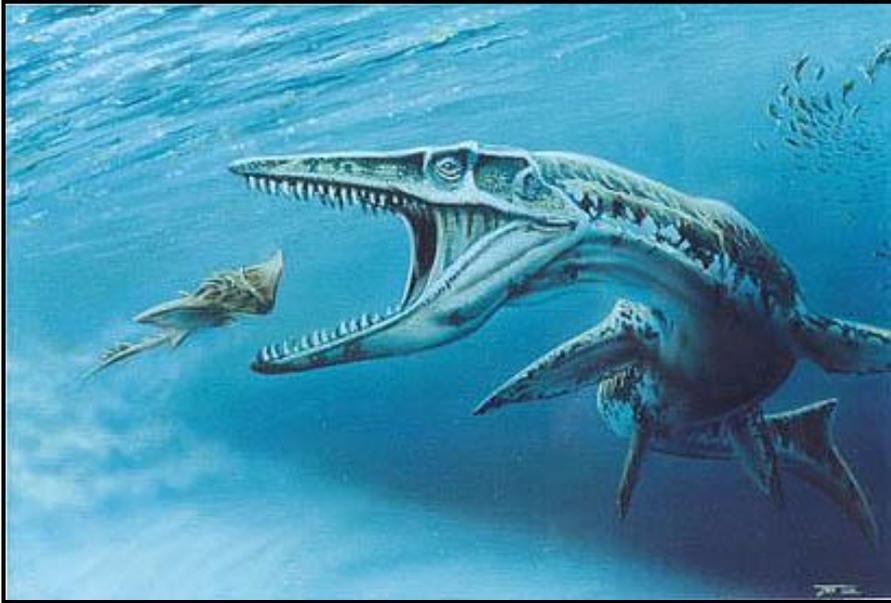


*Carsosaurus marchesetti*  
Cretáceo da Eslovenia



## Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

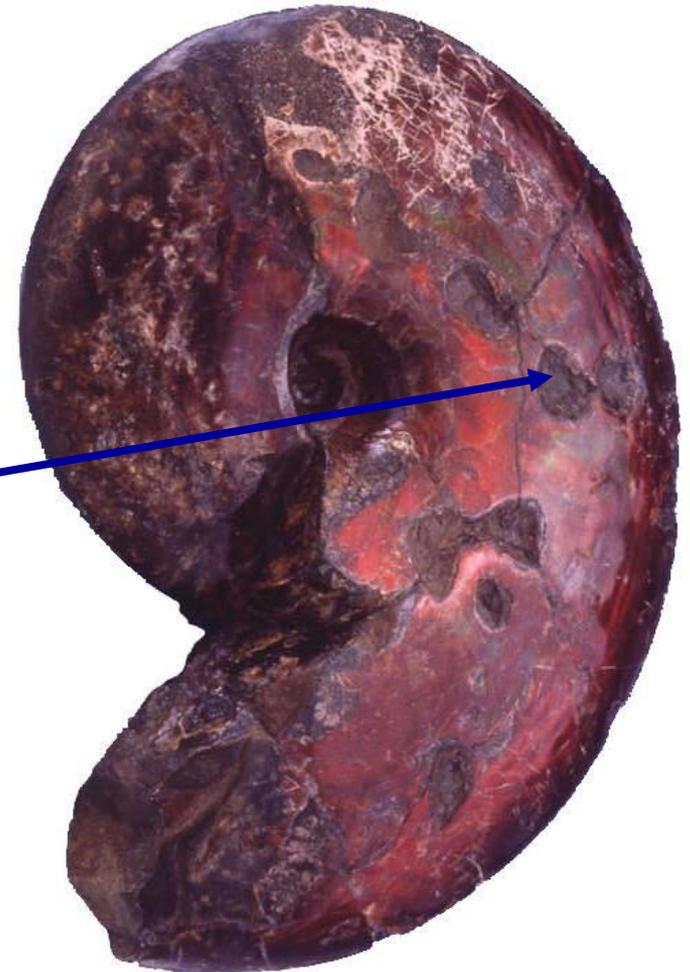
Dentes cônicos e mandíbulas robustas com articulação secundária móvel  
(prender e engolir presas inteiras)



*Platecarpus*  
Cretáceo dos EUA

## **Mosasauroidea** (Cretáceo sup.)

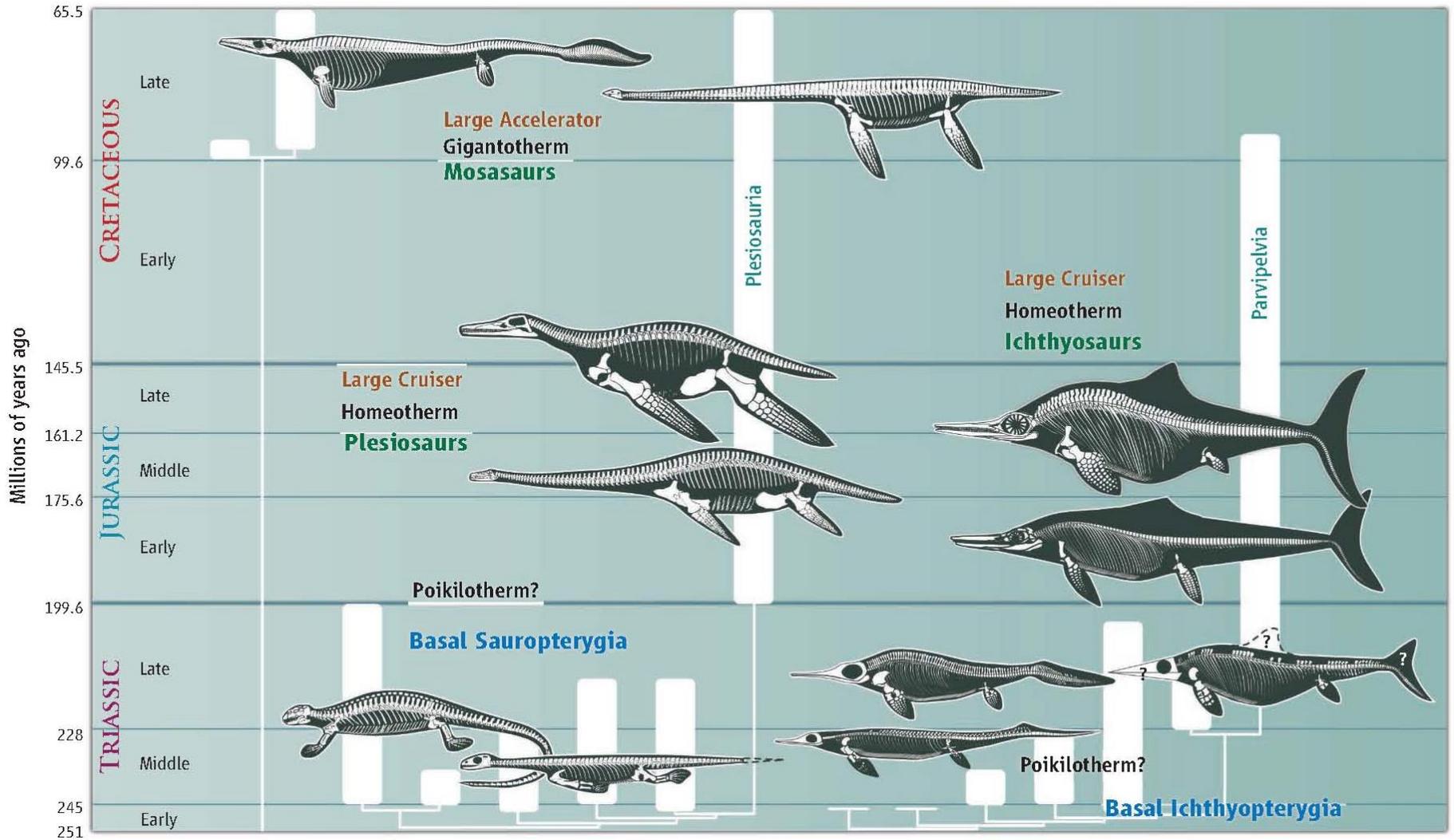
Outros mosasauros, peixes, aves e até tartarugas em conteúdo estomacal, possível registros de marcas de dentes em amonitas



*Globidens*, dentes durófagos

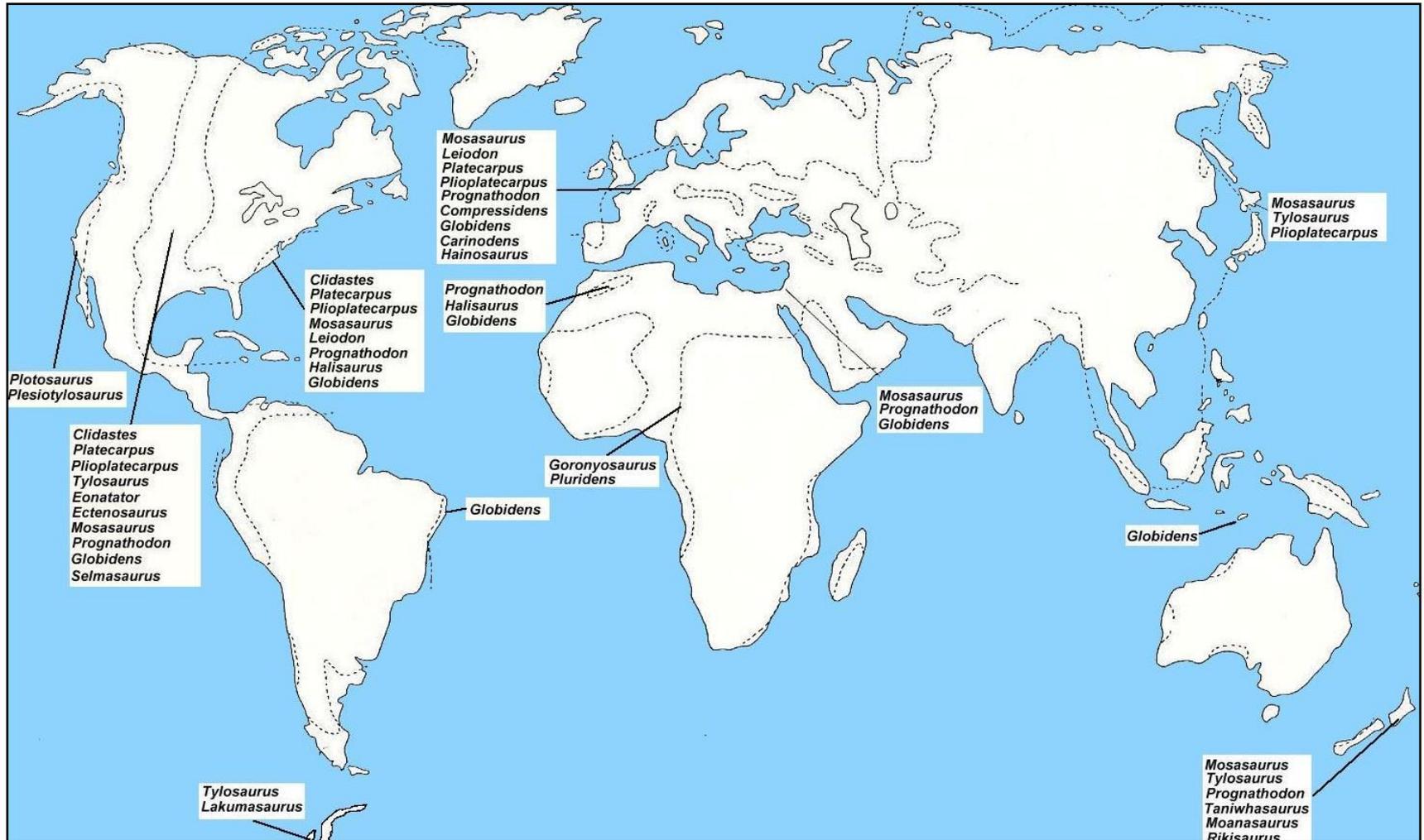
# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

Gigantotermia: ictossauros e plesiossauros poderiam ser "endotérmicos"



# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

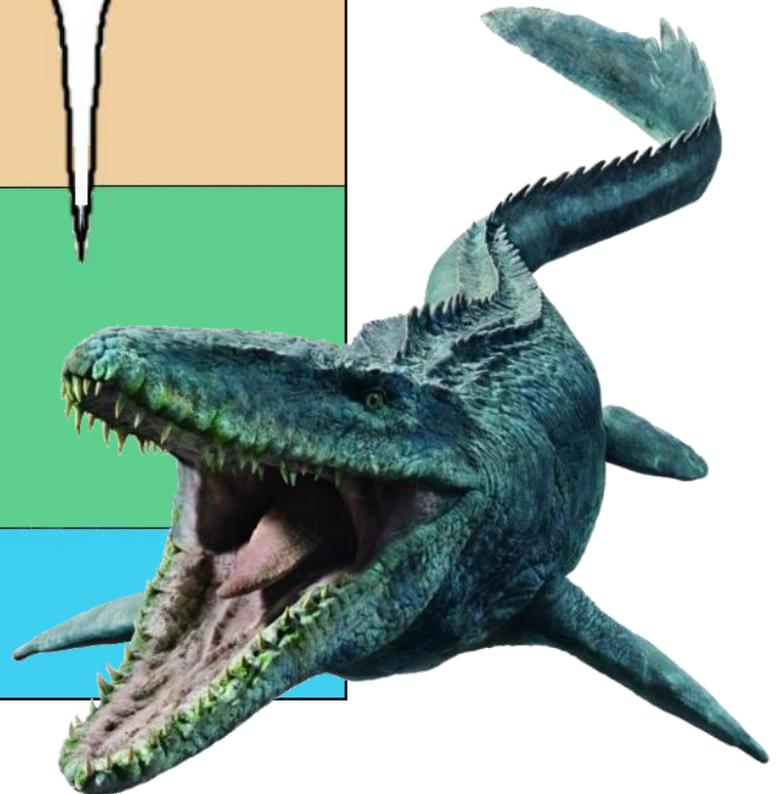
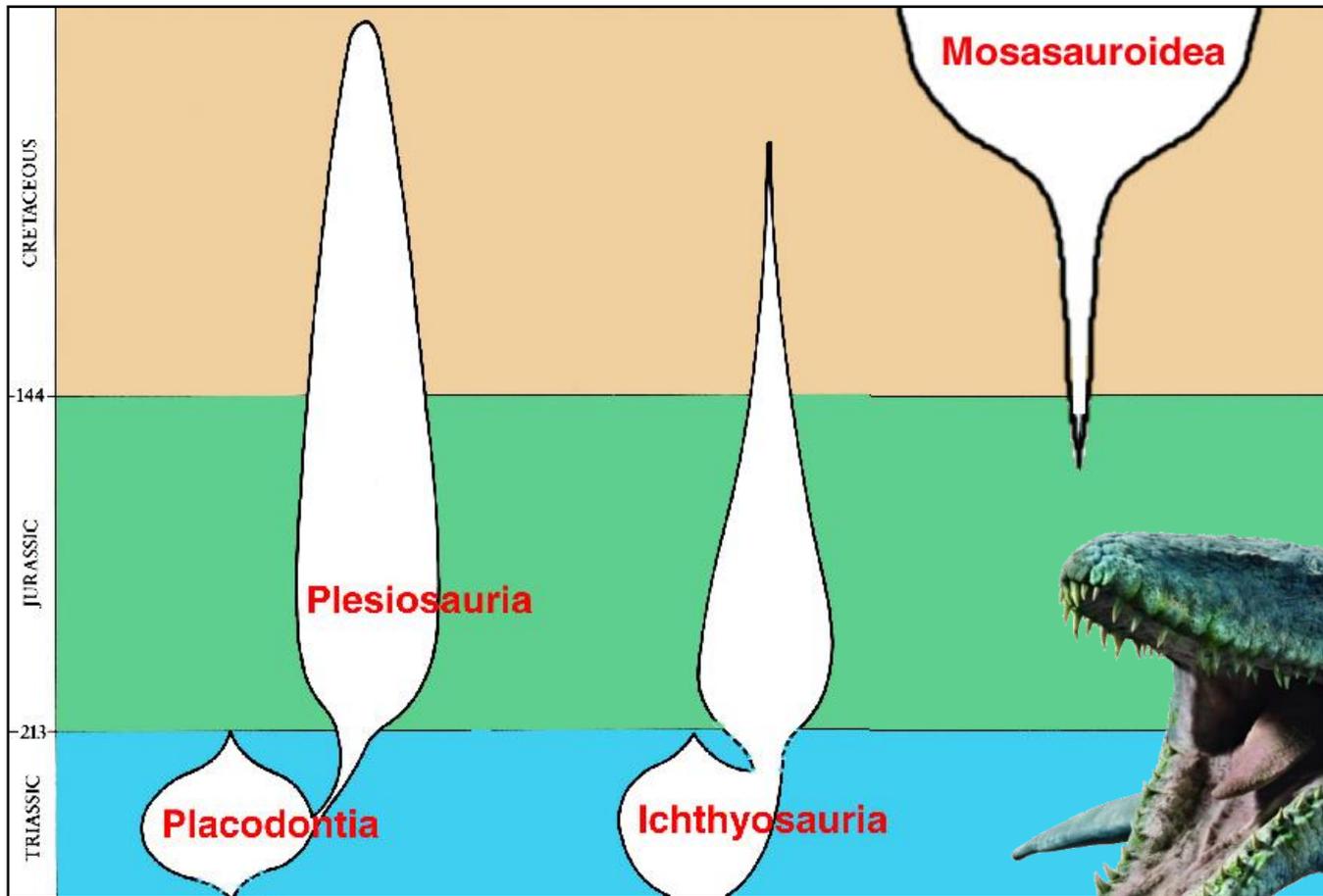
Distribuição cosmopolita e maior abundantes que outros predadores marinhos (plesiossauros, crocodilos e tubarões)



