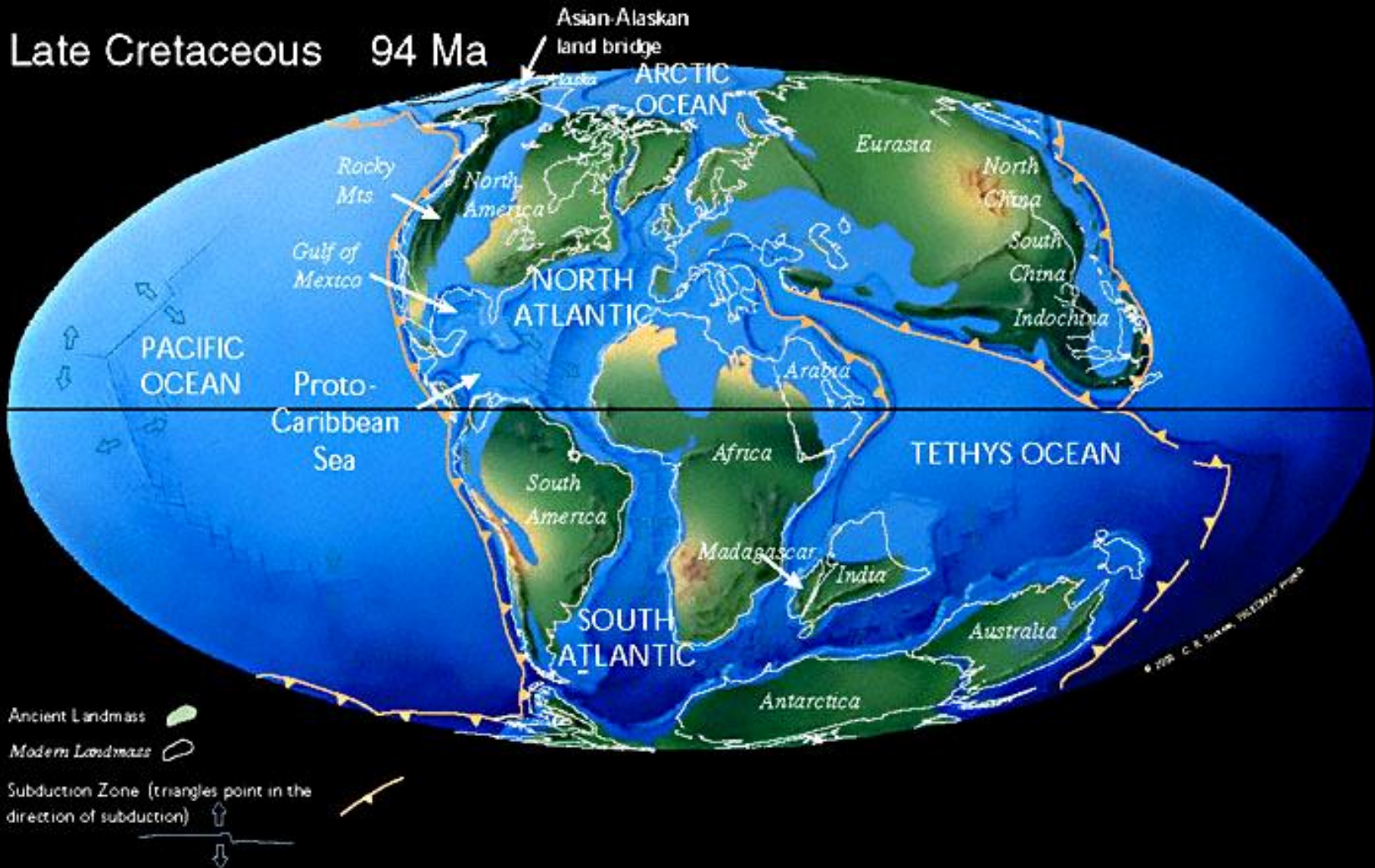


Paleontologia 2023 (Aula 12): *Vida na terra (Cenozoico)*



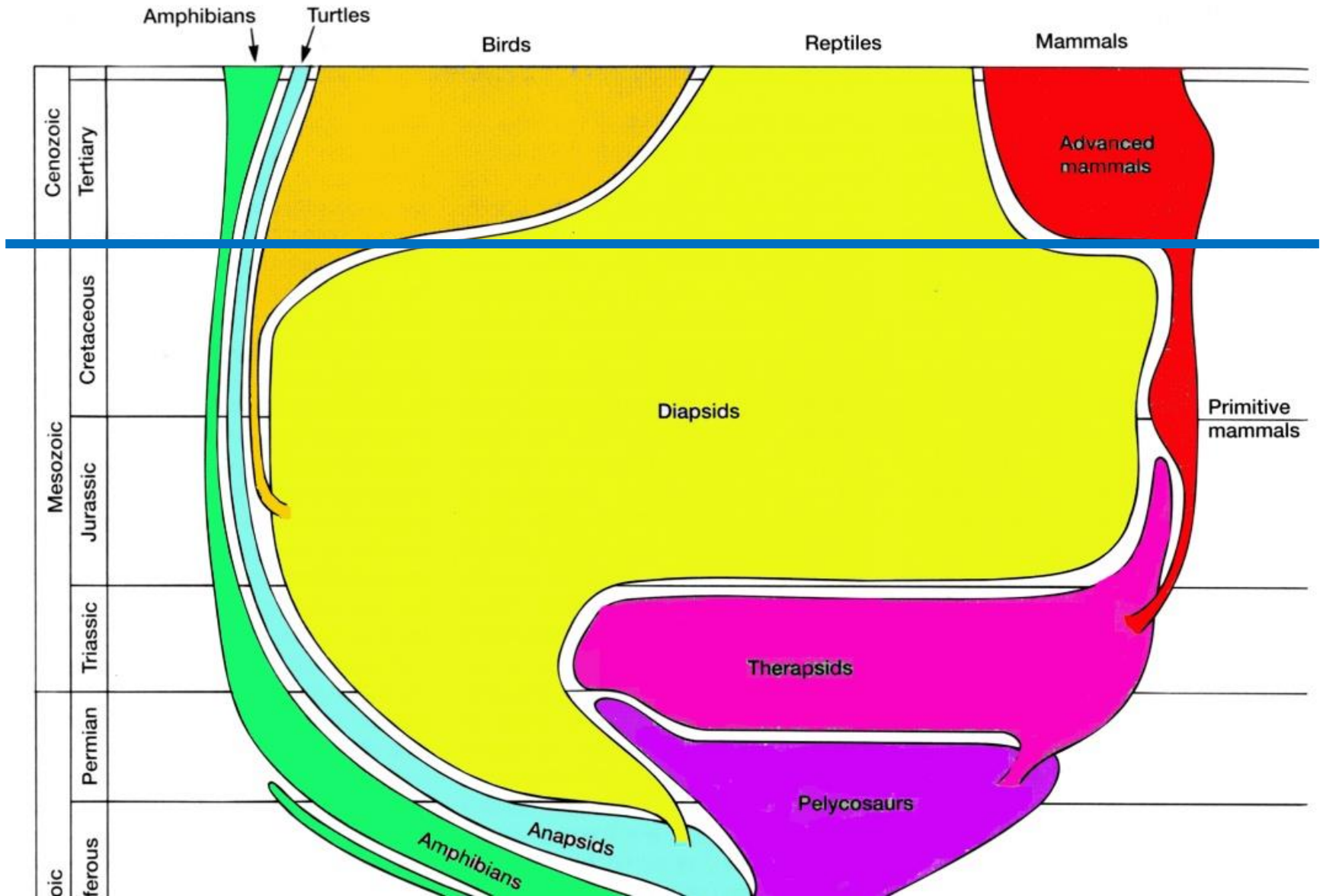


Paleogeografia próxima à atual: Neogondwana, Américas separadas - Fechamento do Mar the Tethys



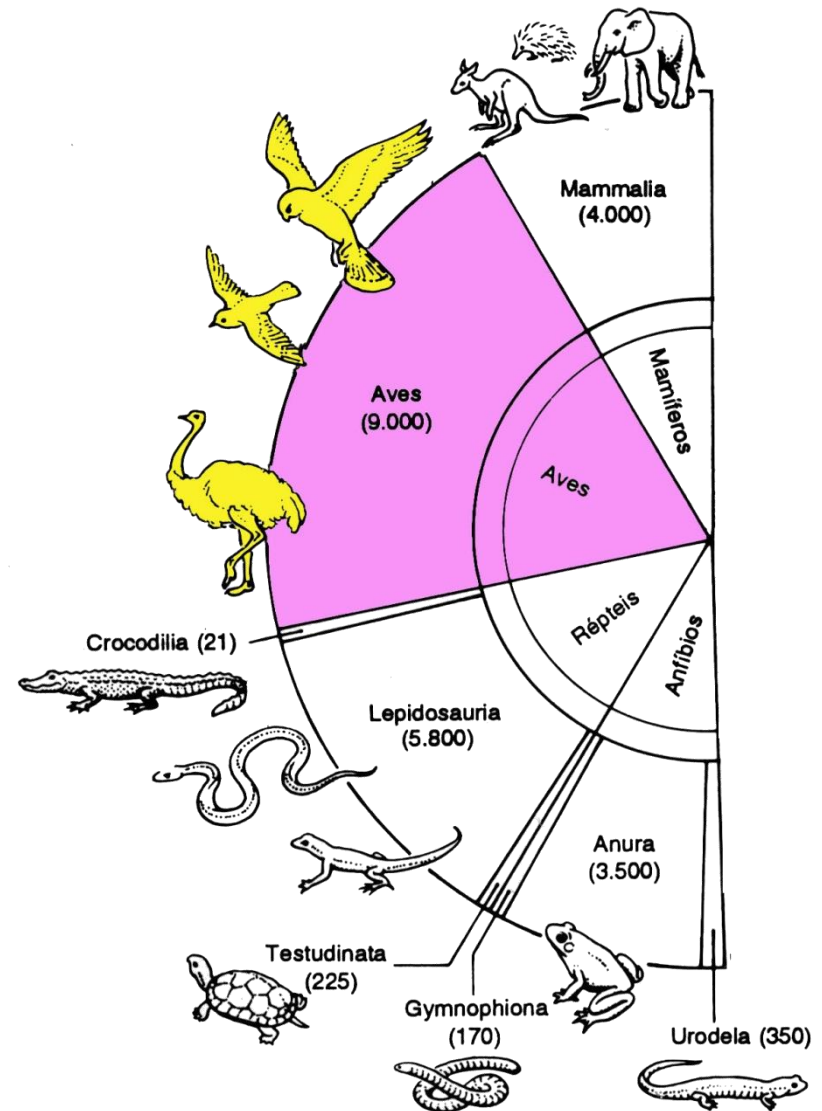
Amniota (Carbonífero sup. – Recente)

Irradiação pós extinção K-T



Aves (Jurássico sup. - Recente)

Mais diverso grupo de tetrápodos viventes (mais de 10 mil espécies)



Aves (Jurássico sup. - Recente)