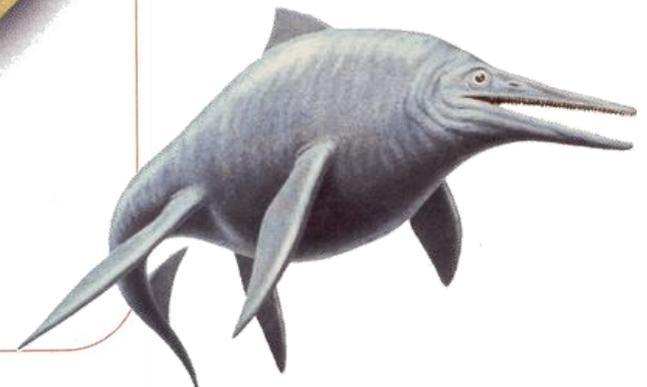
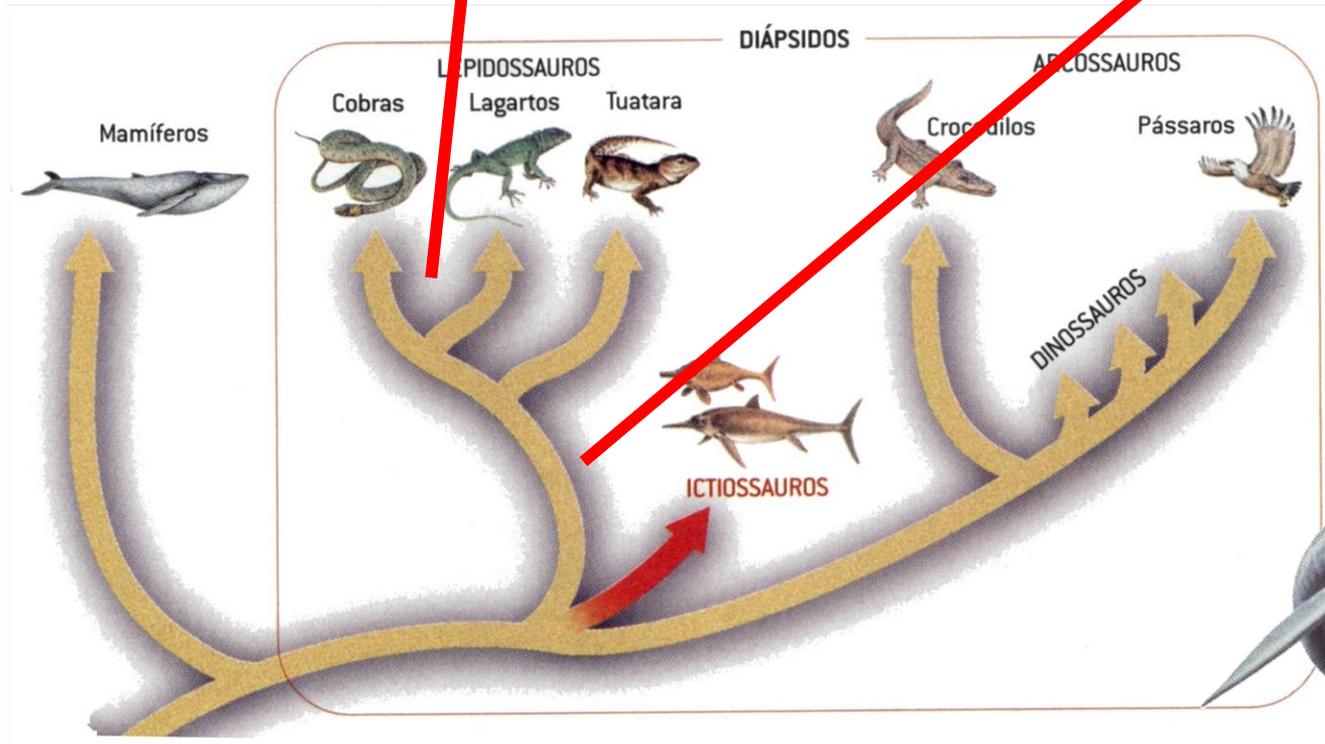
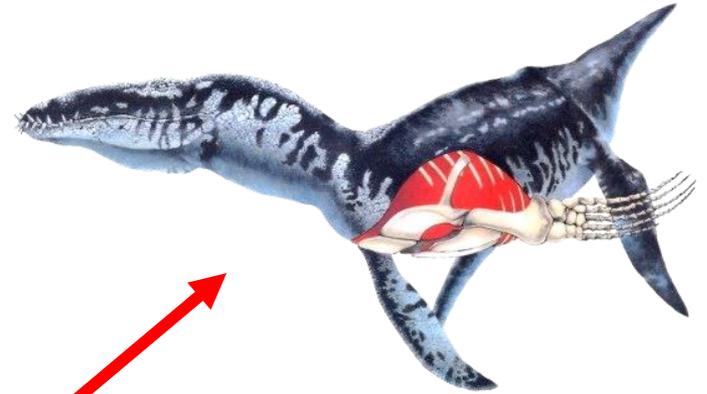
# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

Extinção abrupta no K-T

Plesiosauros menos diversos e ictiossauros extintos

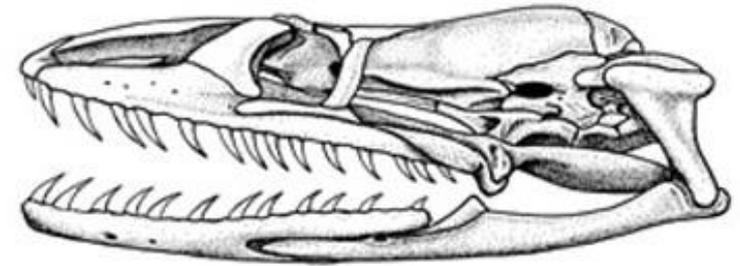
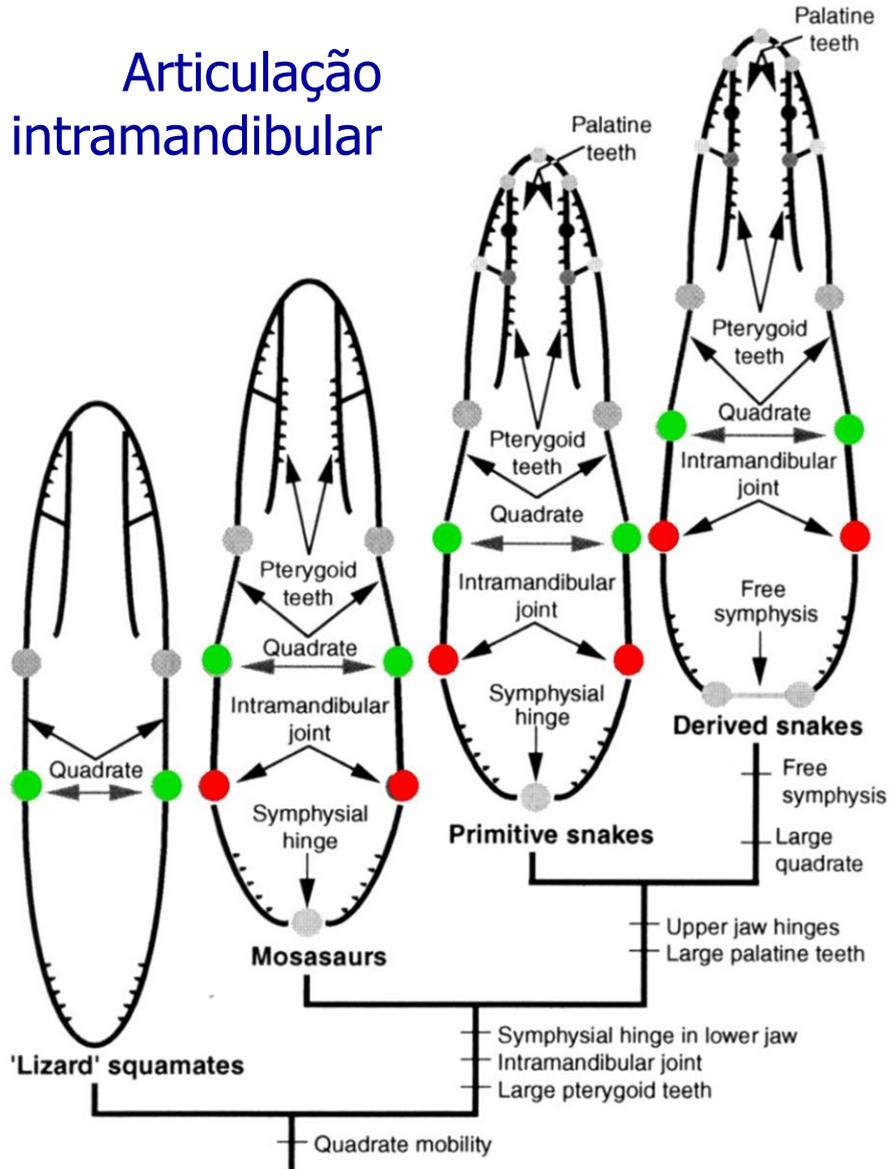


# Mosasauroidea (Cretáceo sup.)

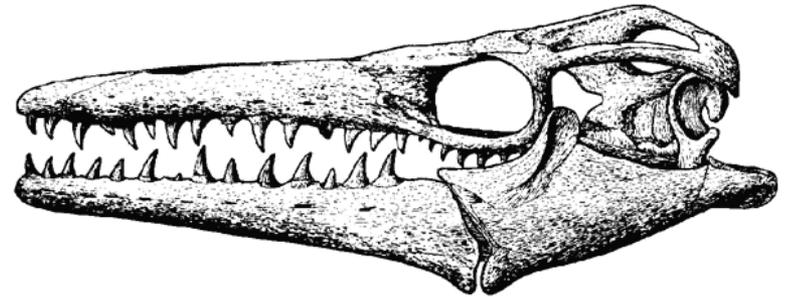


# Phytonomorpha = Mosasauria + Serpentes

## Articulação intramandibular



*Wonambi*

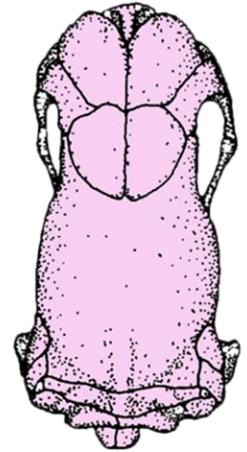


*Platecarpus*

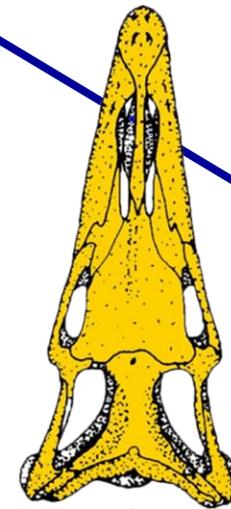
# Phytonomorpha (Mosasauria + Serpentes)



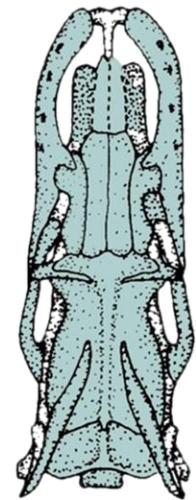
Serpentes



Mosasauroidea



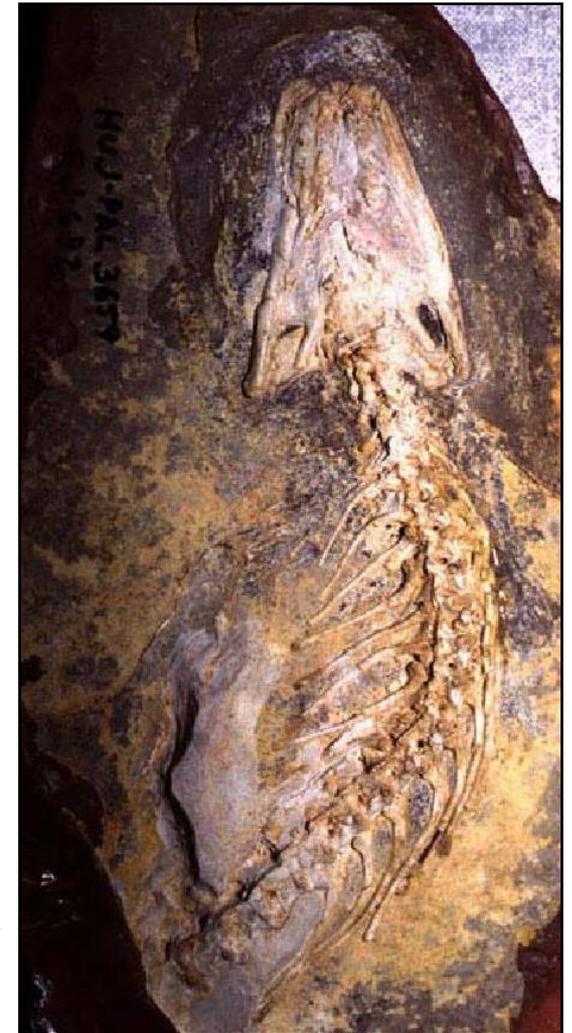
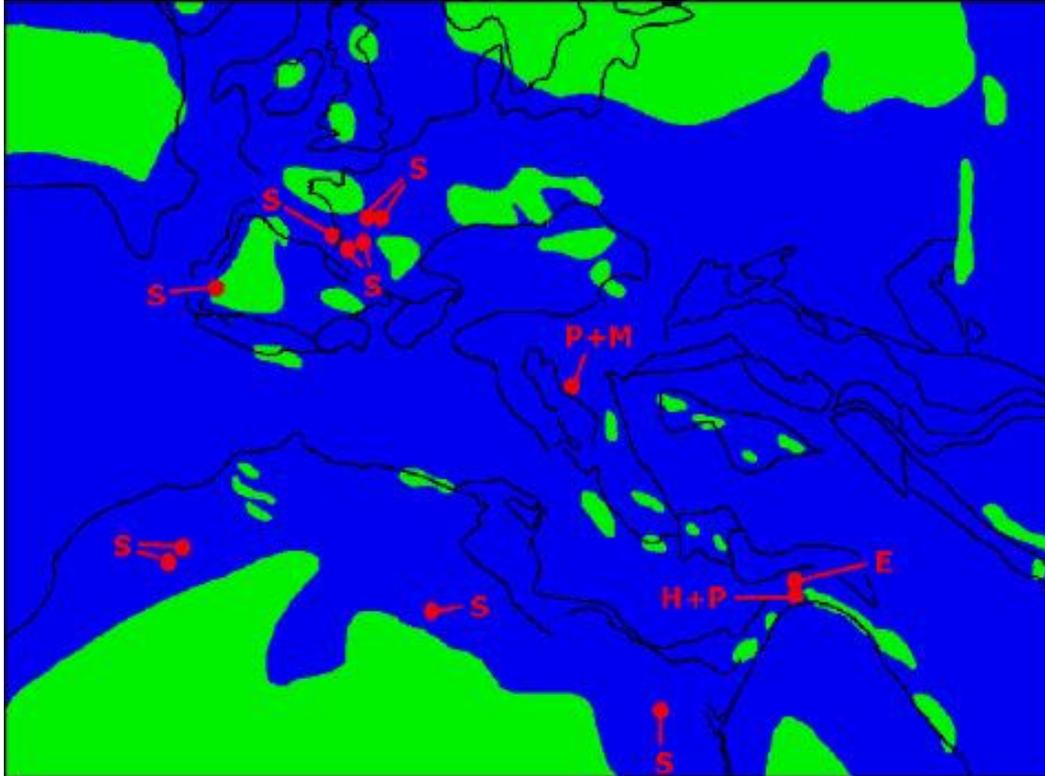
Pachyrhachis



Na hipótese Pytonomorpha,  
as "Cobras com pata traseira" como  
*Pachyrhachis*, *Haasiophis* e *Eupodophis*  
são normalmente consideradas intermediárias  
entre mosasauros e serpentes modernas

## Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

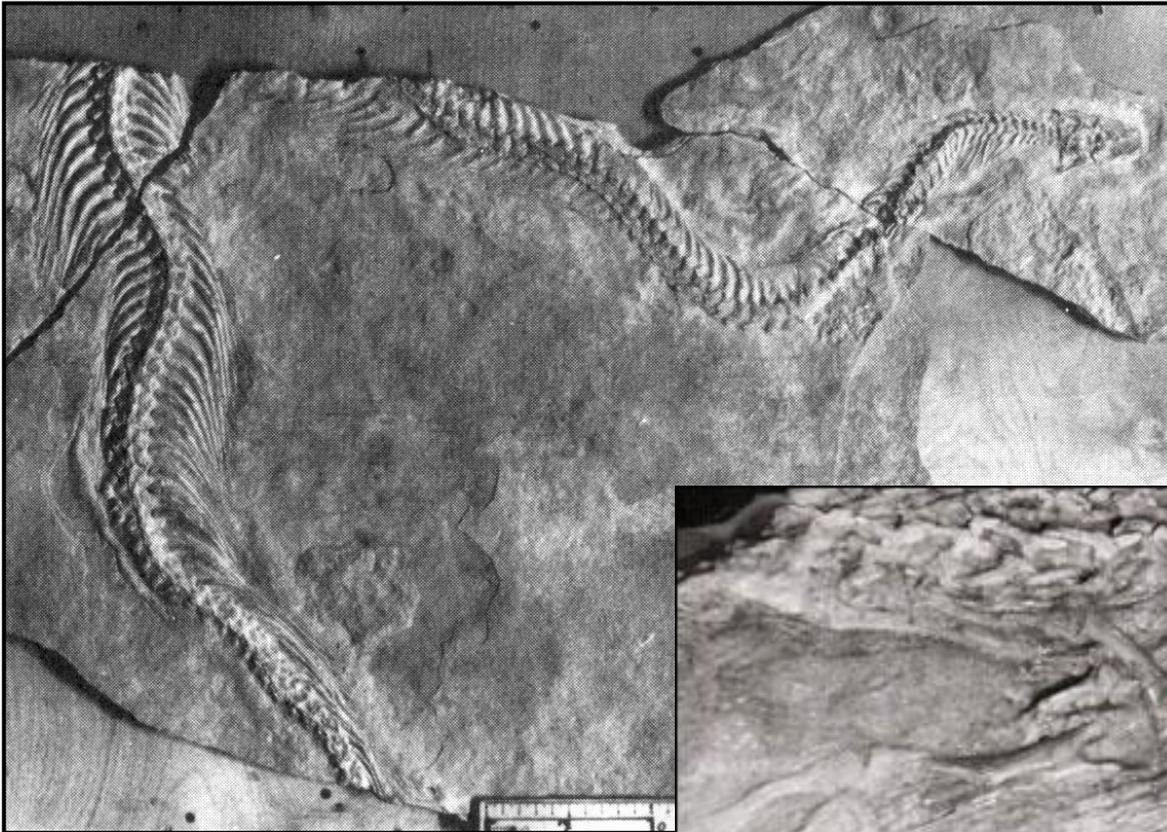
Estas formas nadadoras com paquiostose são conhecidas do Cenomaniano marinho do oriente-próximo (Palestina e Líbano)



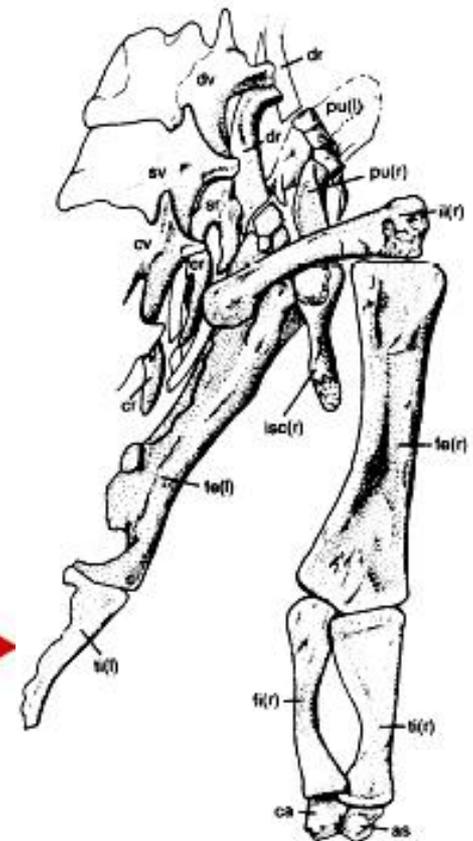
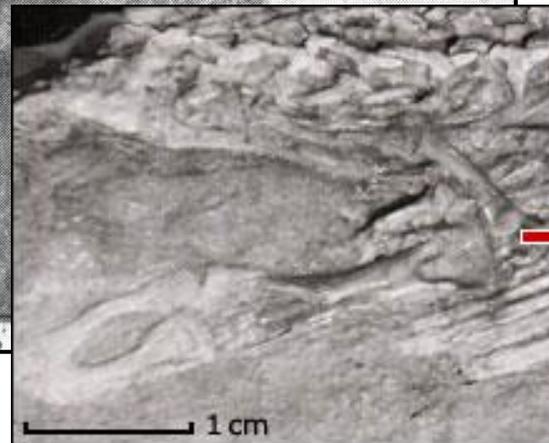
*Pachyrhachis*  
(Palestina)

## Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Estas formas nadadoras com paquiostose são conhecidas do Cenomaniano marinho do Oriente-próximo (Palestina e Líbano)



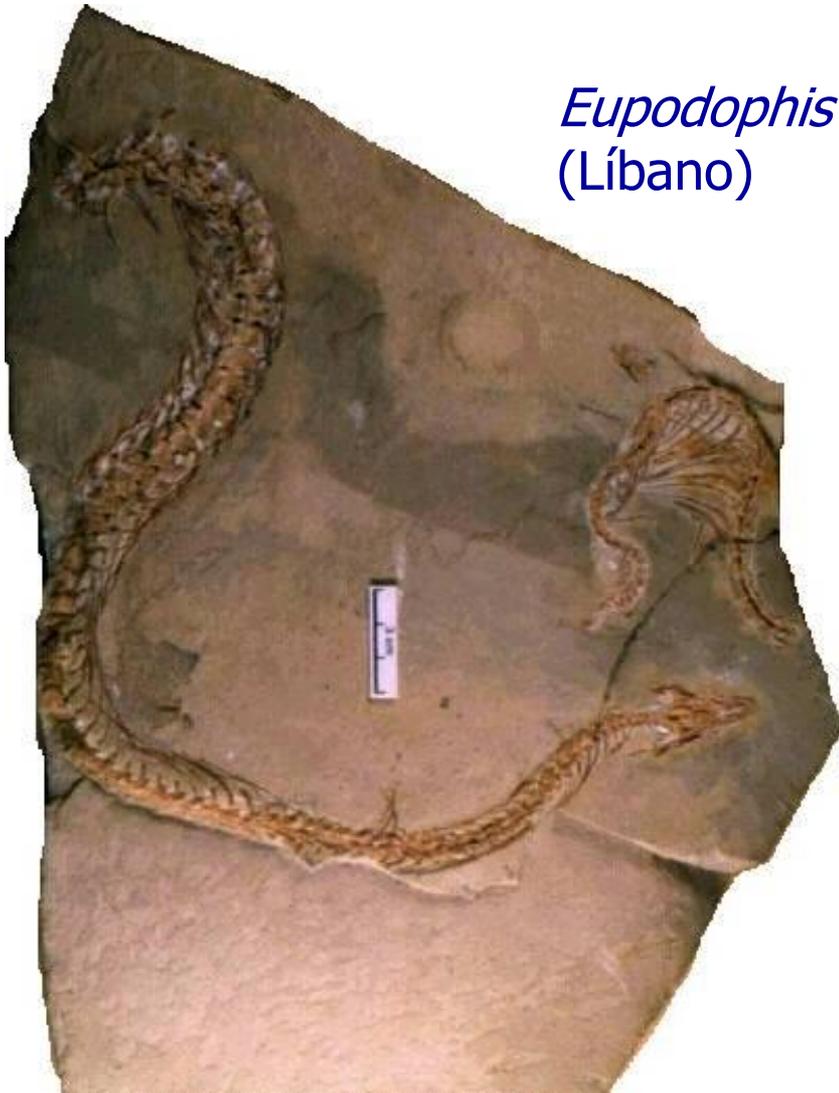
*Pachyrhachis* (Palestina)



## **Serpentes** (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

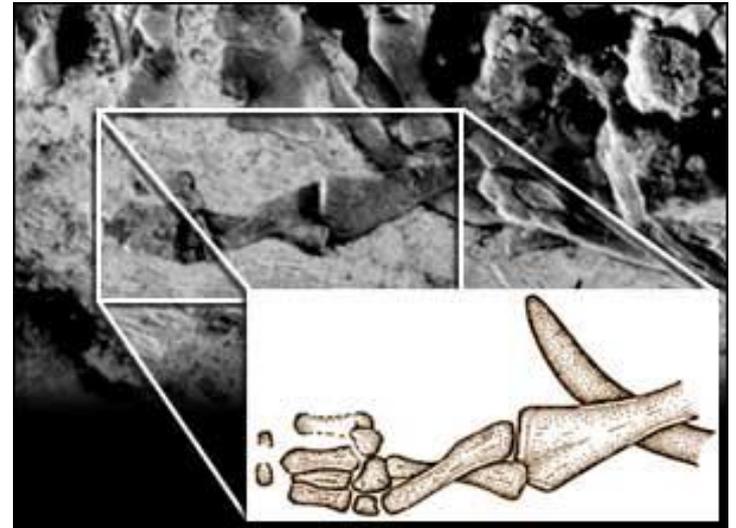
Estas formas nadadoras com paquiostose são conhecidas do Cenomaniano marinho do Oriente-próximo (Palestina e Líbano)

*Eupodophis*  
(Líbano)



## **Serpentes** (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

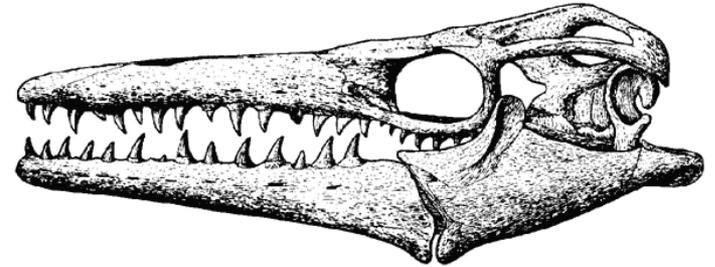
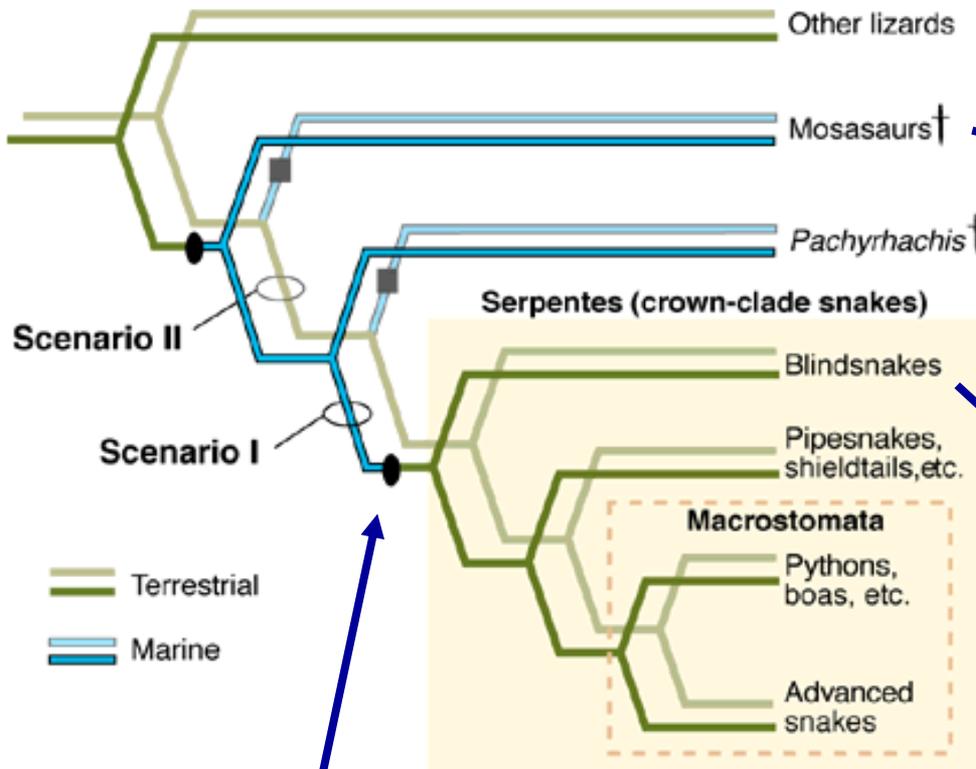
Estas formas nadadoras com paquiostose são conhecidas do Cenomaniano marinho do Oriente-próximo (Palestina e Líbano)



*Haasiophis*  
(Palestina)

# Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

A hipótese Phytonomorpha, e posição basal das "Cobras com patas traseiras", sugerem uma origem marinha (aquática) para as serpentes



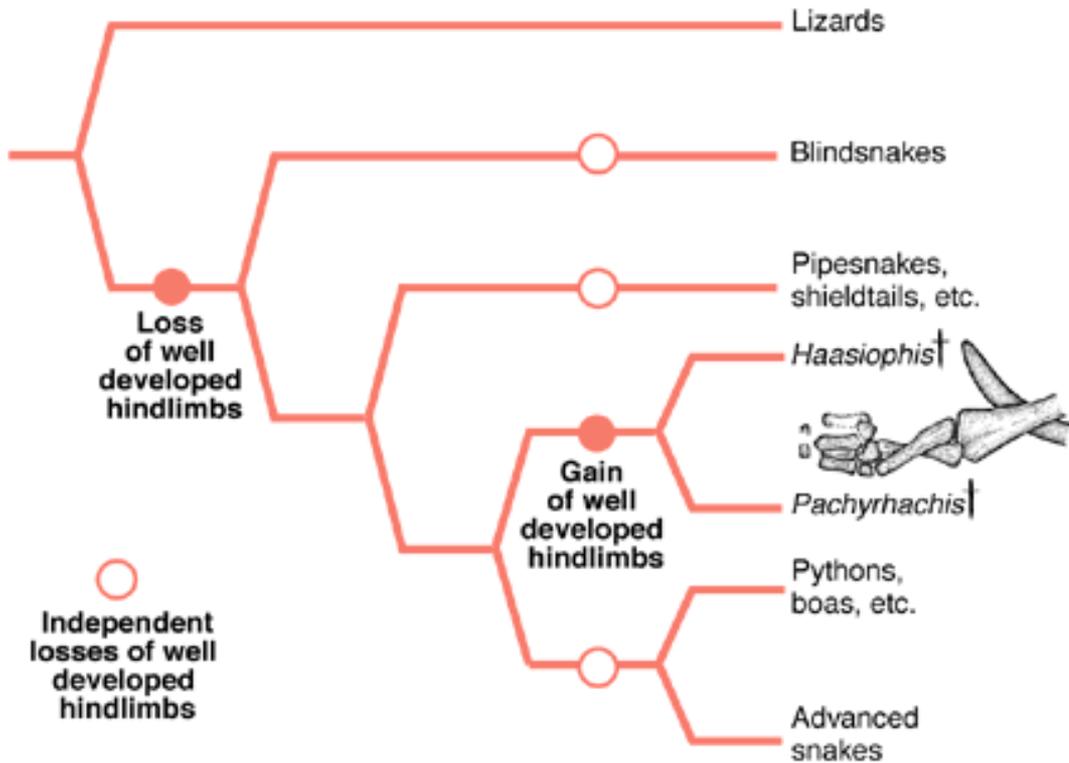
Scolecophidia



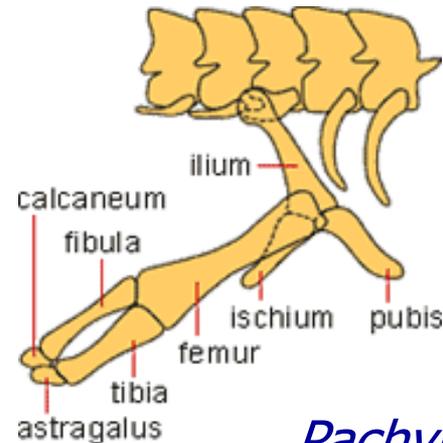
Hábito fossorial seria reversivo

# Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Ou as “cobras com patas traseiras” teriam se adaptado independentemente ao ambiente marinho, e a presença de patas traseiras seria reversivo