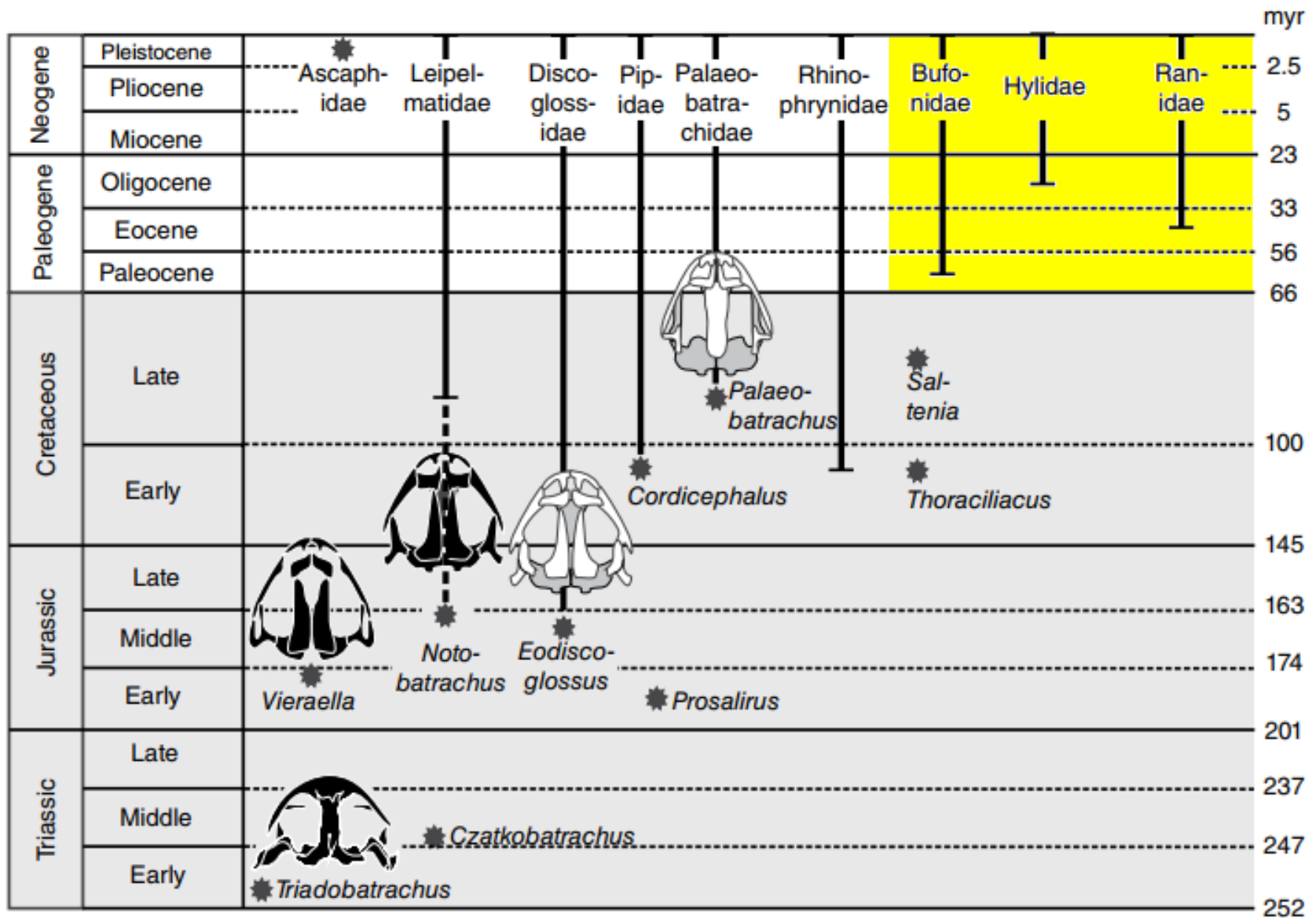
Registro fóssil parco: fragilidade do esqueleto e habitat continental

Em geral restrito à ambientes aquáticos



Anura

Principais grupos vivos de irradiação cenozoica



Chelidae (Cretáceo sup. – Recente)

Formas fósseis e recentes restritas à Austrália e América do Sul



Hydromedusa



Chelodina



Chelus



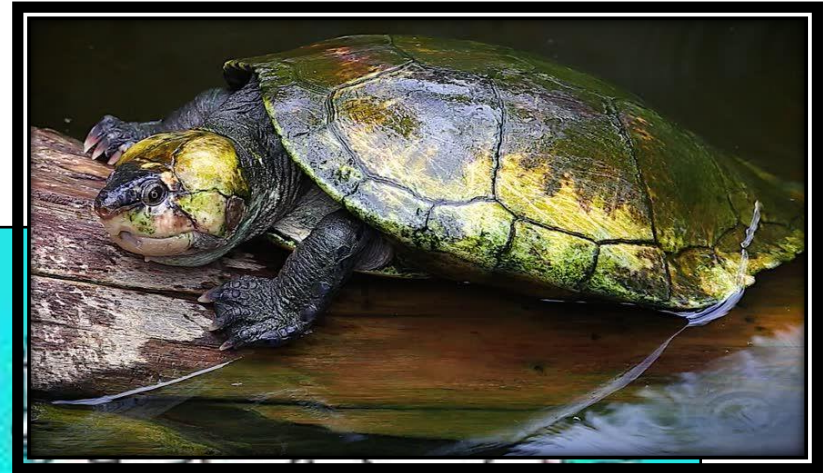
Podocnemidae (Cretáceo inf. – Recente)

Formas atuais restritas à Amazônia e Madagascar



Podocnemis

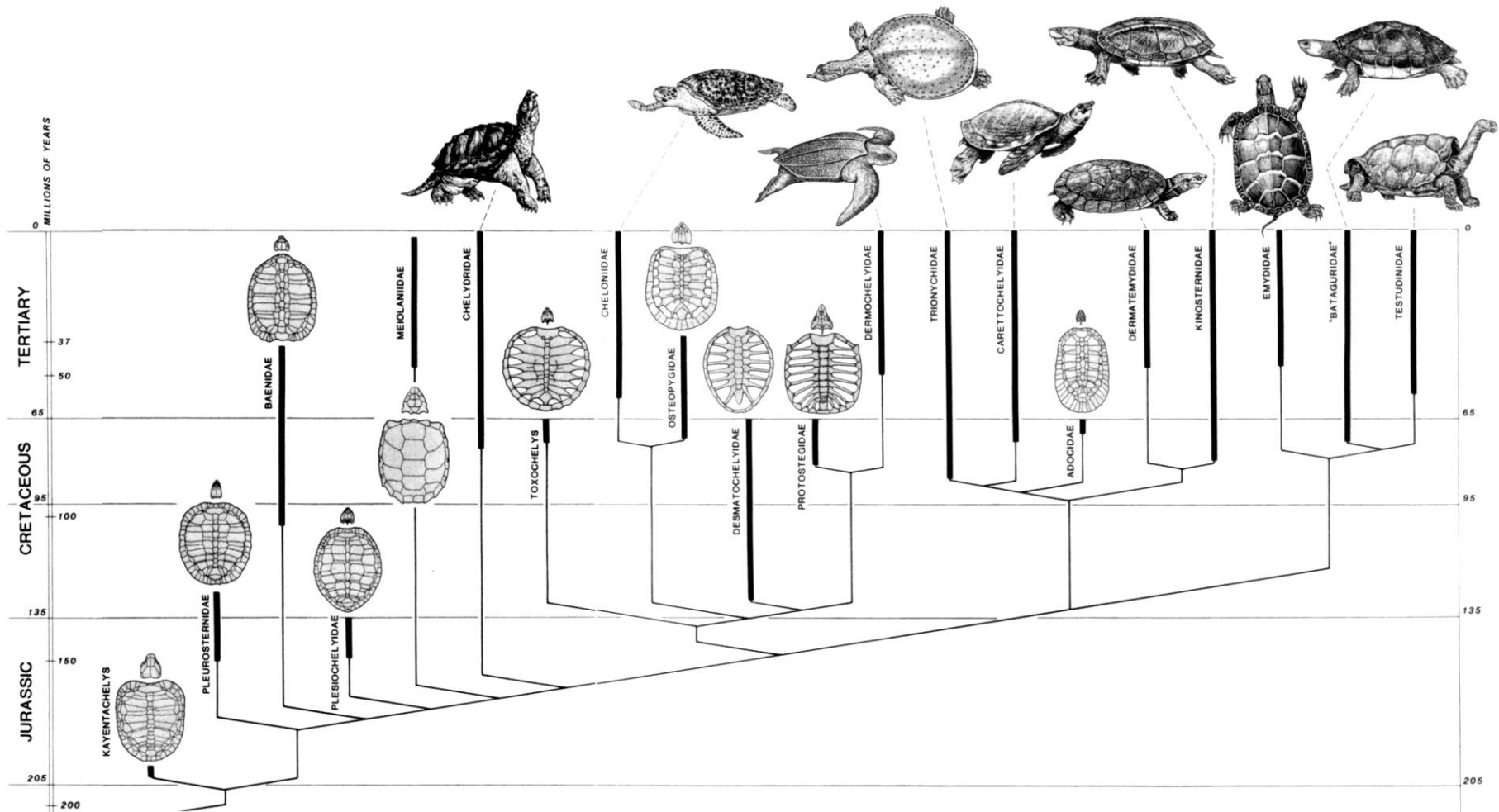
Erymnochelys



Cryptodira (Jurássico - Recente)

Grupo mais diversificado atualmente (grande variedade de habitats)

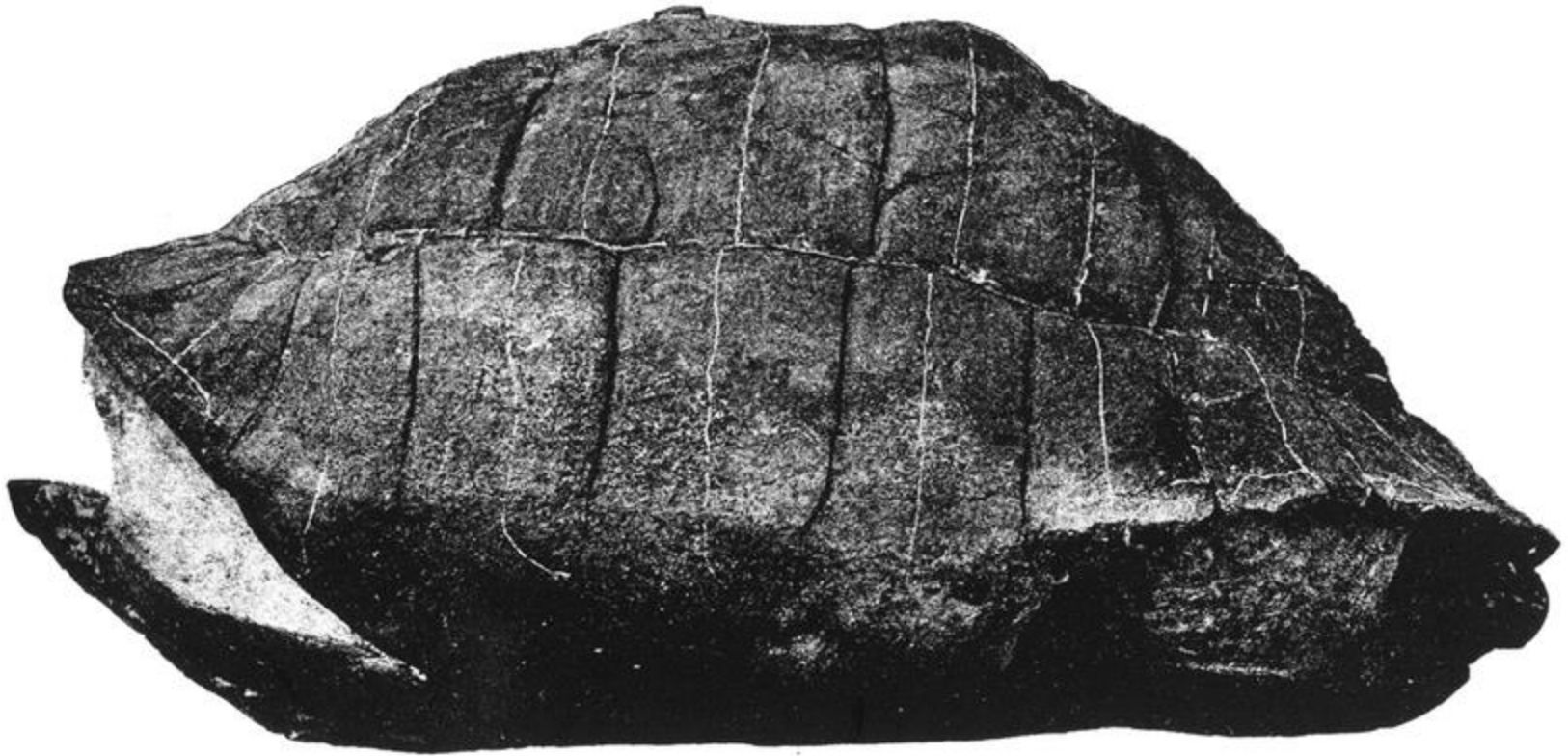
Inclui todos "jabotis" e tartarugas-marinhas