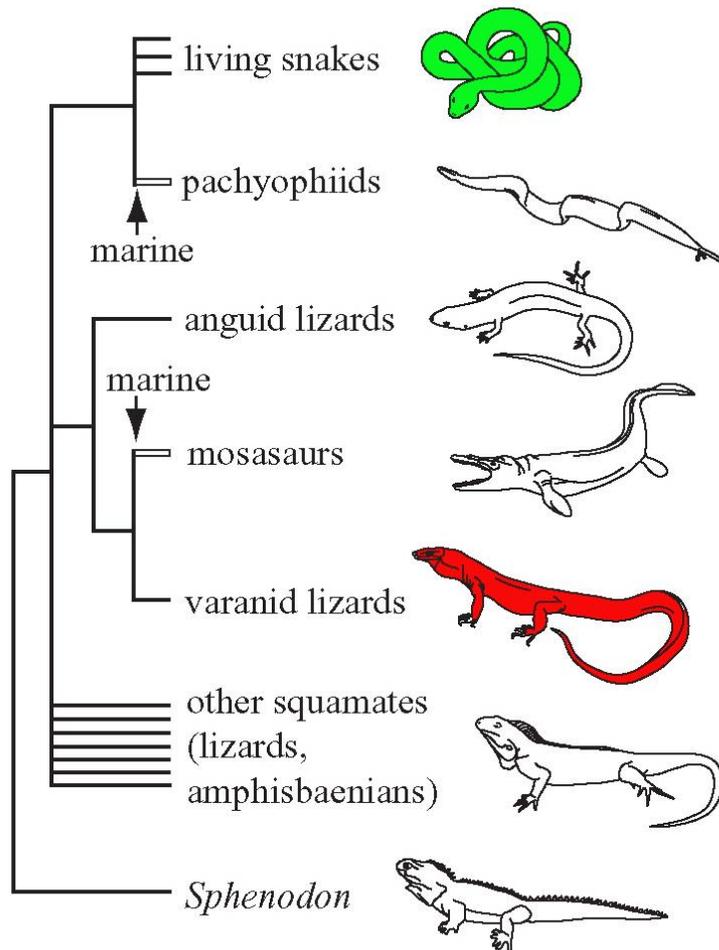
Scolecophidia



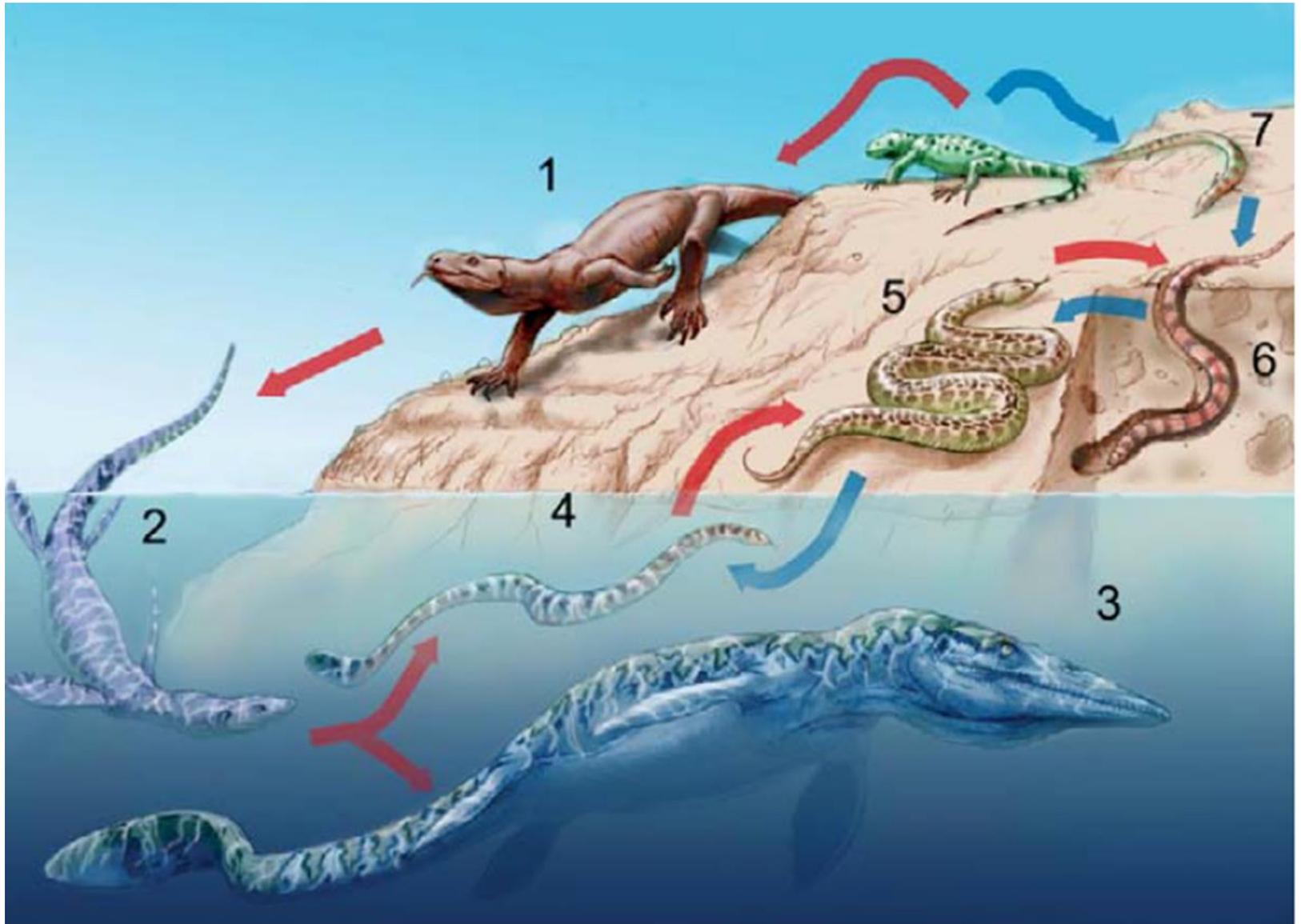
*Pachyrhachis*

# Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

“Hipótese Macrostromata” suportada por *CT-scan* do crânio de *Pachyrachis* (caracteres derivados) e estudos moleculares (Serpentes não afins à Varanidae)



# Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)



# Thalattosuchia (Jurássico inf. – Cretáceo inf.)

Grupo altamente adaptado à vida marinha

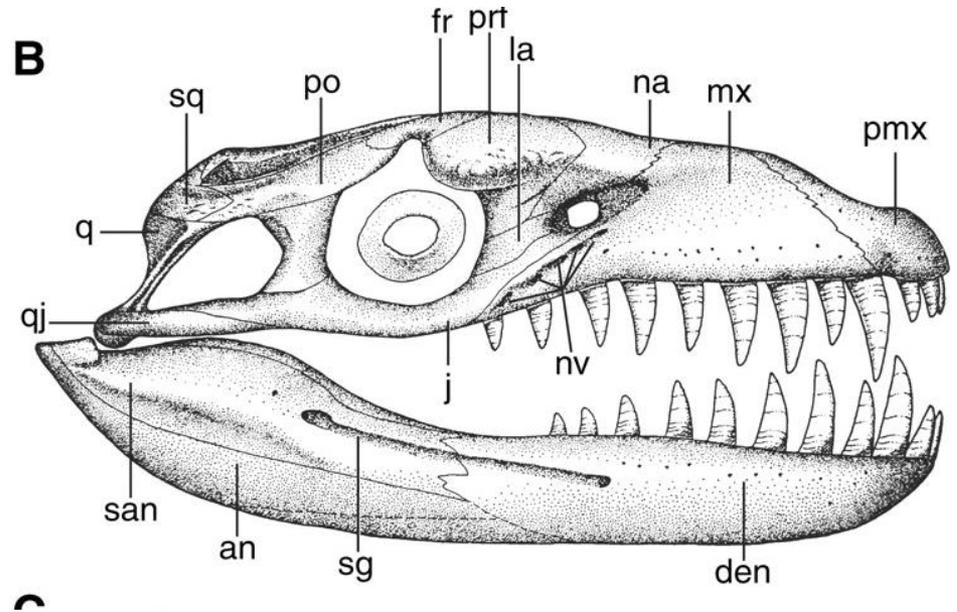
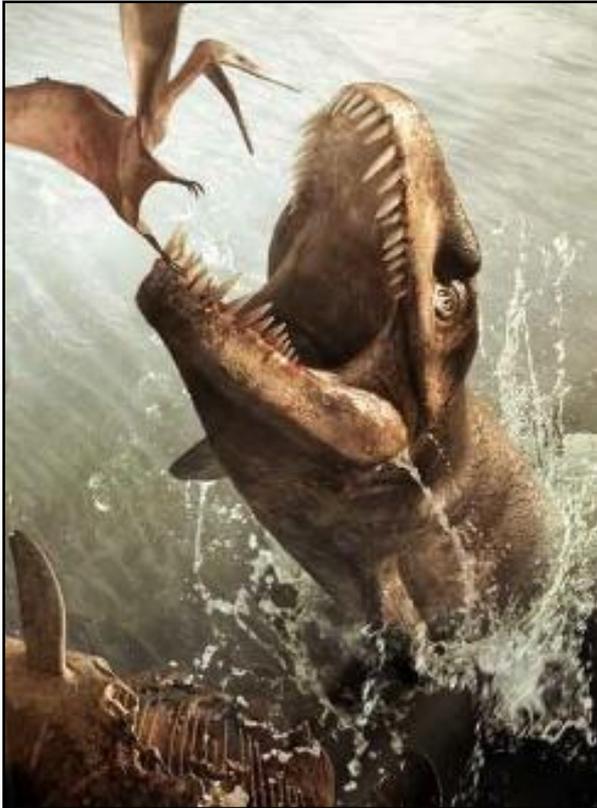


*Metriorhynchus*  
Jurássico médio da Europa

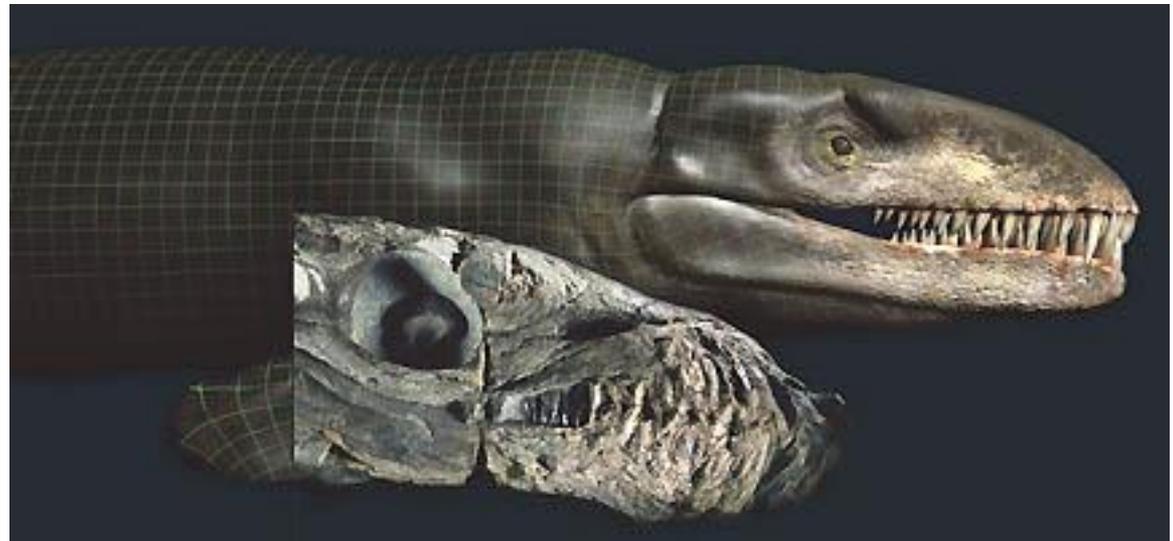




# Thalattosuchia (Jurássico inf. – Cretáceo inf.)

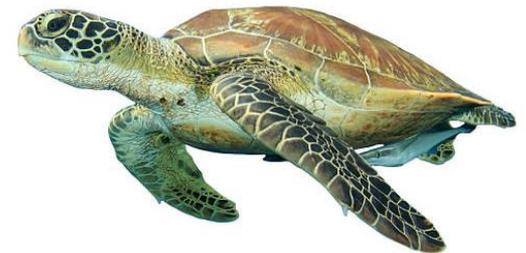
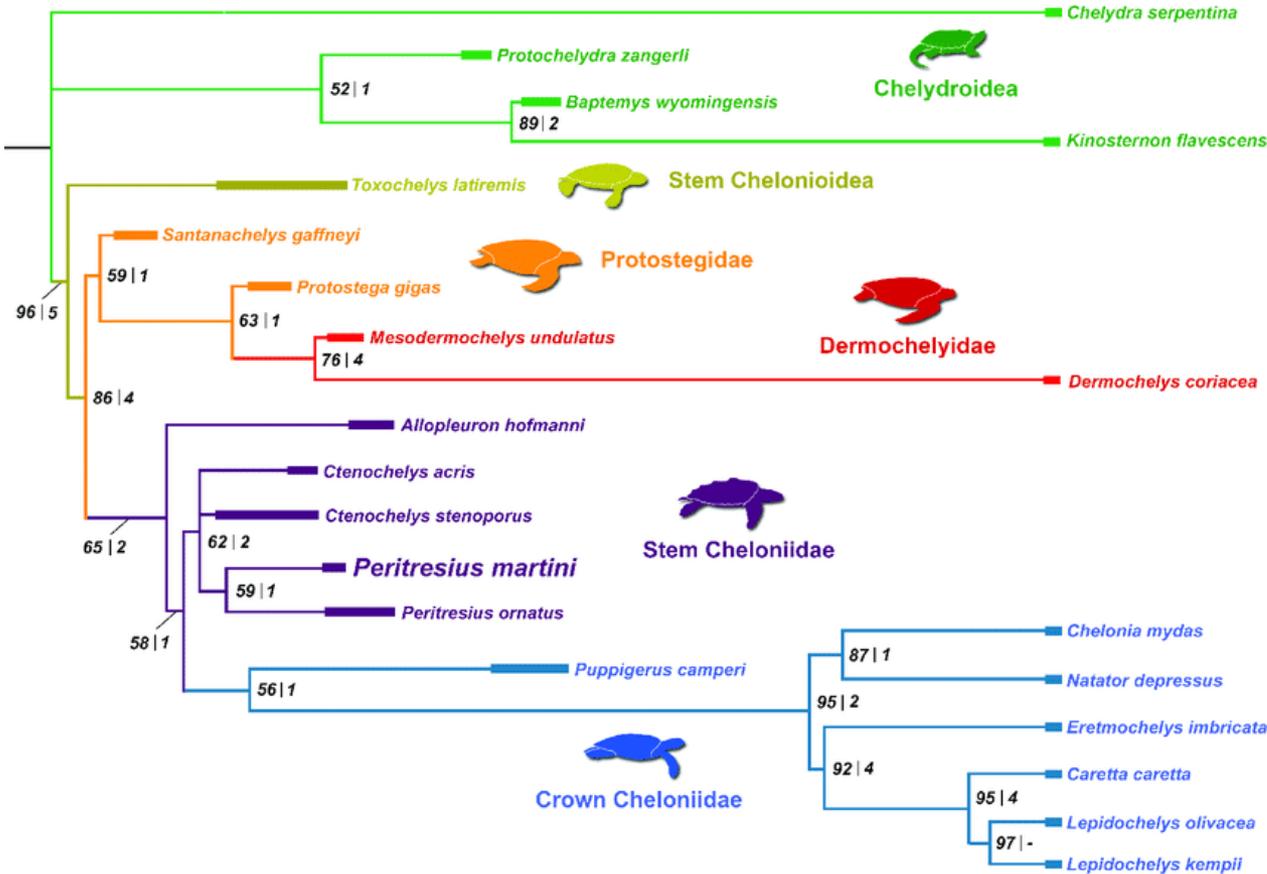
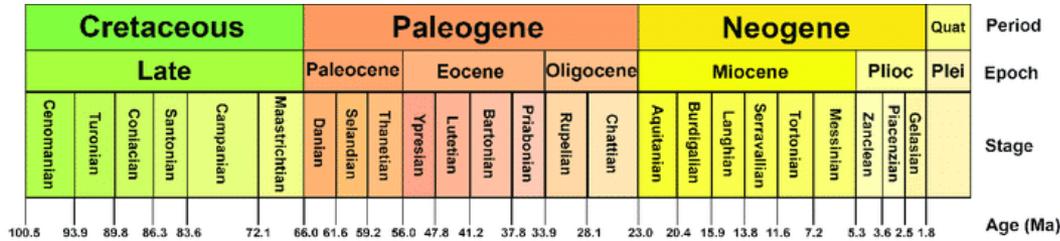