Cryptodira (Jurássico - Recente)

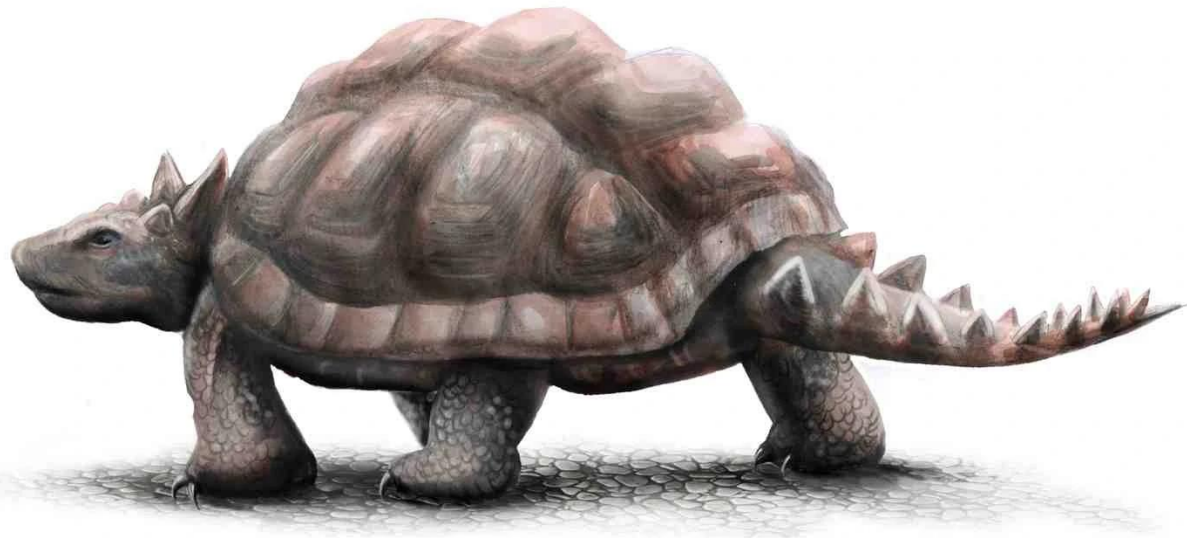
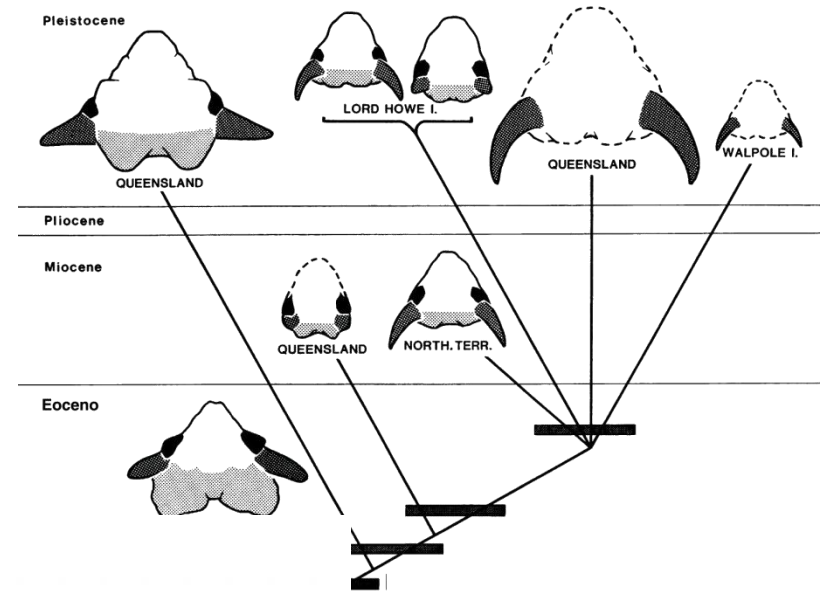
Testudinidae: "jabotis"

Adrianus: Eocendo dos EUA



Meiolanidae (Cretáceo-Pleistoceno)

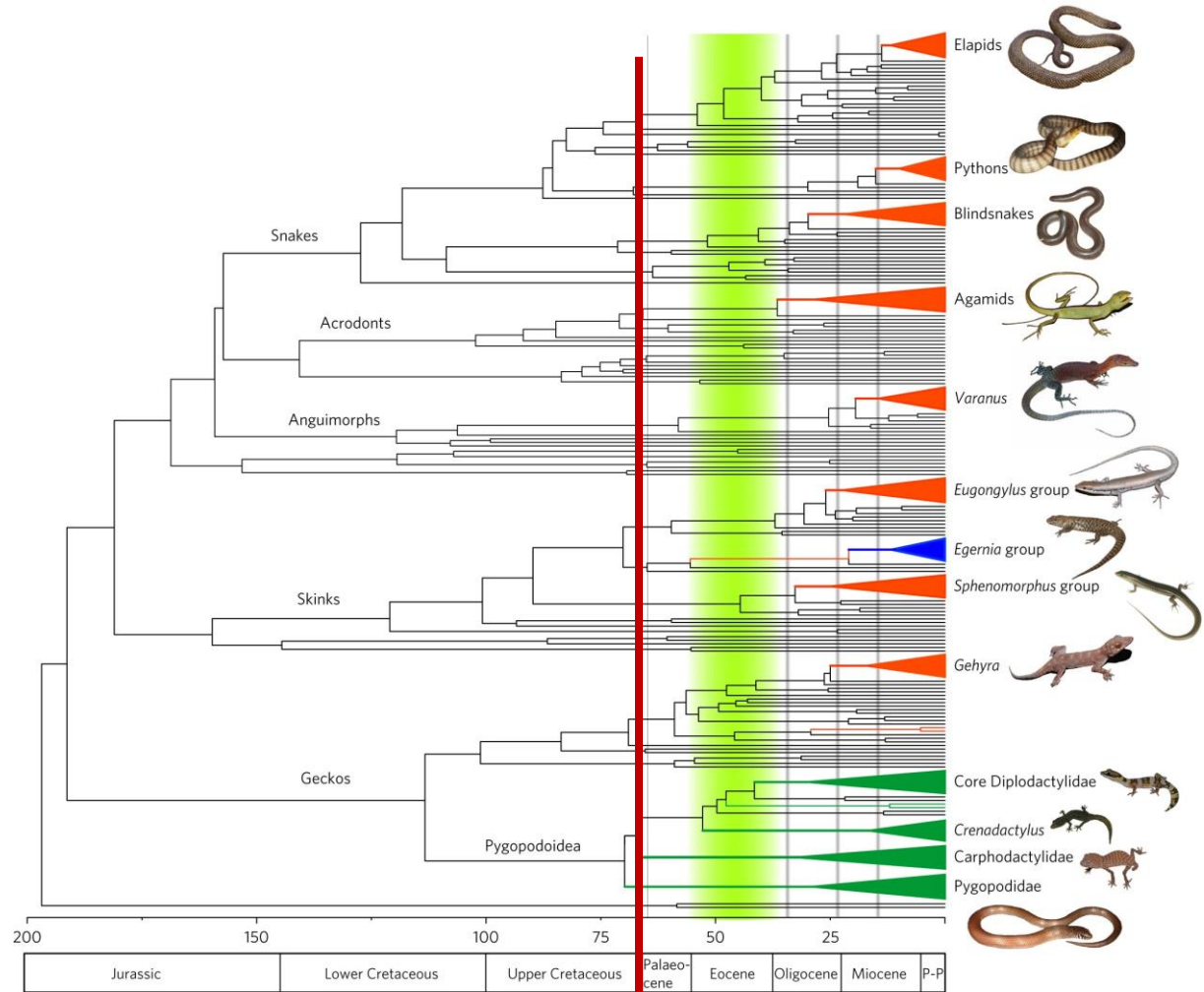
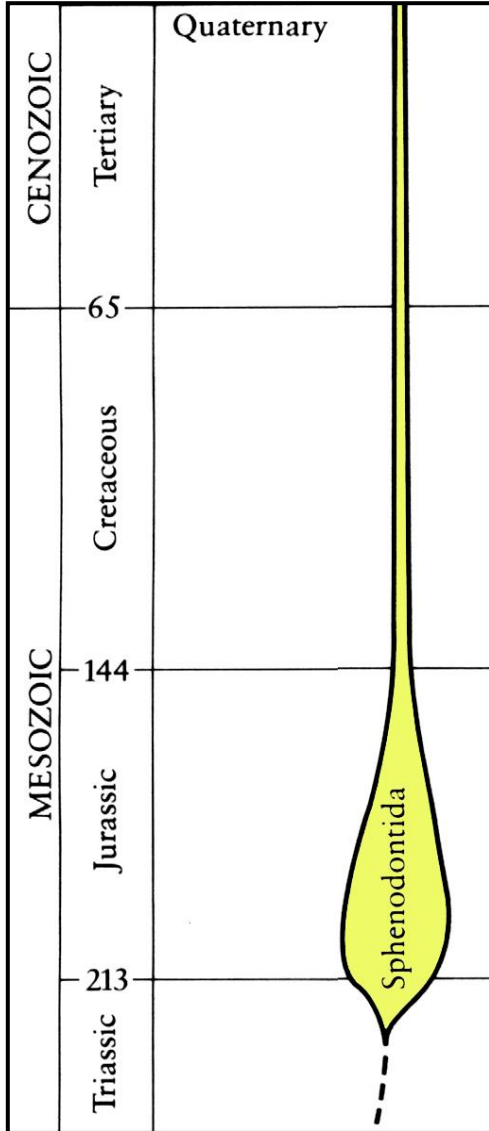
Argentina (Cretáceo/Eoceno) e Austrália (Oligoceno-Pleistoceno)