*Dakosaurus andinensis*:  
forma de rostró curto  
do Cretáceo da Argentina



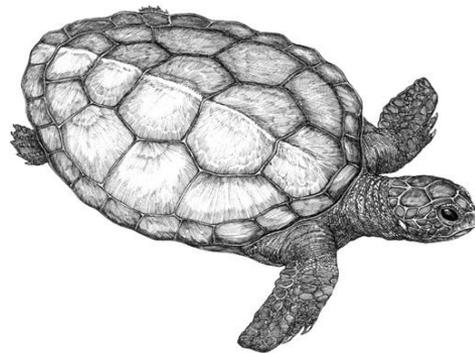
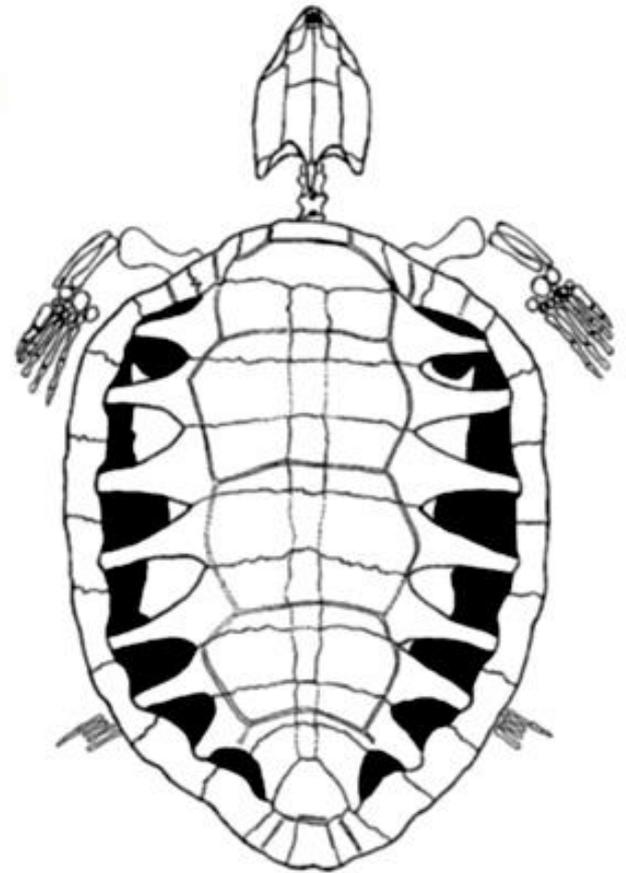
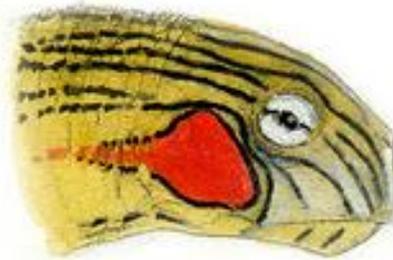
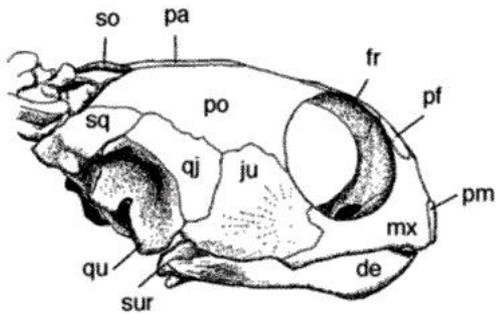
# Cryptodira (Jurássico inf. - Recente)

## Chelonoidea (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)



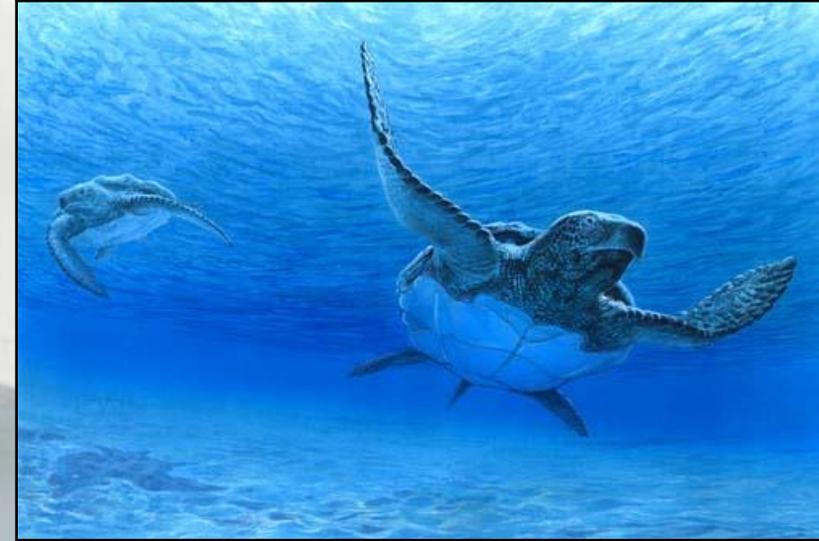
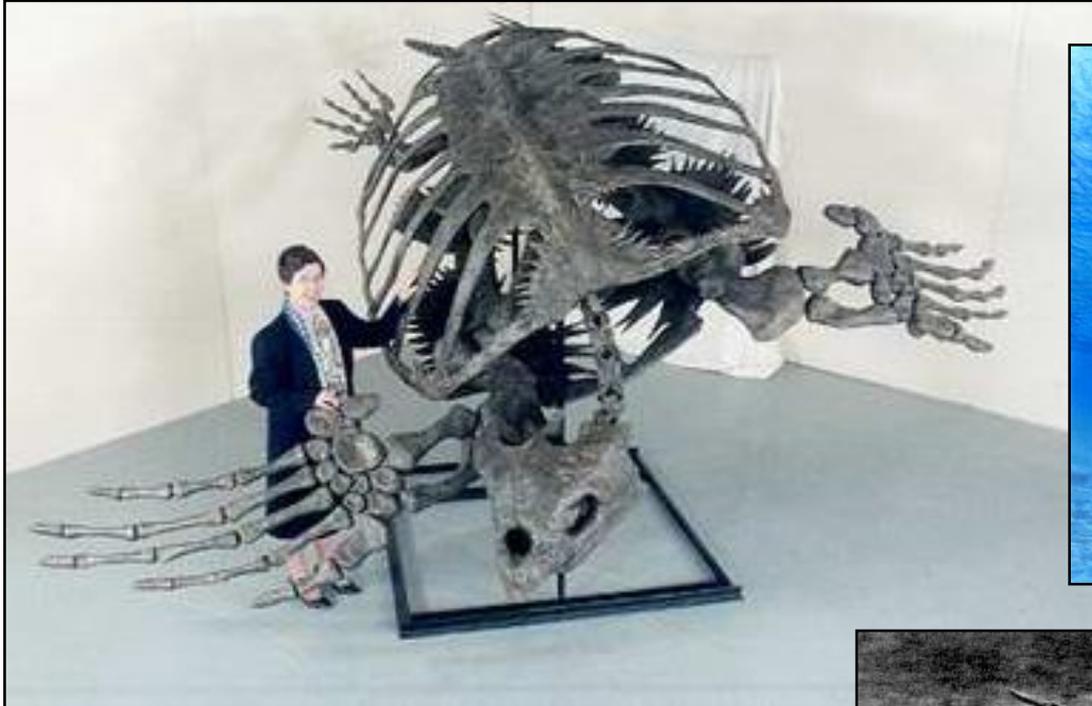
# Chelonoidea (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

*Santanachelys gaffneyi*: mais antigo Chelonioidea (Chapada do Araripe, Ceará)

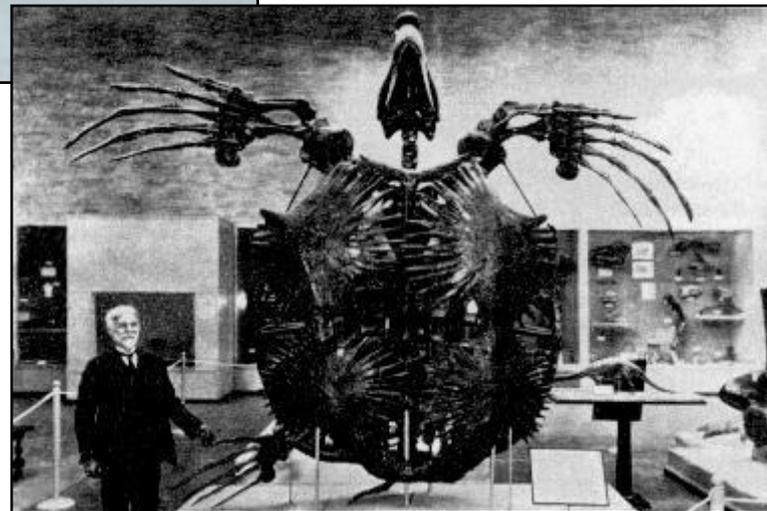


# **Cryptodira** (Jurássico inf. - Recente)

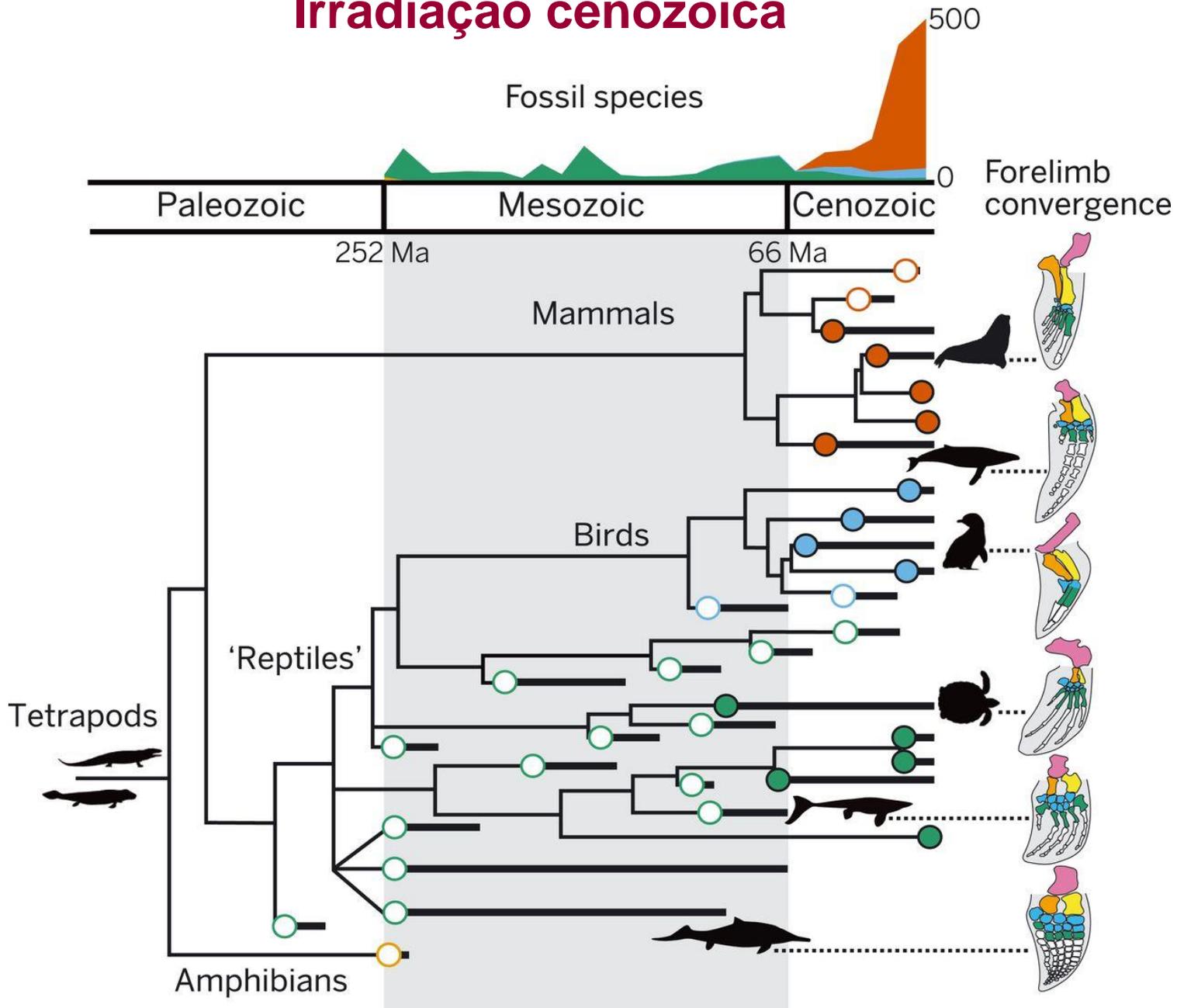
## Chelonoidea (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)



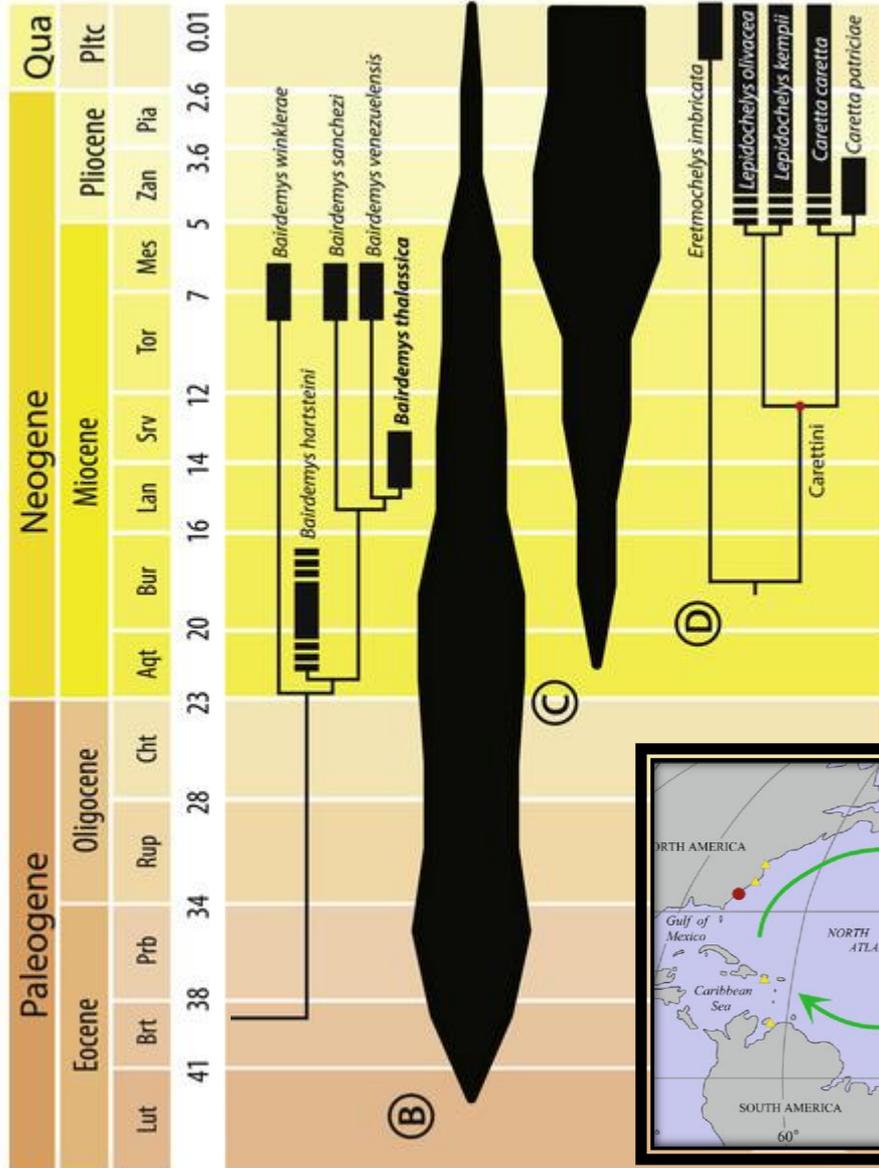
*Archelon ischyros*  
até 4 m de comprimento  
2,5 comp. carapaça  
(Cretáceo sup.)  
Kansas e Dakota do Sul