Niolamia
Cretáceo/Eoceno
Argentina

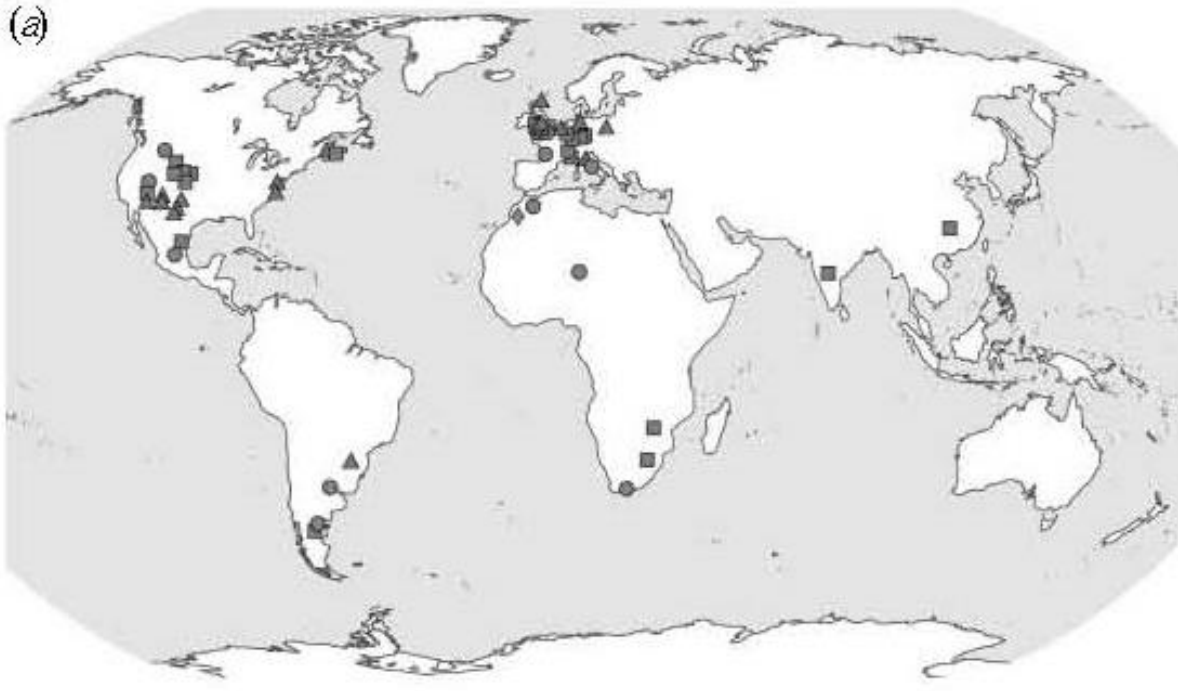
Lepidosauria (Triássico Sup. - Recente)

Sphenodontia e Squamata

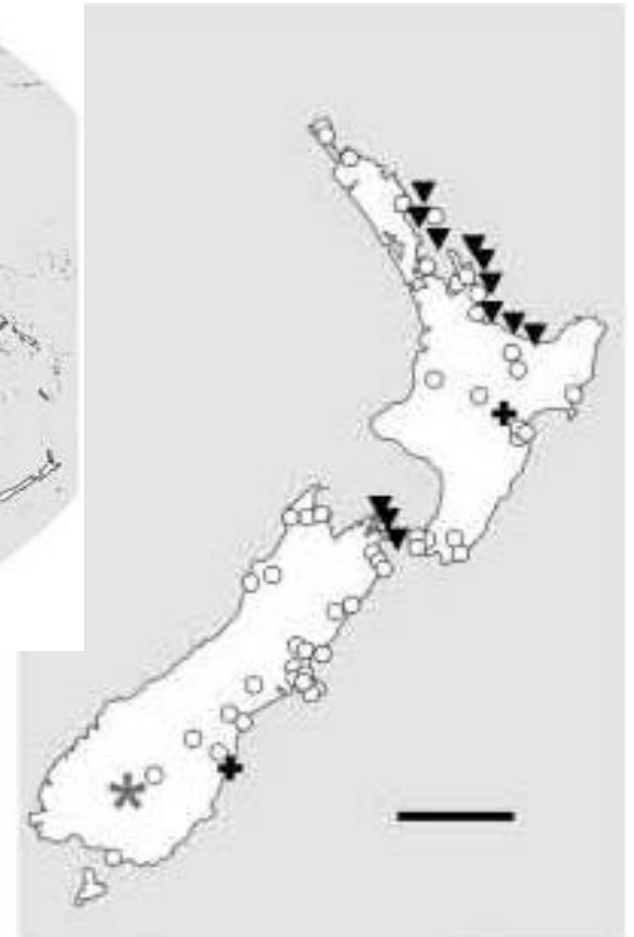


Sphenodontia (Triássico sup. – Recente)

Mesozóico = cosmopolita; Cenozóico = Nova Zelândia



Triangles, Triassic; squares, Jurassic; filled circles, Cretaceous;



asterisk, Miocene; pluses, Pleistocene; open circles, Holocene; down triangles, extant populations.

Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Grande diversificação no Terciário (juntamente com os mamíferos)



Papaeopyton, Eoceno, Messel

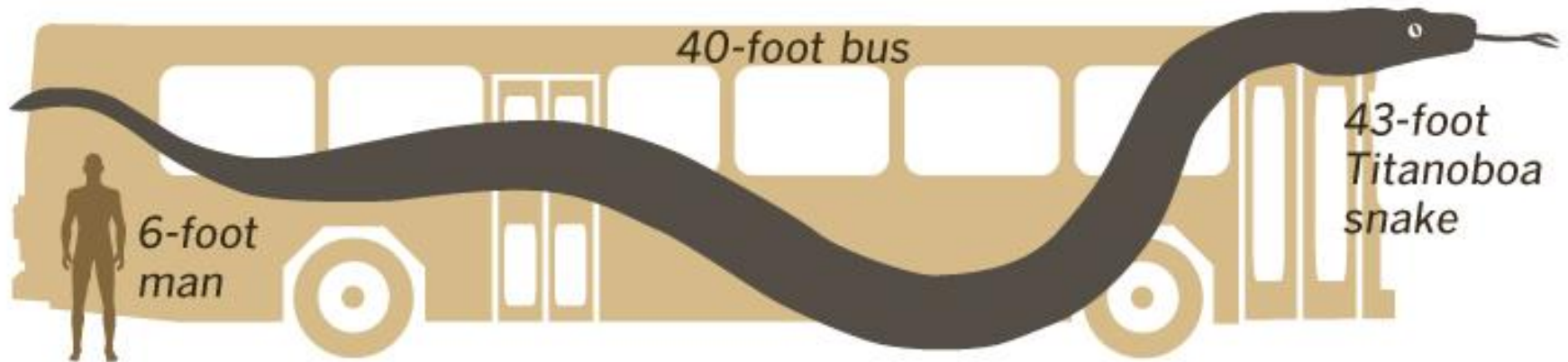
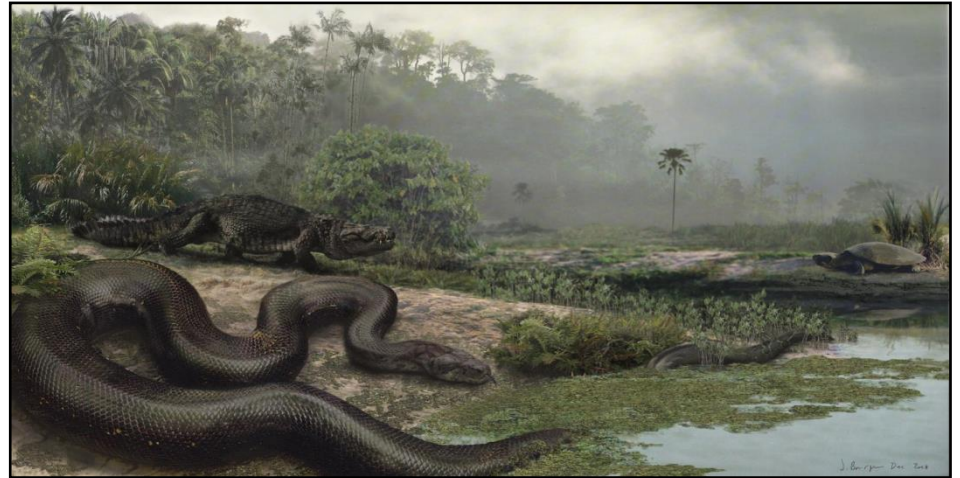
Boiidae, Eoceno, Wyoming



Serpentes (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Titanoboa cerrejonensis

Palaeoceno da Colombia (13 m e mais de 1 ton.)



Crocodylomorpha (Triássico – Recente)

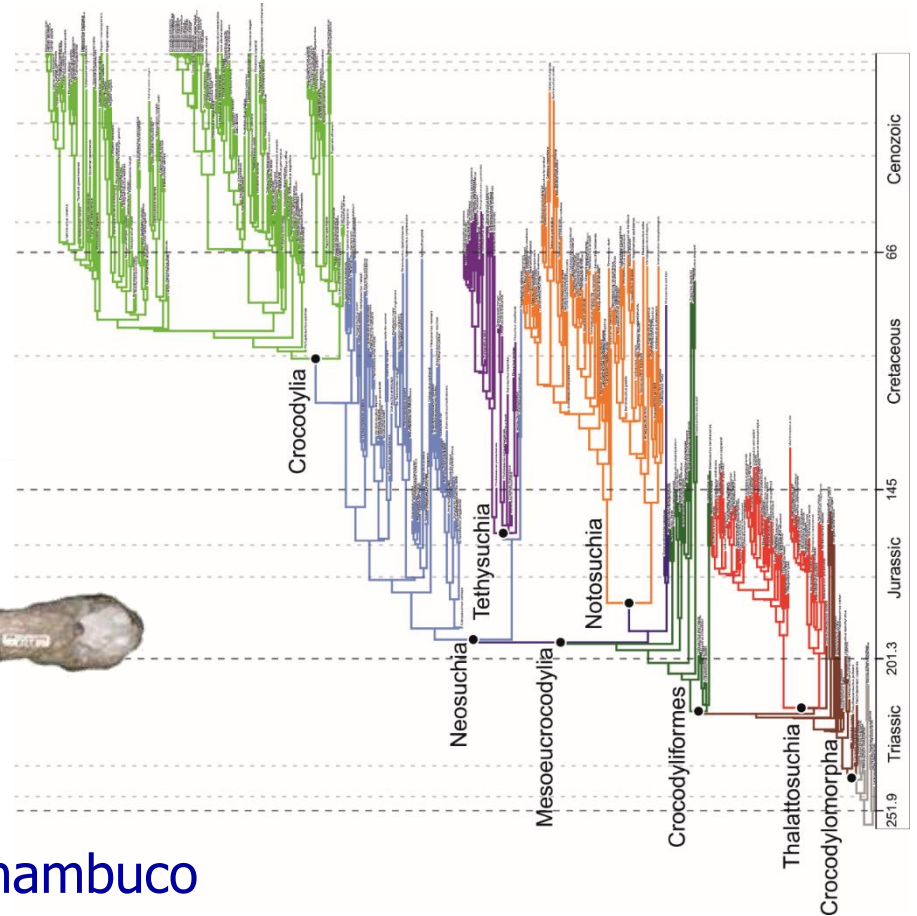
Crocodylia (Cretáceo – Recente)



Sebecus. Eoceno da Argentina



Guarinisuchus.
Paleoceno de Pernambuco



Paleógeno 66-23 Ma

(Paleoceno-Eoceno-Oligoceno)

Middle Eocene 50.2 Ma

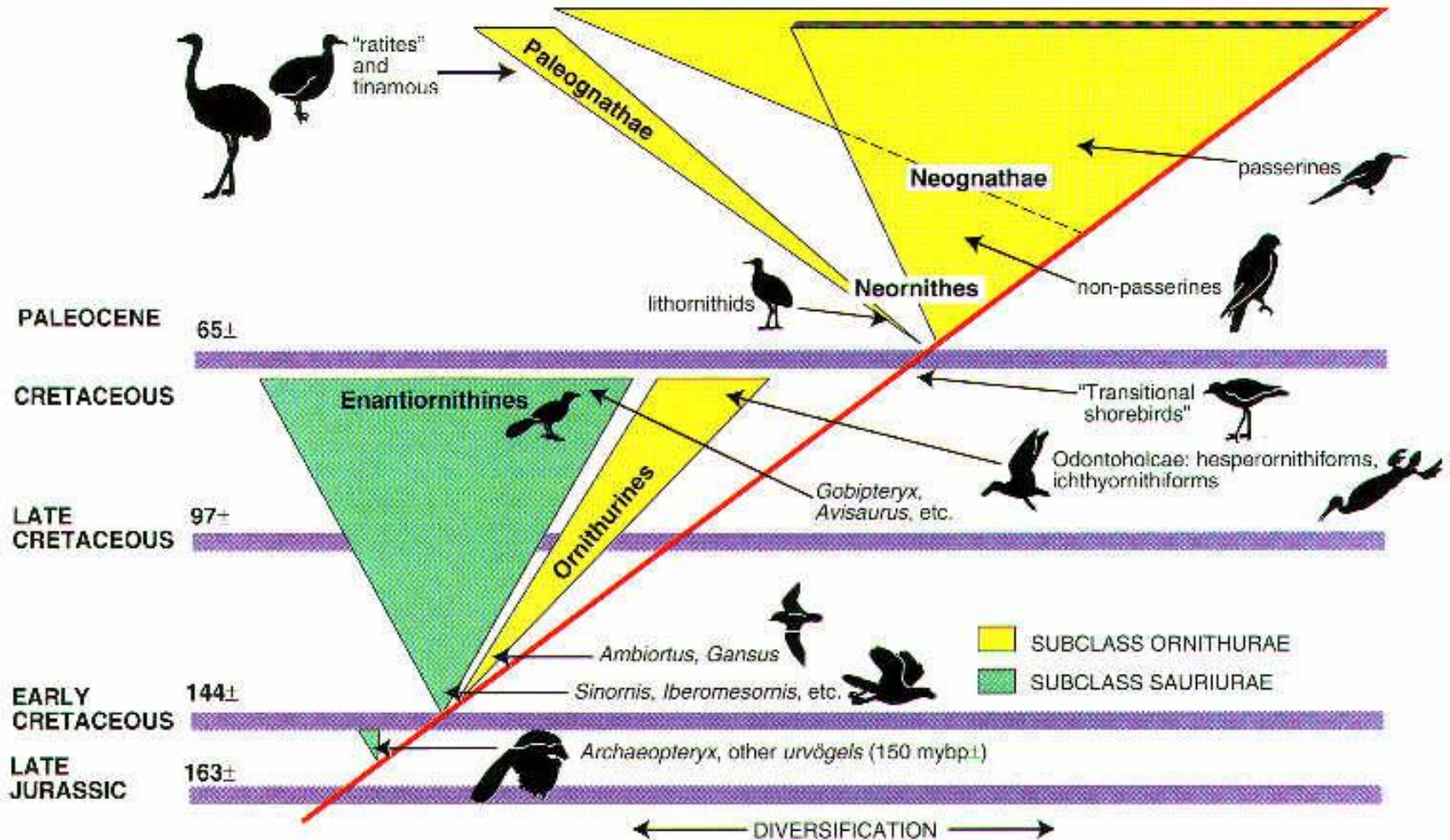


- Ancient Landmass
- Modern Landmass
- Subduction Zone (triangles point in the direction of subduction)
- Sea Floor Spreading Ridge

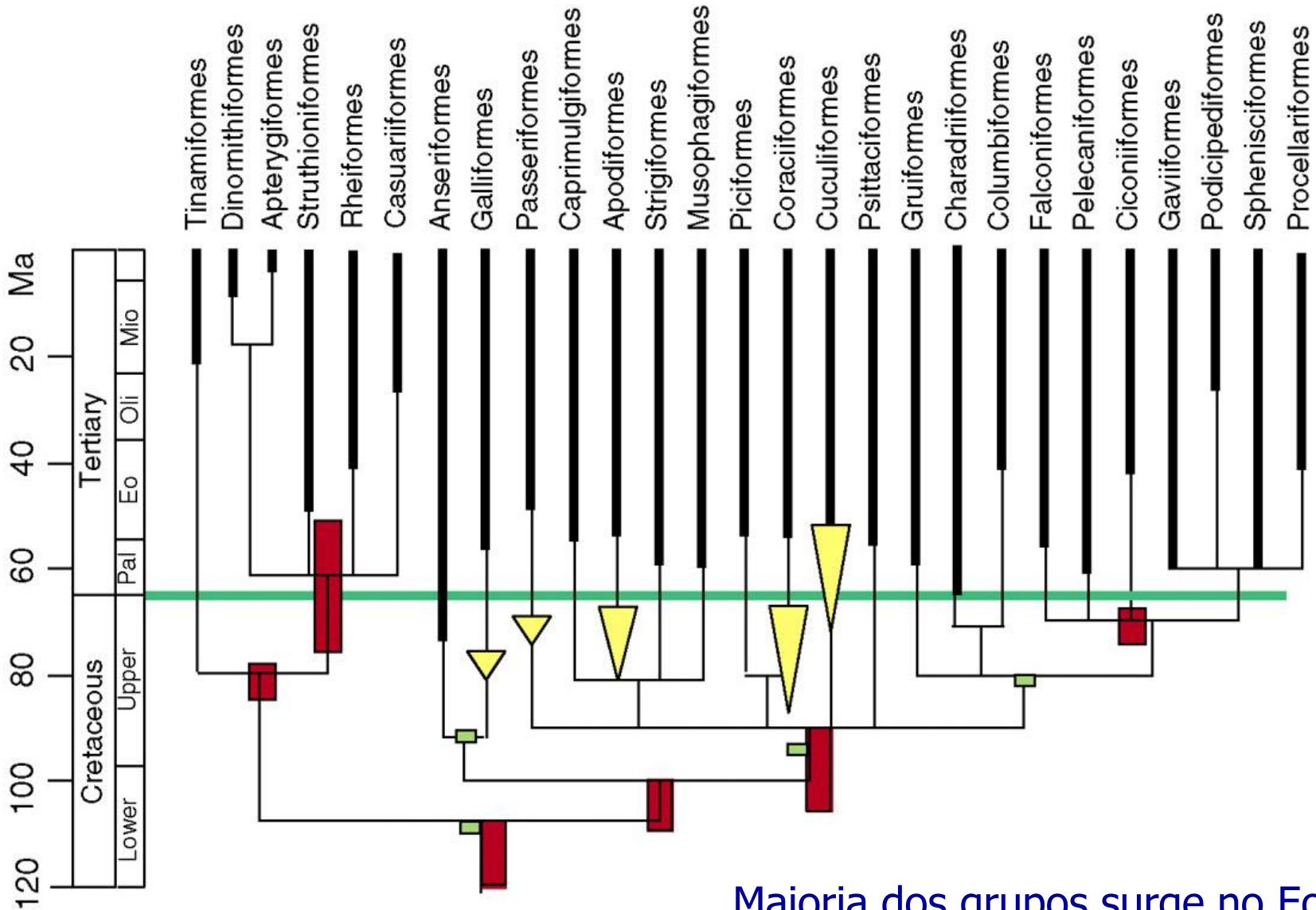
© 1998, C. R. Scotese, Paleogeographic Maps

Aves (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)

Irradiação após evento K-T



Aves (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)



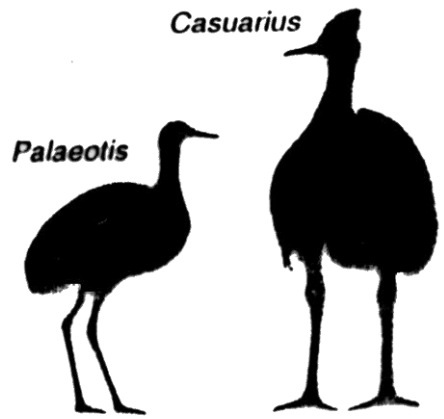
Maioria dos grupos surge no Eoceno
Divergência com relação aos estudos de relógio-molecular

Palaeognathae (Paleoceno - Recente)

Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente): *Diogenornis*, forma mais antiga (Itaboraí)

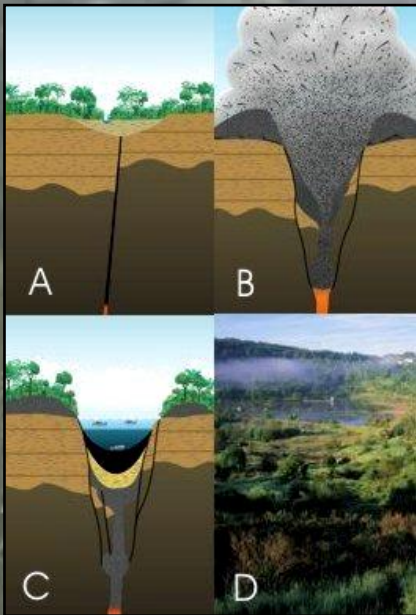


Palaeotis (Eoceno da Alemanha)
forma terrestre pouco menor que uma ema

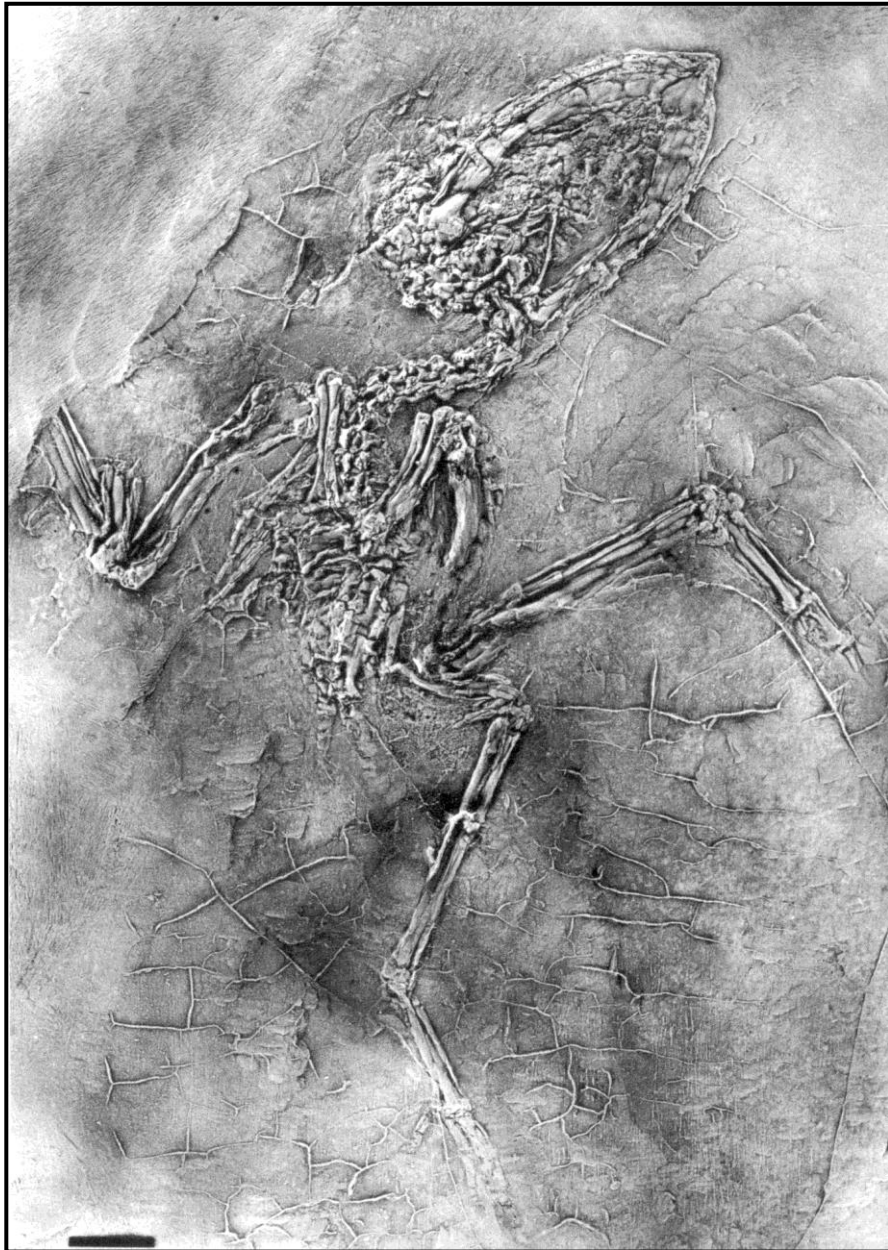


Messel Grube (Eoceno da Alemanha)