# Irradiação cenozóica



# Pleurodira (Jurássico inf. - Recente)



# Afrotheria (Eoceno-Recente)

## Sirenia (Eoceno – Recente)



*Prorastomus sirenooides*

55.8 - 48.6 mya • Jamaica



*Pezosiren portelli*

48.6 - 40.4 mya • Jamaica



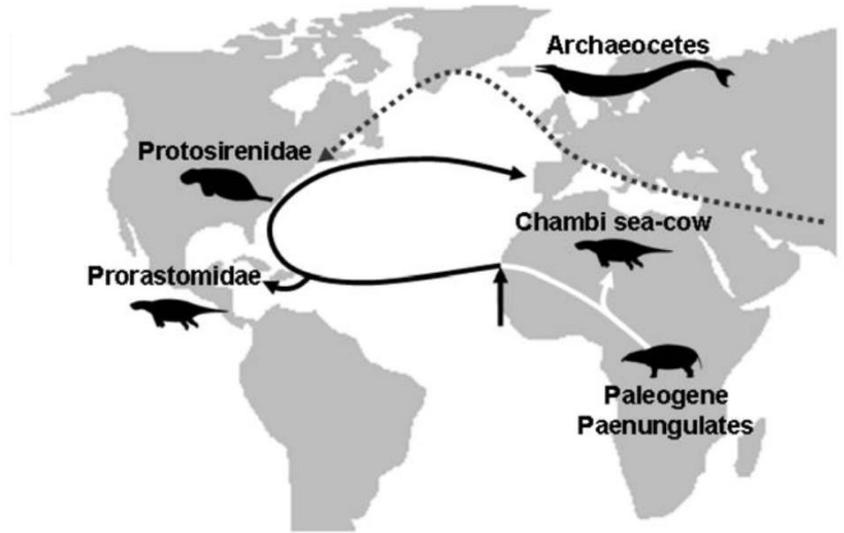
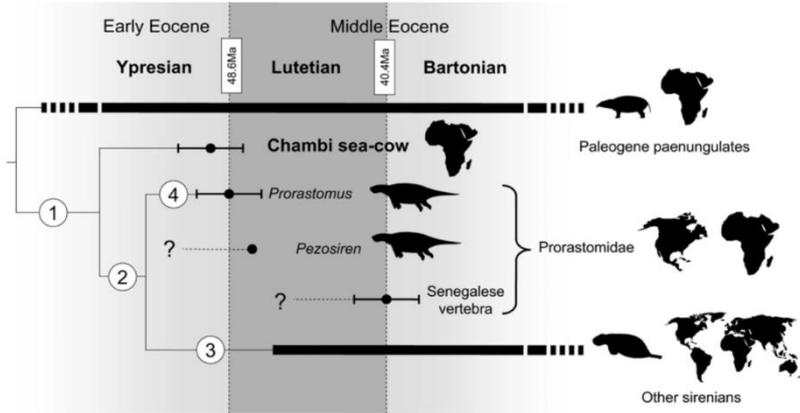
*Protosiren fraasi*

40.4 - 34 mya • Egypt, Germany, Hungary



# Afrotheria (Eoceno-Recente)

## Sirenia (Eoceno – Recente)



## *Pezosiren* (Oligoceno da Jamaica)



Afrotheria (Eoceno-Recente)

Sirenia (Eoceno – Recente)



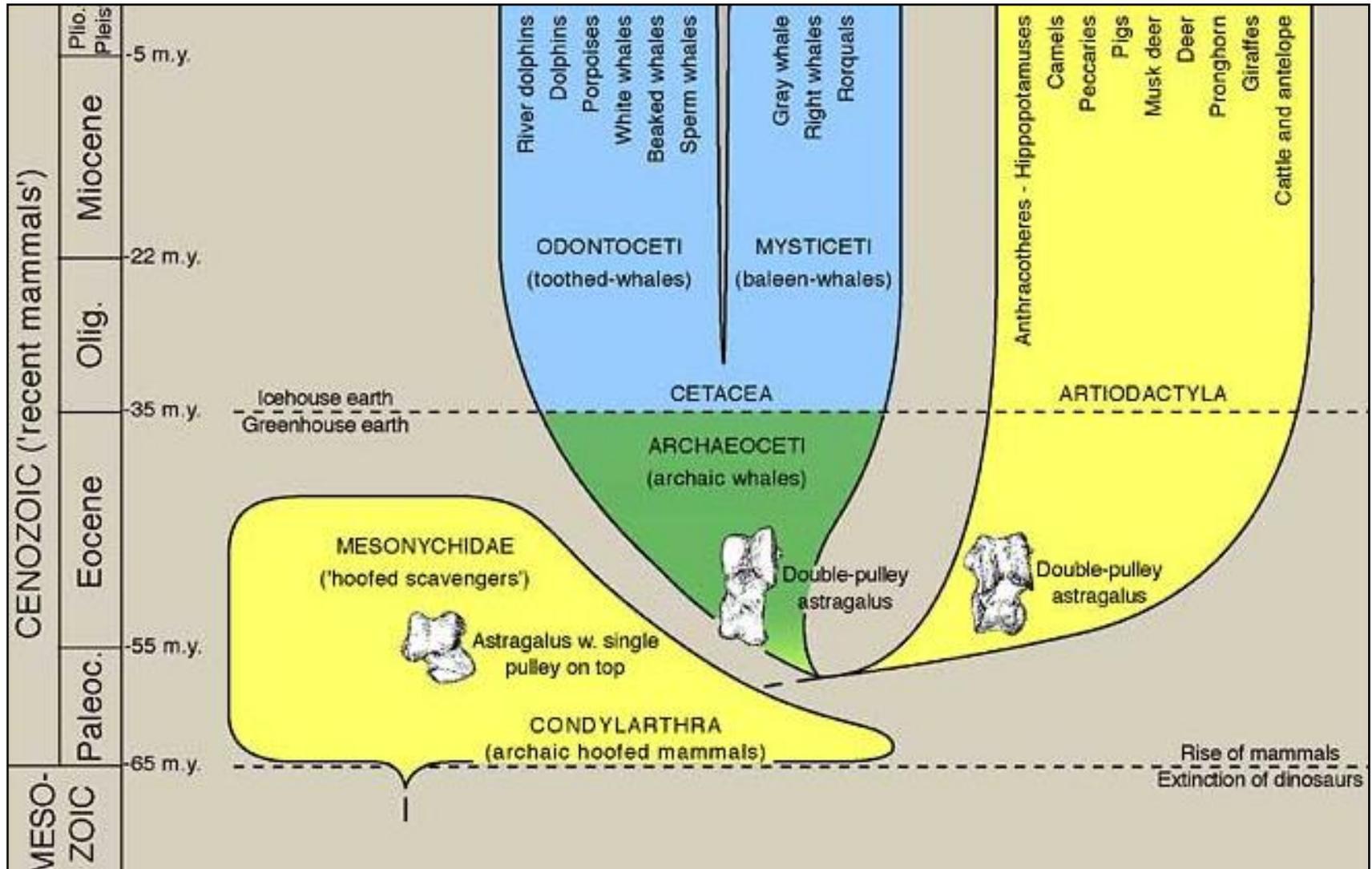
*Halitherium*  
(Oligoceno da Alemanha)

# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

união com artiodáctilos suportada por dados moleculares  
corroborada pela morfologia do astrágalo

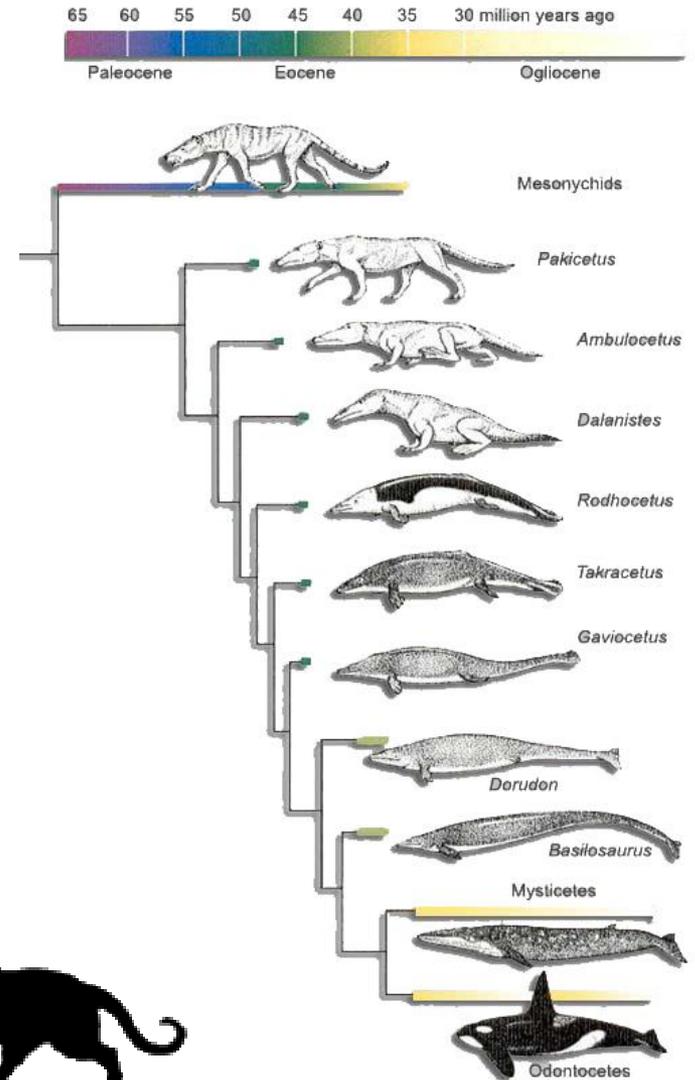


# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

Mesonychidae (Paleoceno-Eoceno): ungulados carnívoros



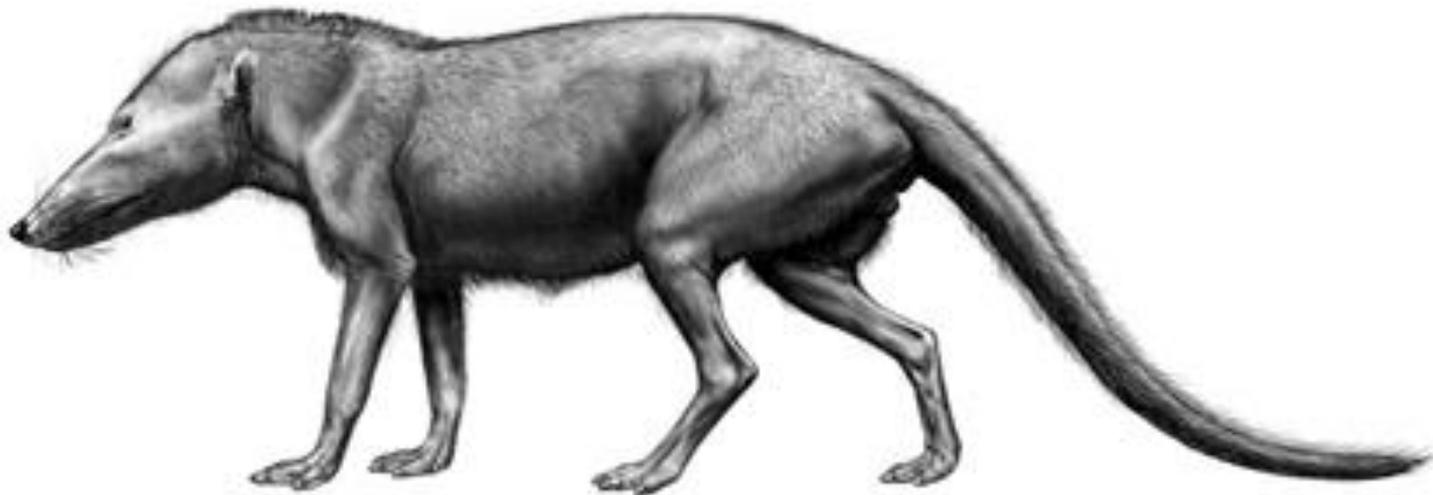
*Andrewsarchus* (Eoceno da Mongólia)



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

“Archaeoceti”: formas basais à “*crown-Cetacea*”

*Pakicetus* (Eoceno inf. do Paquistão): de água doce e provavelmente piscívoro



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

“Archaeoceti”: formas basais à “*crown-Cetacea*”

*Ambulocetus* (Eoceno médio do Paquistão): maior e mais adaptado à natação

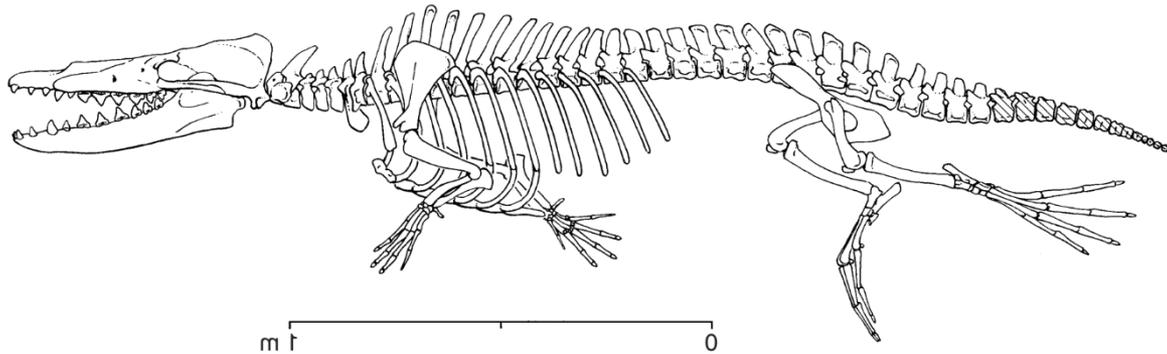


Tamanho (+/-300 kg)  
Membros curtos,  
mas patas longas (propulsão)  
sem orelha externa