Lago eutrófico (fundo anóxico) em ambiente florestal formado em sistema de falhas tectônicas



Caprimulginiformes (Eoceno - Recente)



Masillapodargus
carimulgiforme
Eoceno de Messel

Trochiliformes (Pleistoceno - Recente)



Eurotrochilus
Oligoceno da Europa

Colliformes (Eoceno - Recente), mais abundantes no Terciário



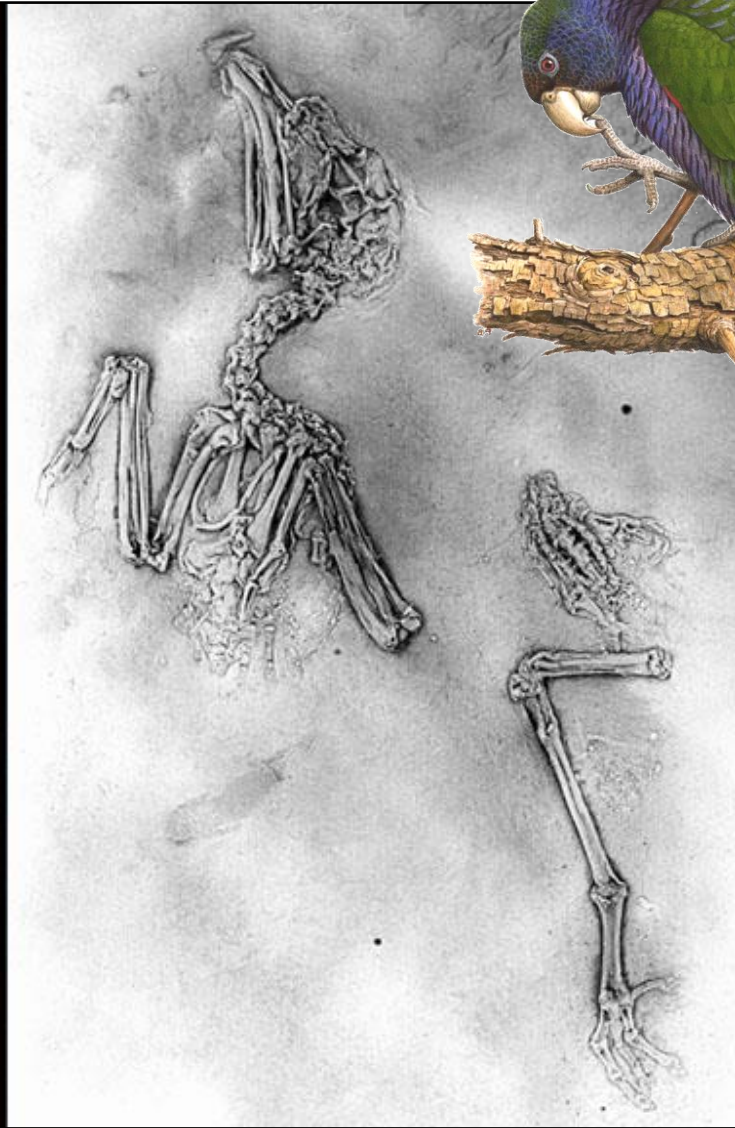
Atualmente restritos à África

Eoglaucidium
Eoceno de Messel



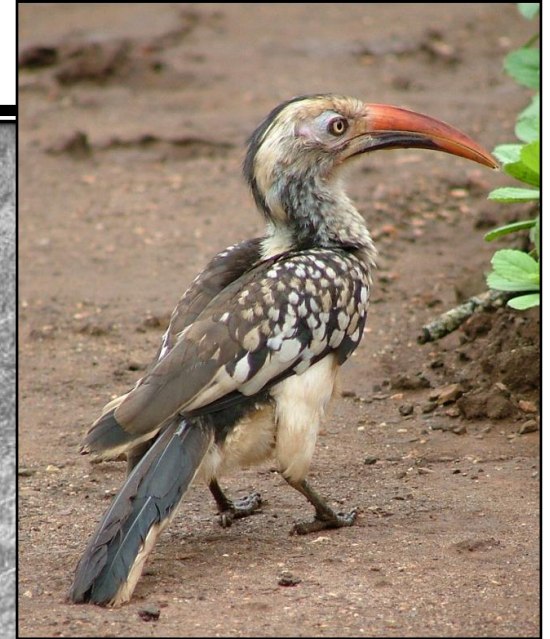
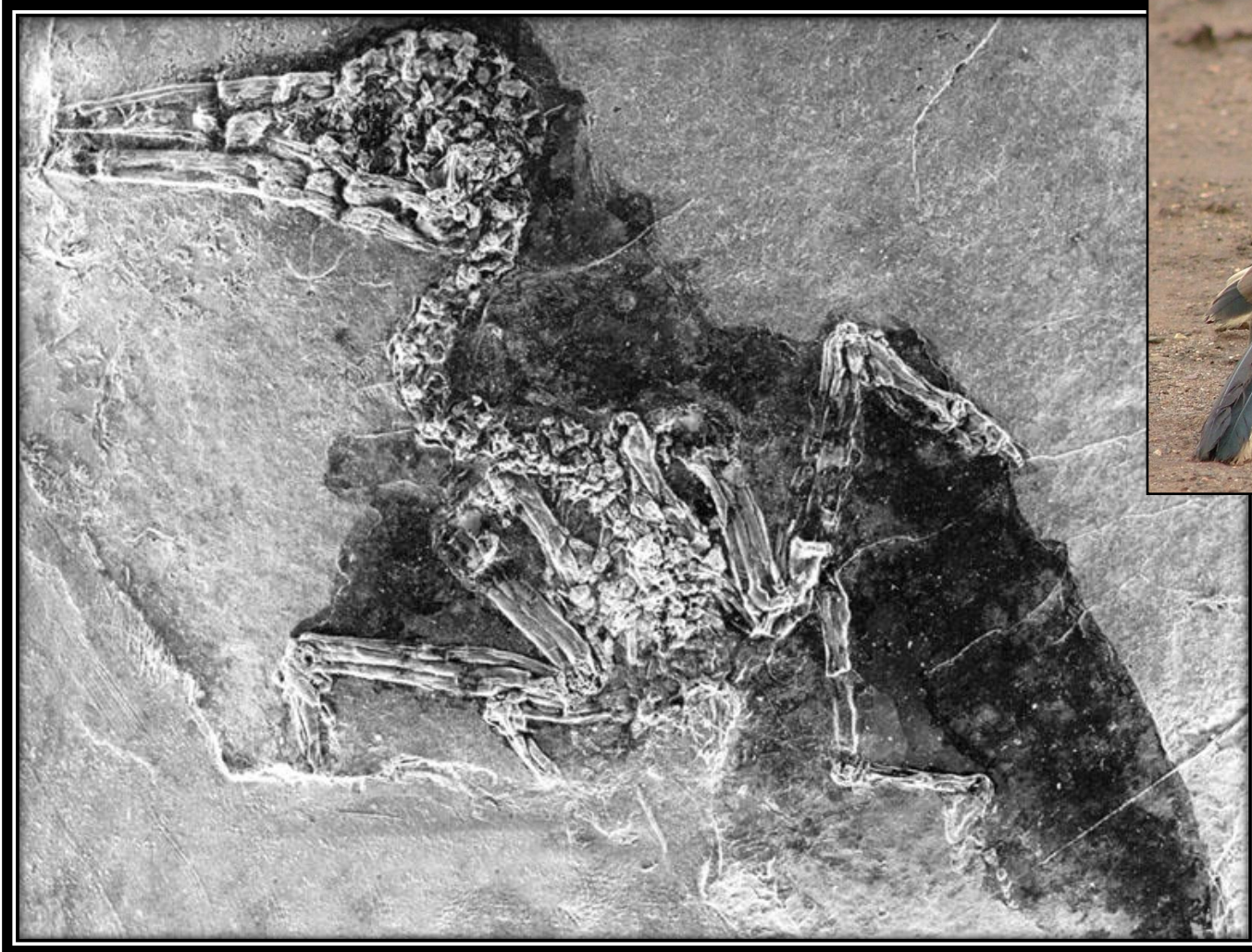
Psittaciformes (Eoceno - Recente)

Psittacopes: "papagaio" do Eoceno de Messel



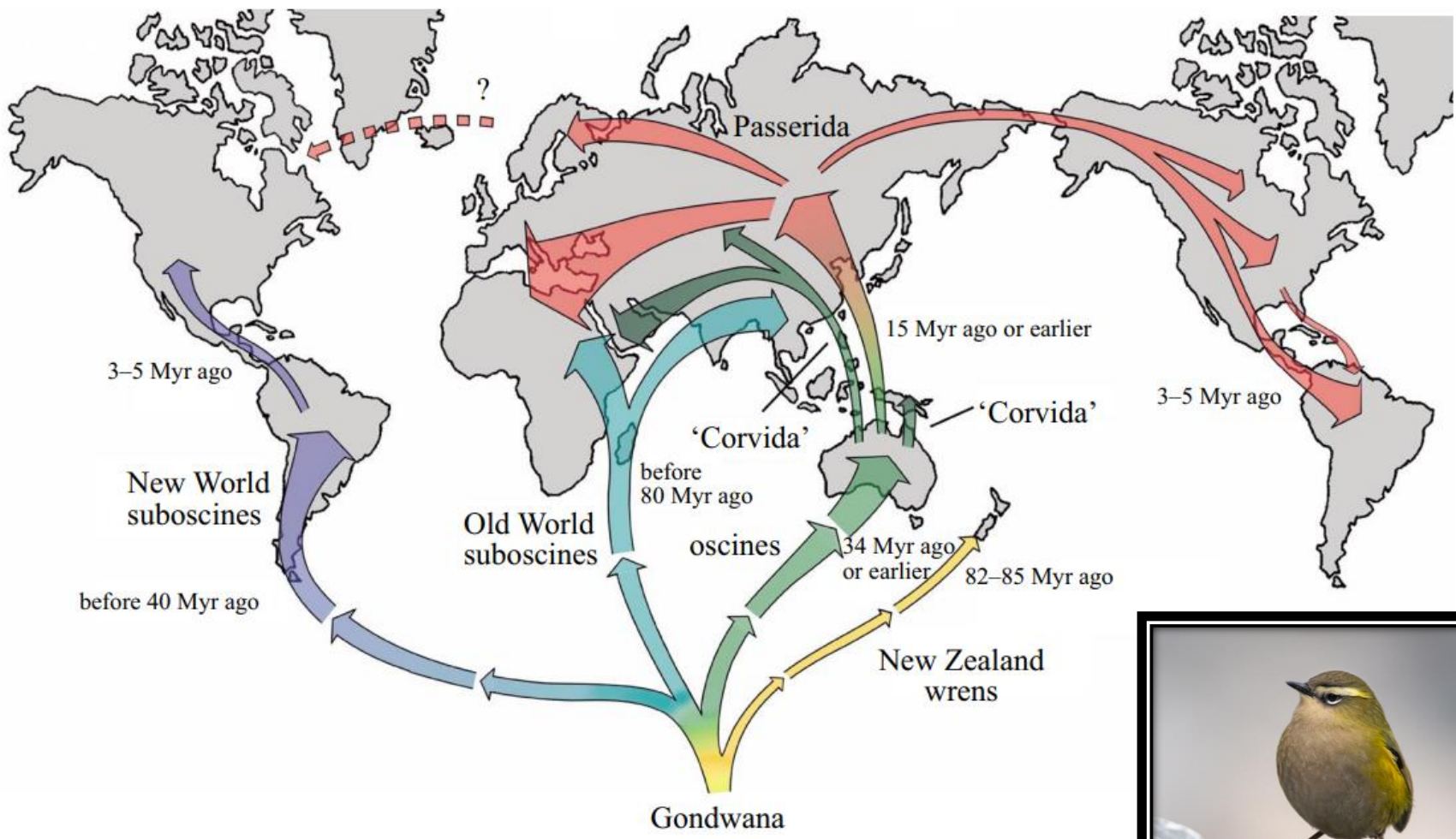
Coraciformes - Grupo provavelmente parafilético

Alcedinidae, Bucerotidae, Trogonidae



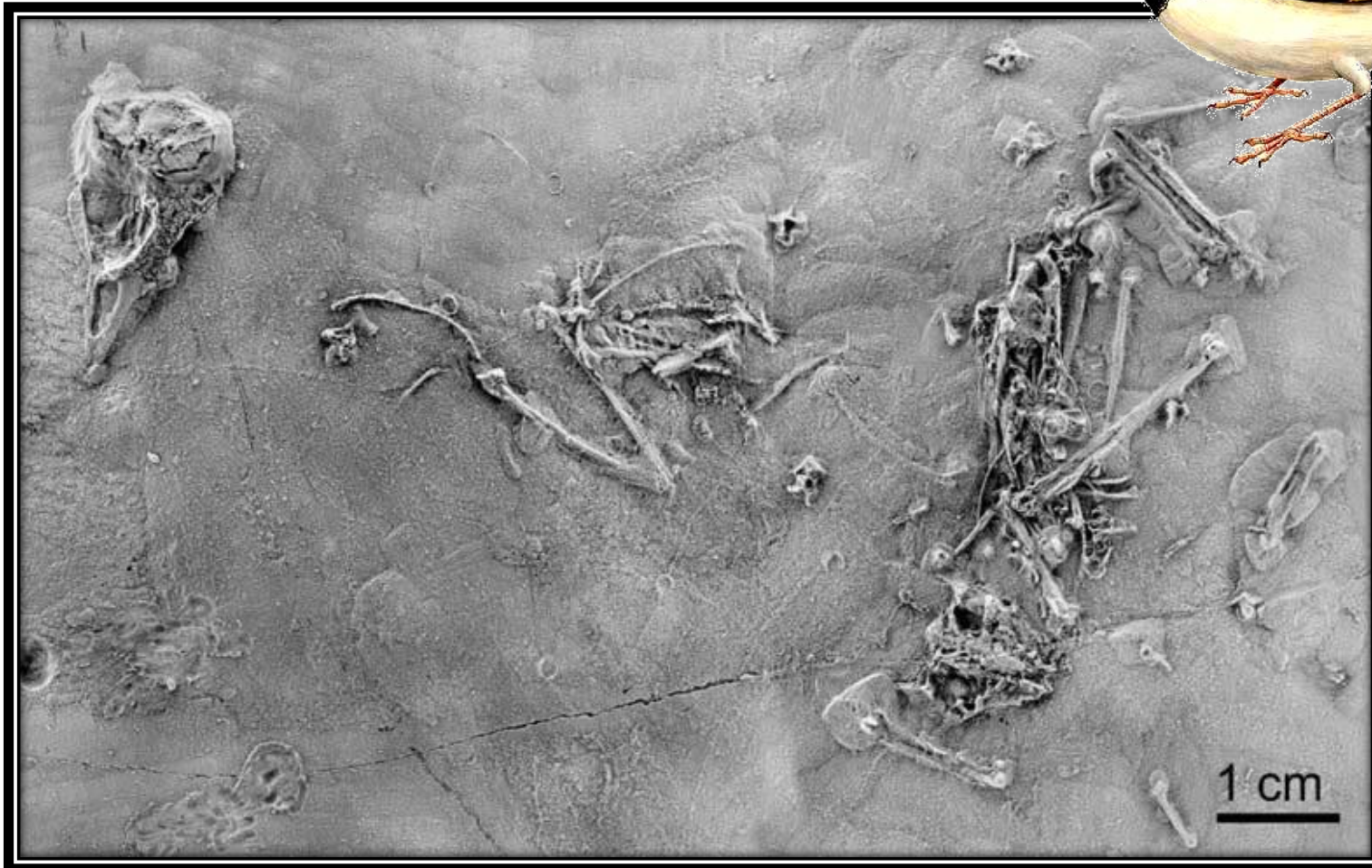
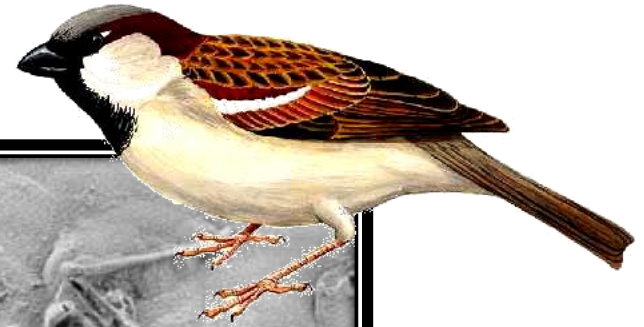
Messelirrisor
"calau"
Eoceno de Messel

Passeriformes (Oligoceno - Recente), possíveis registros no Eoceno da Austrália, tornam-se abundantes no Mioceno



Passeriformes (Oligoceno - Recente), possíveis registros no Eoceno da Austrália, tornam-se abundantes no Mioceno

Passeriforme do Oligoceno
Frauemnweiler (Alemanha)



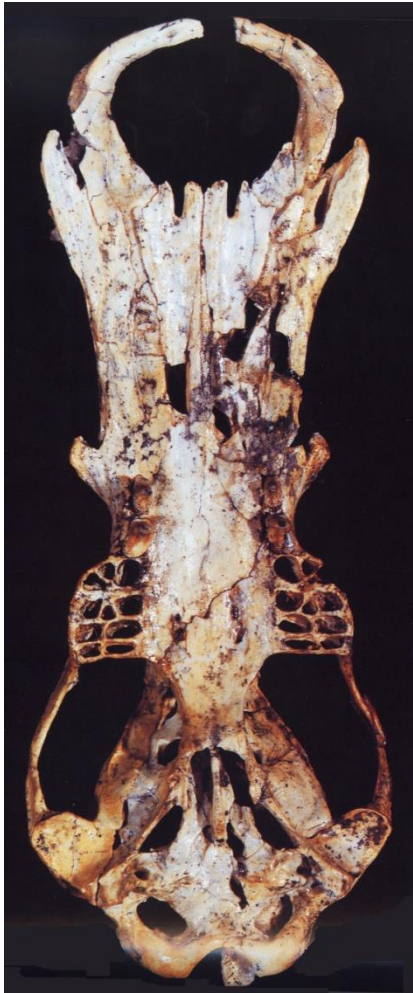
Galloanserae - Gastornithiformes (Paleoceno-Eoceno)

Diatryma (Paleoceno-Eoceno da Europa e EUA)



Monotremata (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Formas afins ao *Ornithorhynchus* no Paleoceno da Argentina e à partir do Mioceno na Austrália



Obdurodon
(Mioceno)

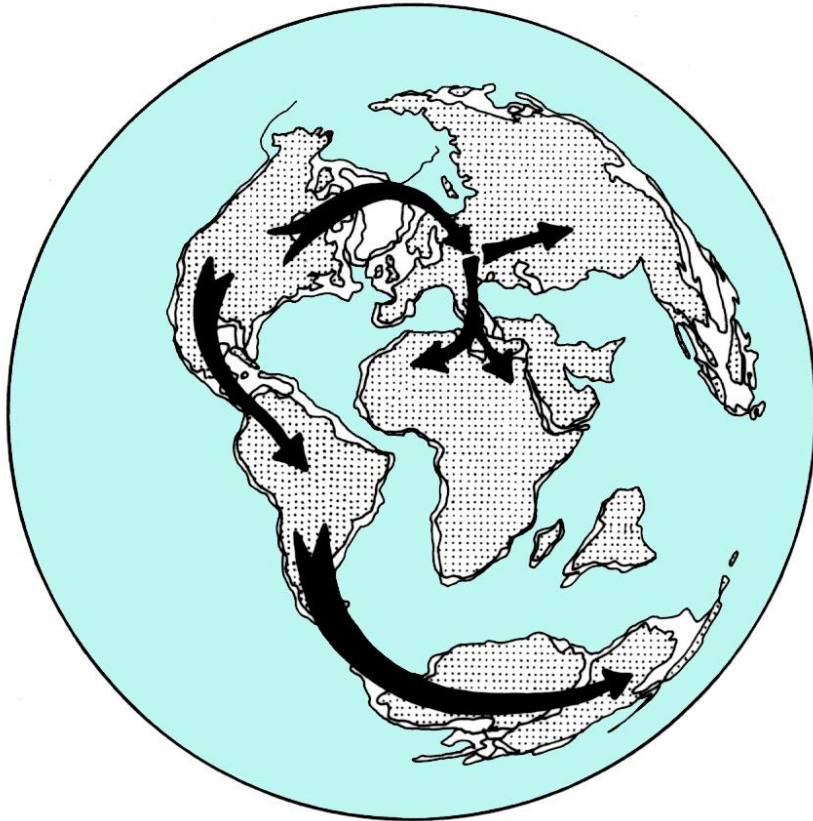


Monotrematum sudamericanum



Metatheria (Cretáceo inf. – Recente)

Da América do Norte, dispersão inicial para América do Sul (ainda no Cretáceo, possível registro no Peru) e no Paleoceno para Europa e África, mas todos se extinguiram no Mioceno destes continentes