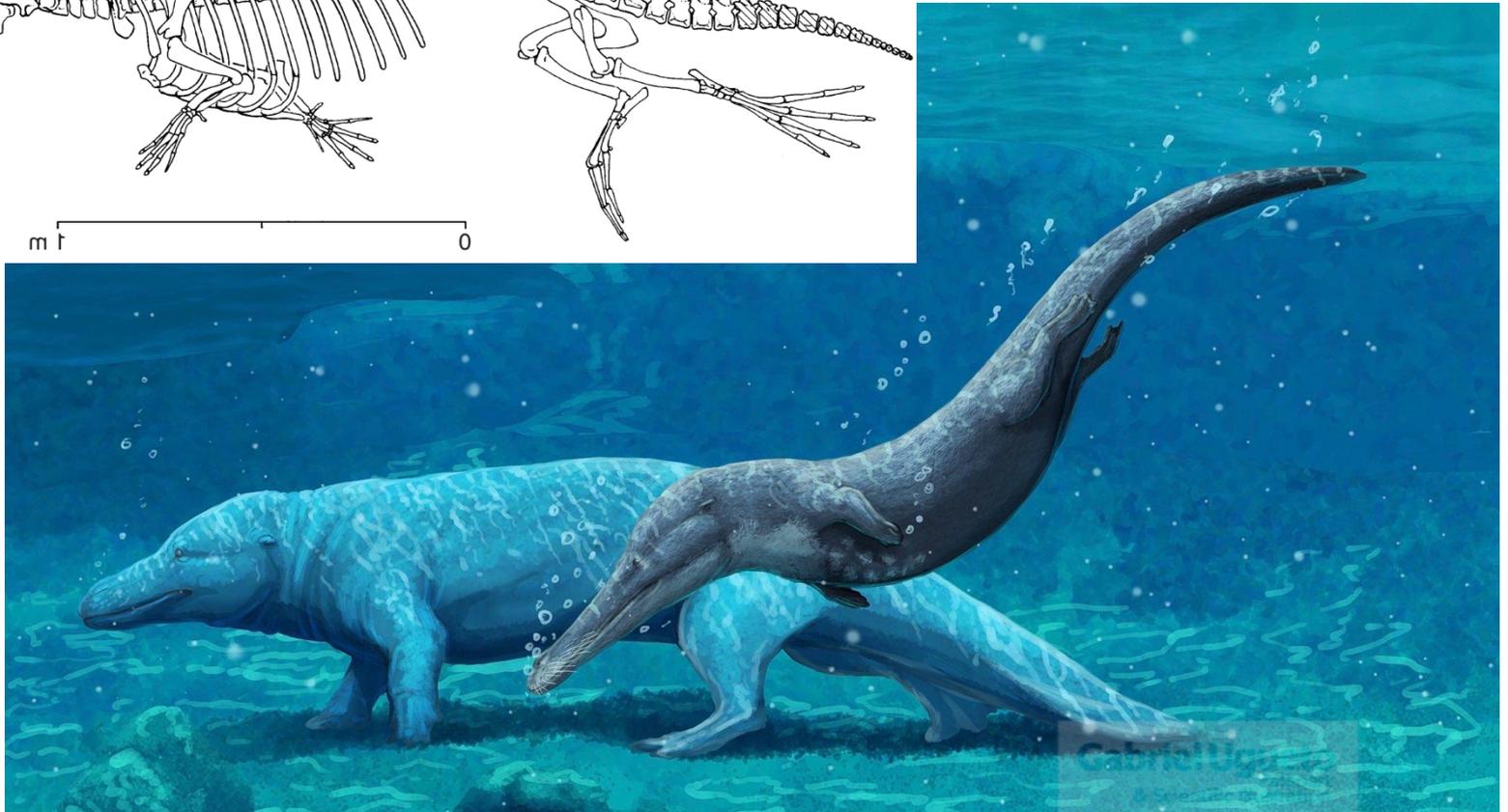


# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

Protocetidae: cauda encurtada (propulsão), cinturas mais frágeis, menor heterodontia e narina externa mais retraída, grande flexibilidade das vértebras, exploração de ambiente marinho de profundidade?

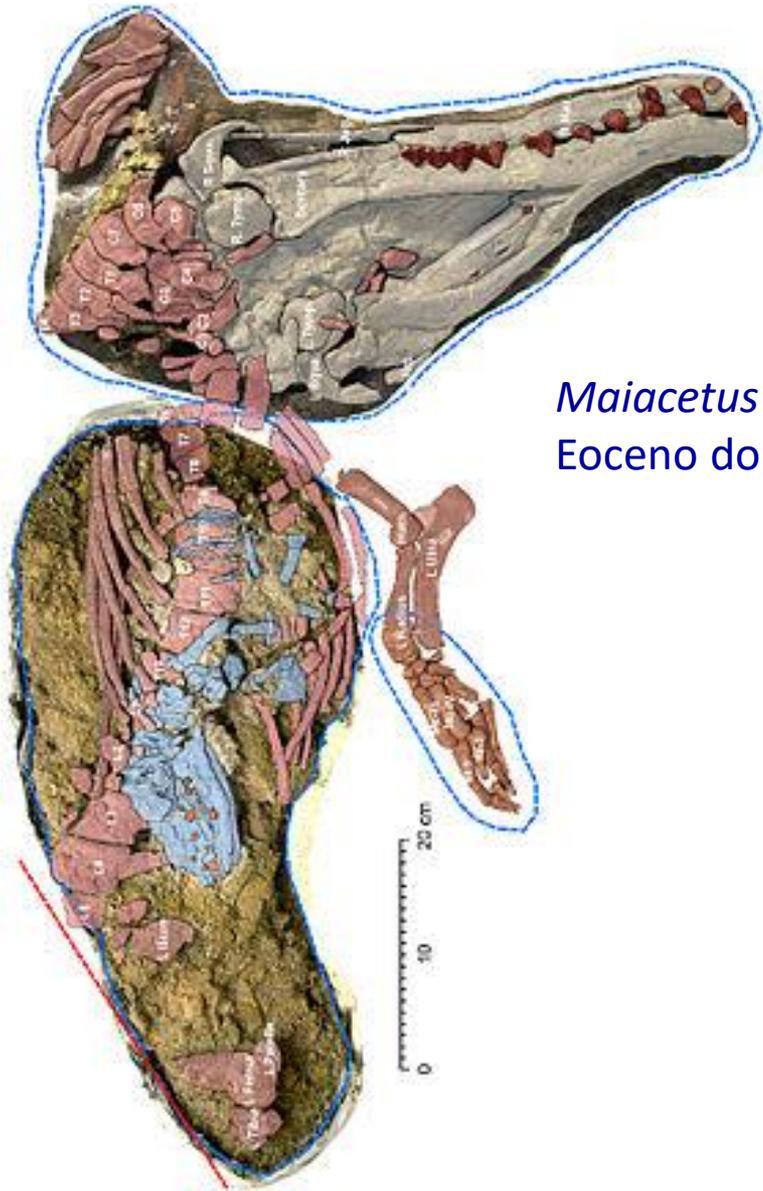


*Rodhocetus*  
Eoceno do Paquistão

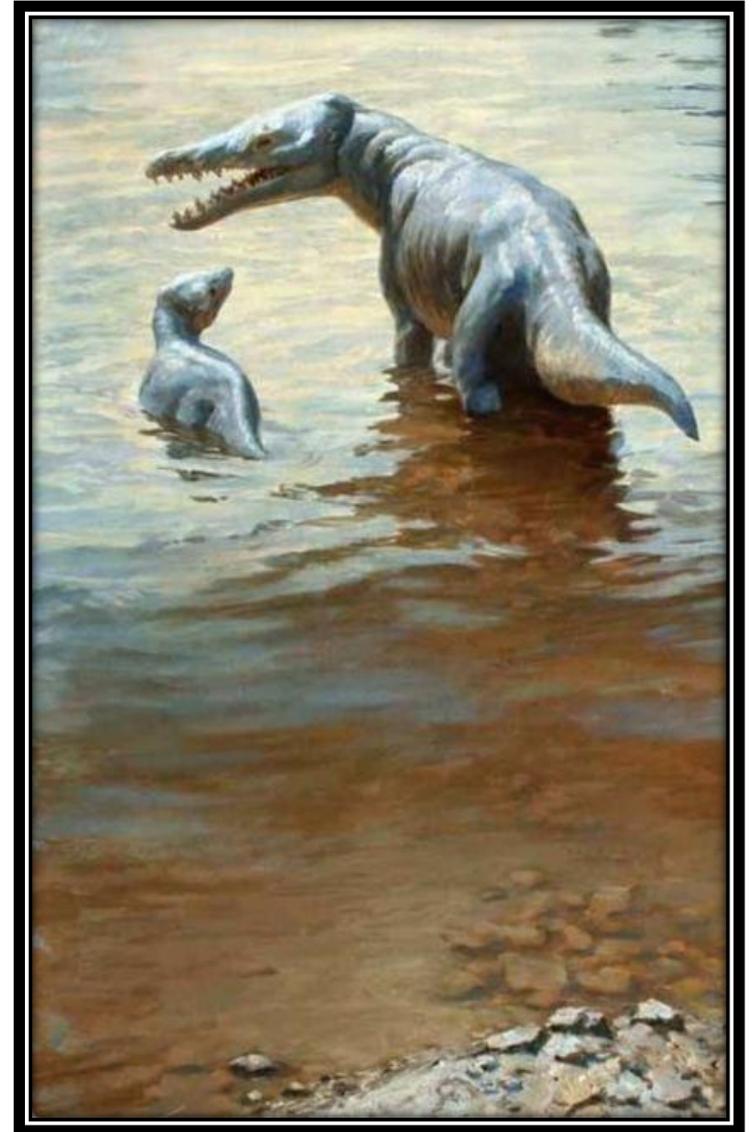


# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

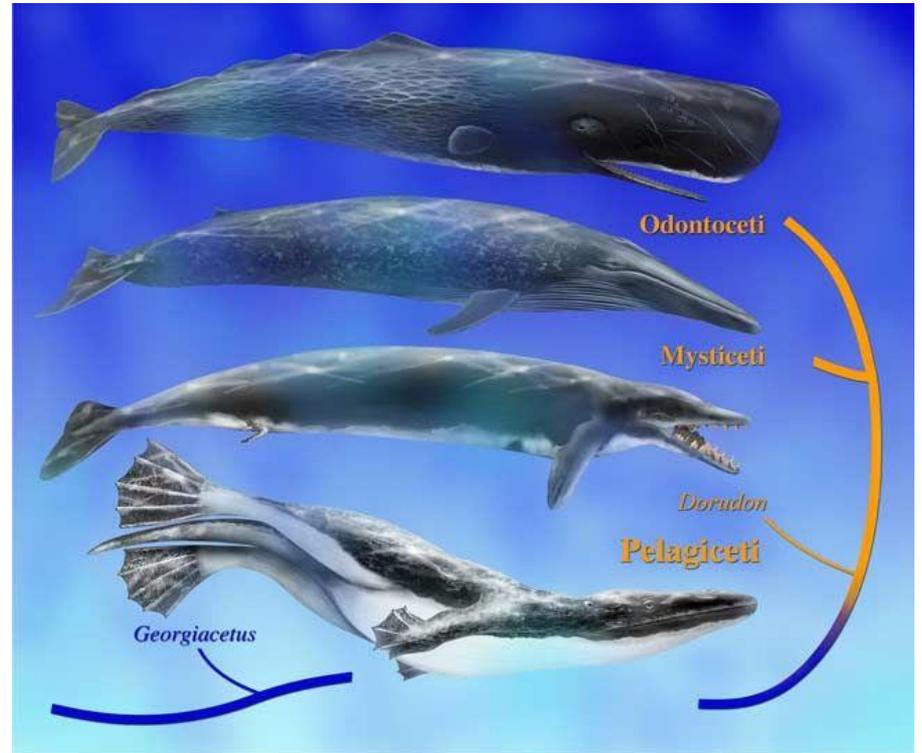
*Maiacetus*: feto nasceria pela cabeça (parto em terra)?



*Maiacetus*  
Eoceno do Paquistão



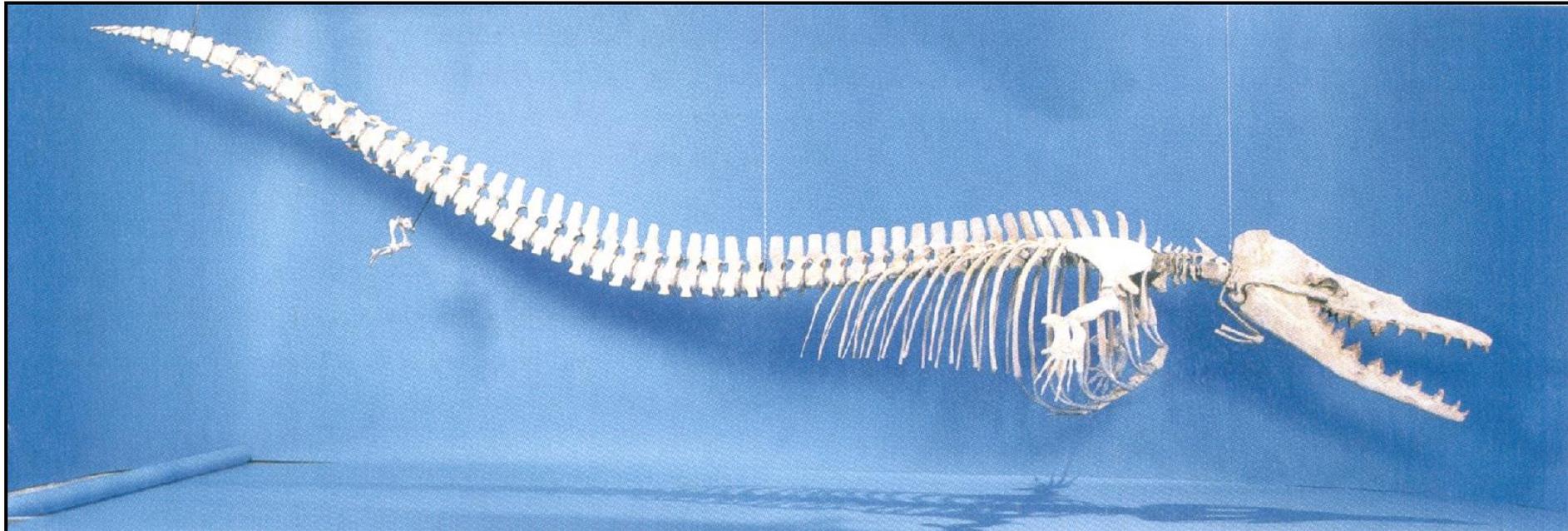
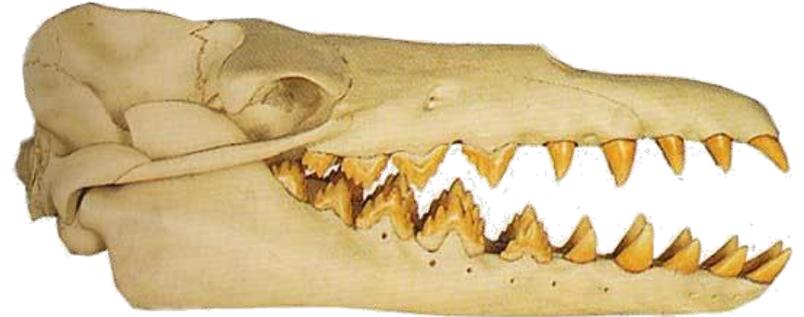
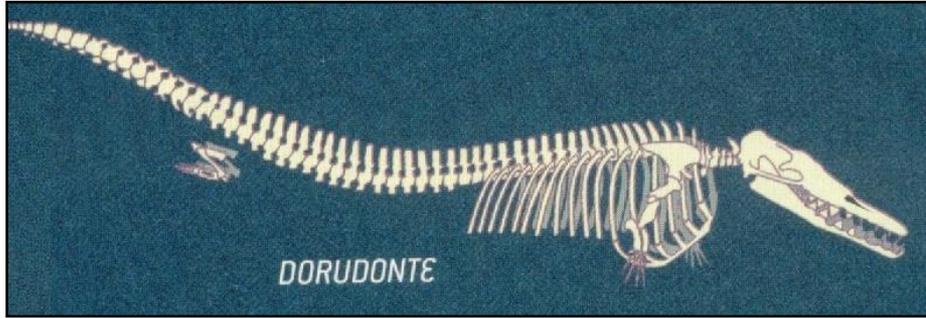
# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)



*Georgiacetus*  
Eoceno dos EUA

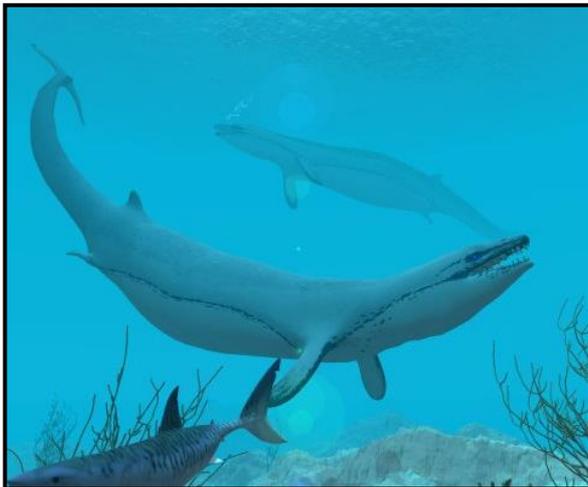
# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

Pelagiceti: *Dorudon* (Eoceno da América do Norte e Norte da África)



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

Pelagiceti: *Basilosaurus* (Eoceno do Norte da África), Fayoum (Egito)



## Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

*Basilosaurus*: Crânio pequeno e corpo serpentiforme (20 m)

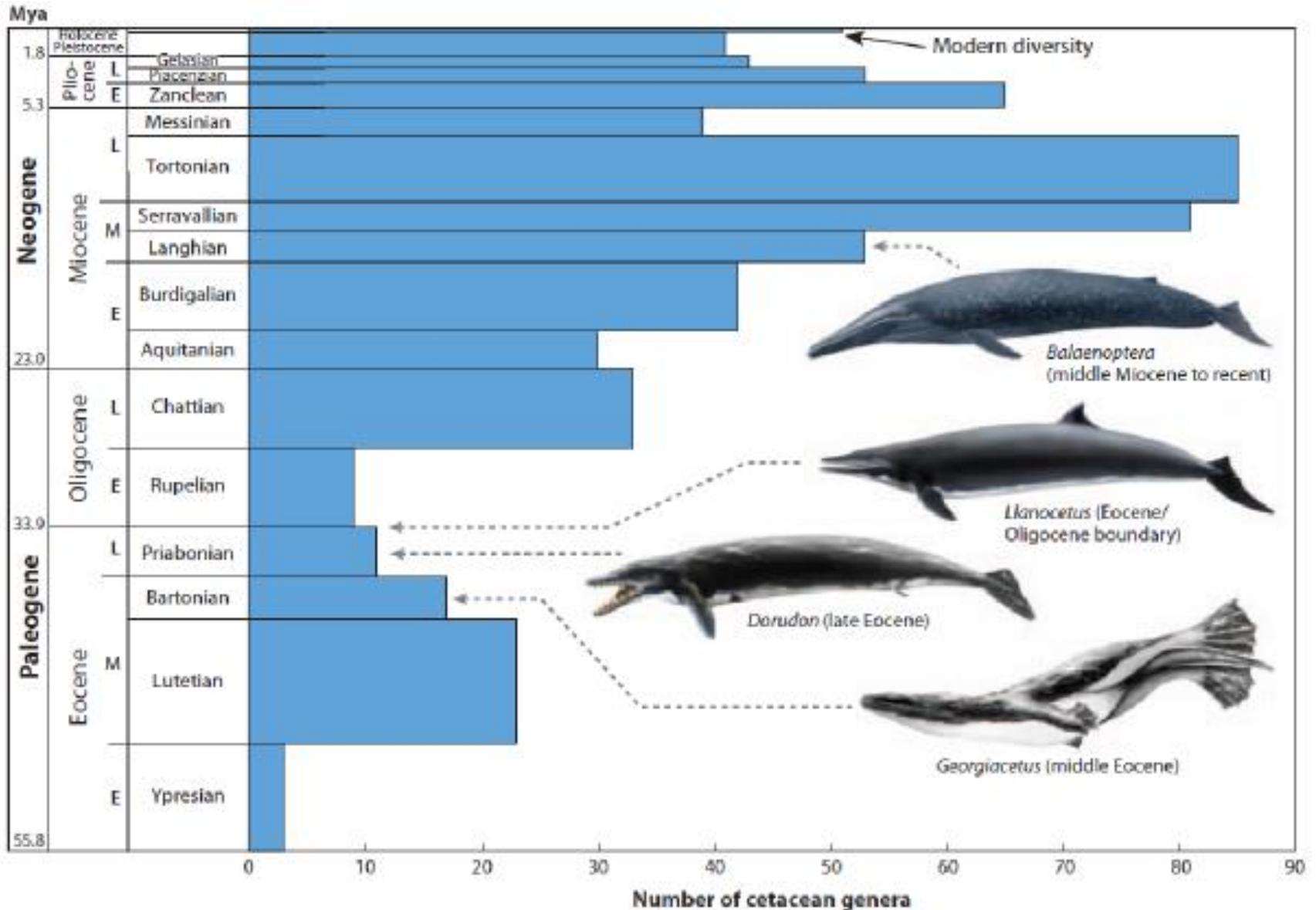
Patas traseiras minúsculas, não funcionais na natação



Cauda possivelmente bifurcada

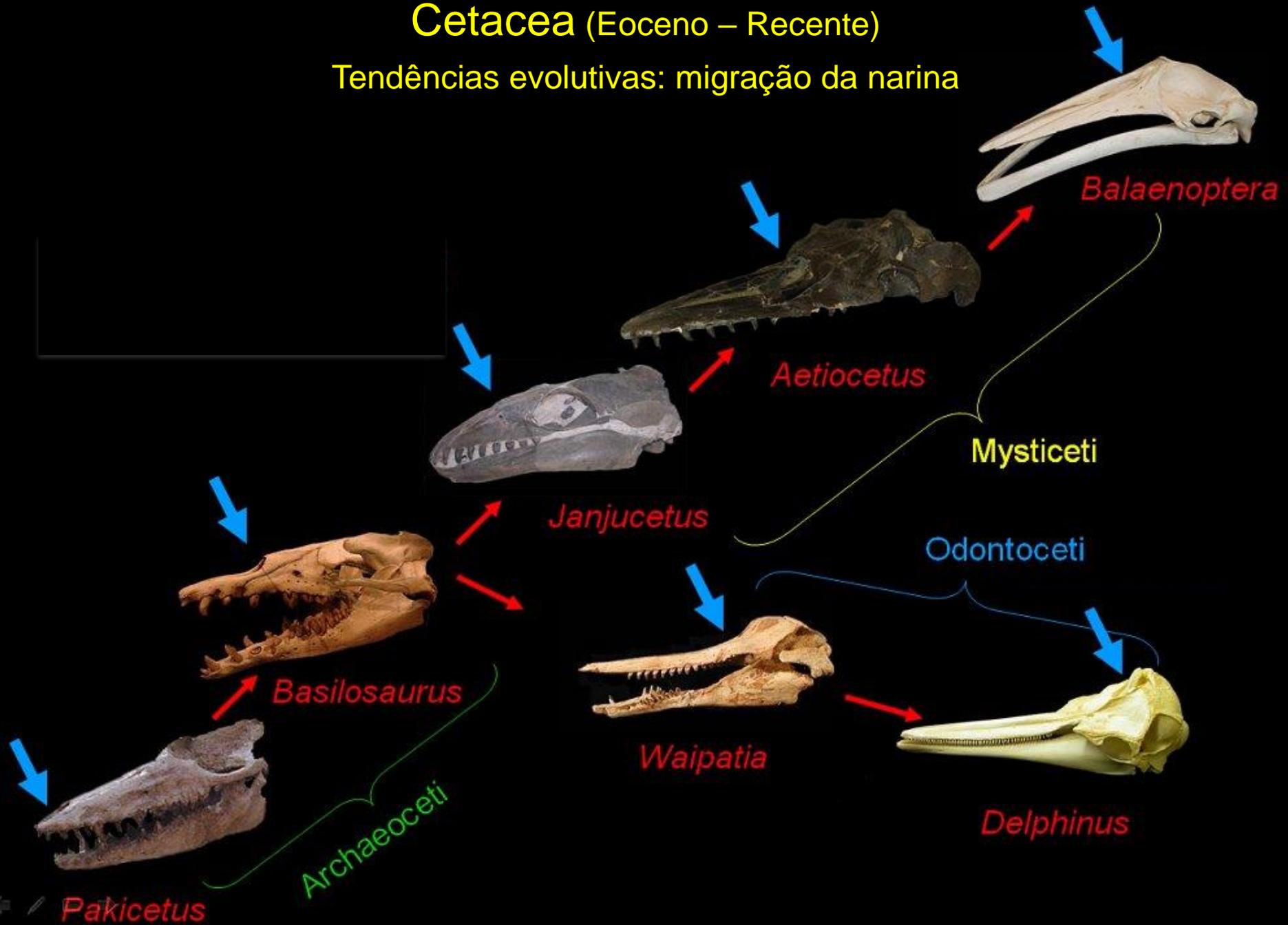


# Cetacea (Eocene – Recent)



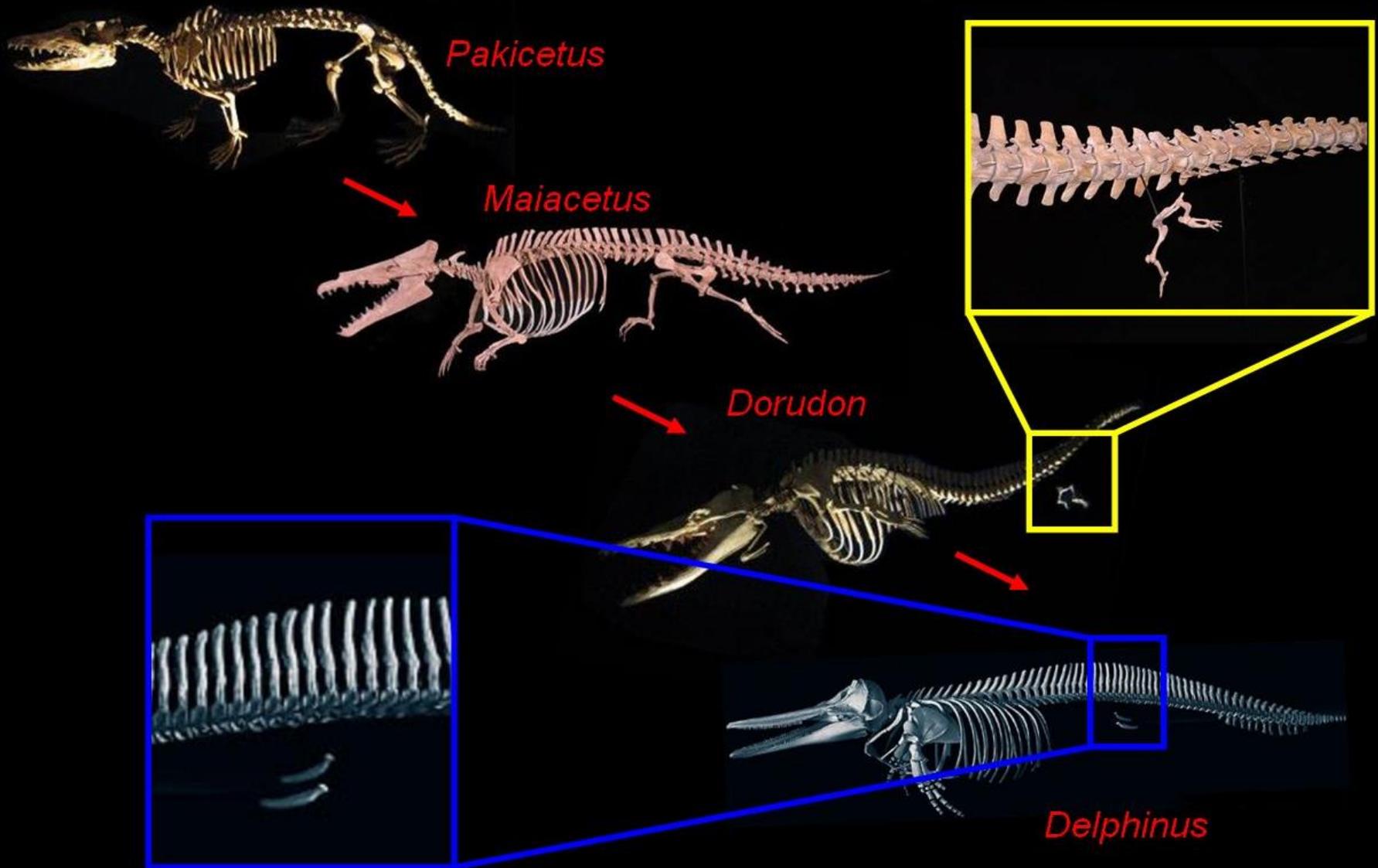
# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

Tendências evolutivas: migração da narina



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

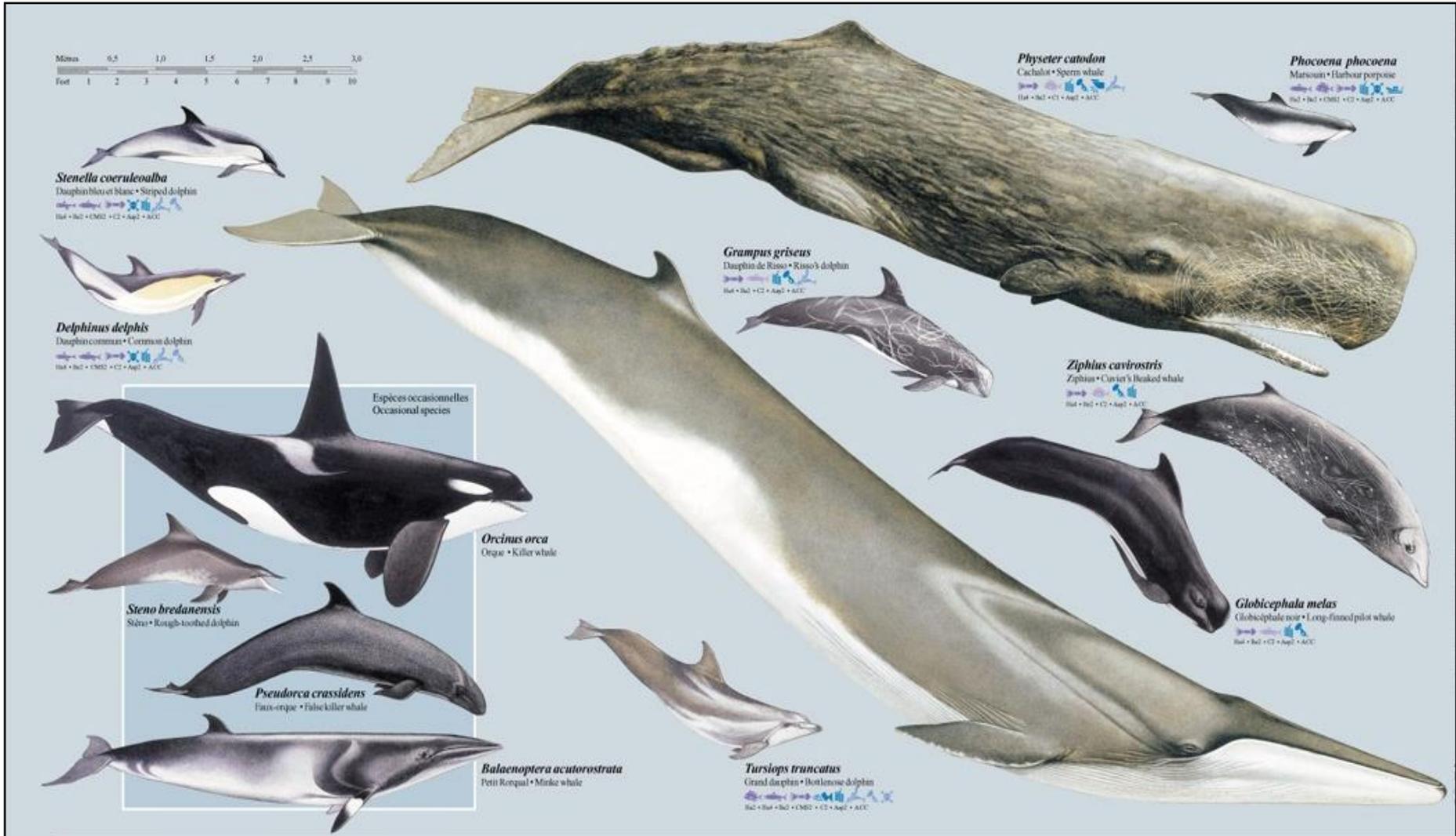
Tendências evolutivas: redução dos membros posteriores



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

“Crown-Cetacea” dividido em dois grandes grupos

Odontoceti (com dente, Oligoceno – Recente) e Mysticeti (Mioceno – Recente)



# Cetacea (Eoceno – Recente)

“Crown-Cetacea” dividido em dois grandes grupos

Odontoceti (com dente, Oligoceno – Recente) e Mysticeti (Mioceno – Recente)