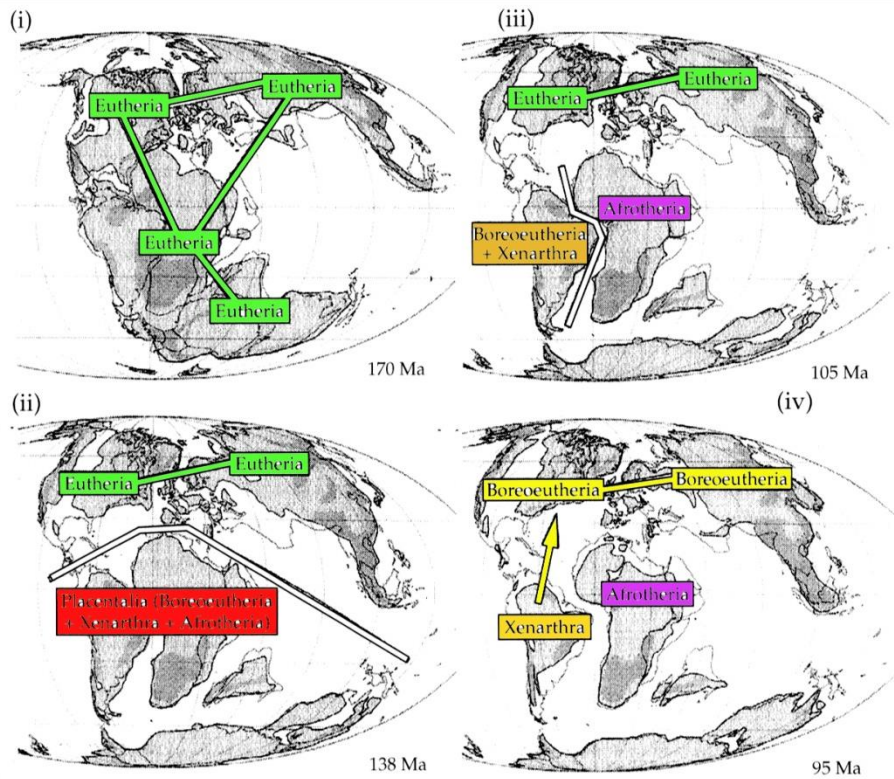
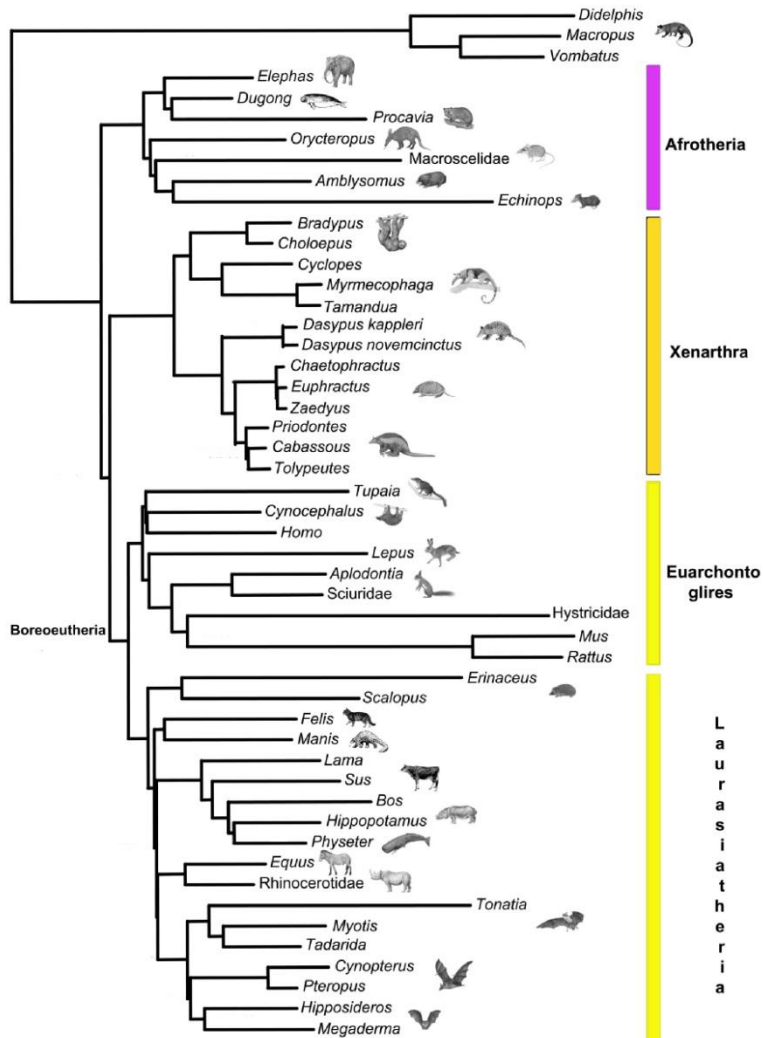


Pucadelphys
(Paleoceno da Bolívia)

Eutheria (Cretáceo inf. - Recente)

Três grandes grupos: Afrotheria, Xenarthra e Boreoeutheria

(= Laurasiatheria + Euarchontoglires)



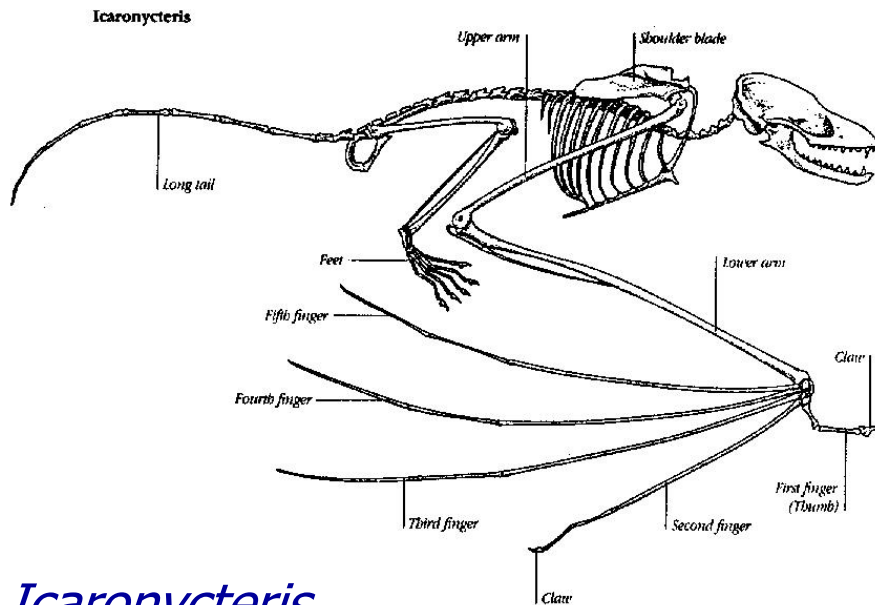
Vicariantes pela separação das massas de terra no Cretáceo

Chiroptera (Eoceno - Recente)

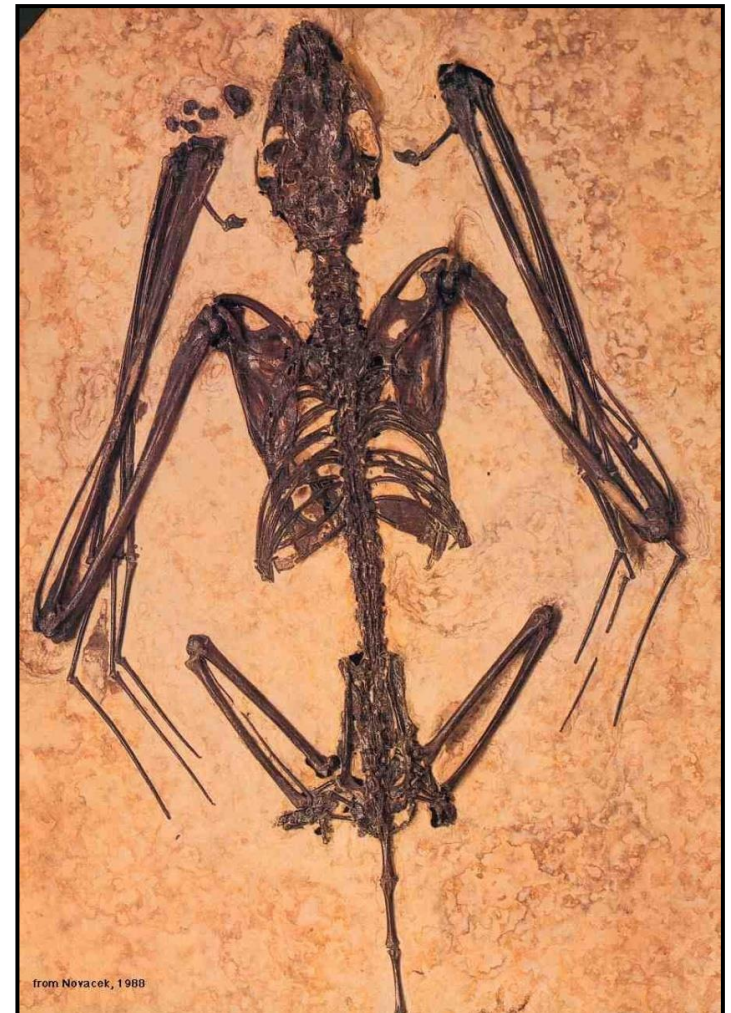
Possível registro no Paleoceno da Europa

Distribuição global já no Eoceno (incluindo Austrália)

Bastante modificado desde o início:
falanges alongadas, pernas robustas e
órbitas grandes



Icaronycteris
(Green River Fm., Eoceno de Wyoming)

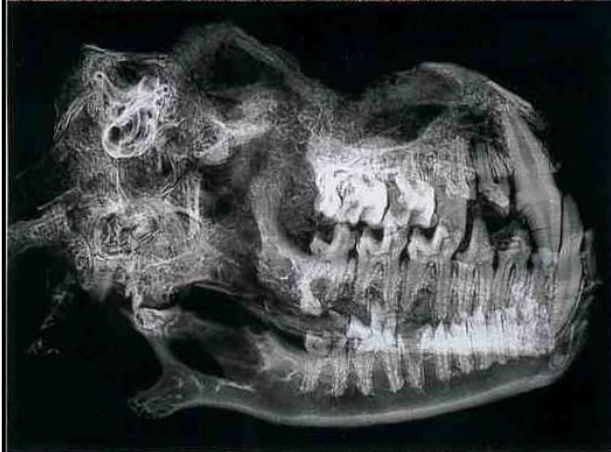


Chiroptera (Eoceno - Recente)

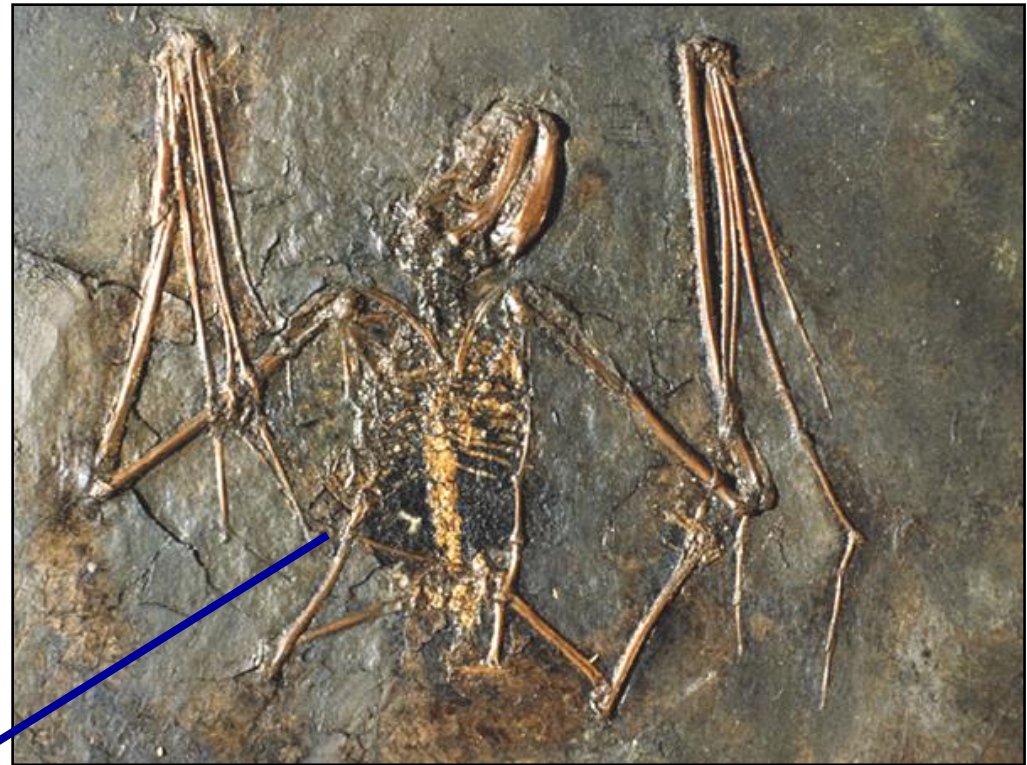
Formas do Eoceno de Messel possuem características de Microchiroptera



Hassianycteris com cóclea bem desenvolvida (ecolocalização)



SKULL, 1 IN LONG. SENCKENBERG, JÖRG HABERSETZER, SCALES, GOTTHARD RICHTER AND SVEN BASZIL



Palaeochiropteryx com escamas de mariposa no conteúdo estomacal

Rodentia (Cretáceo?, Paleoceno – Recente)

Eomys: um dos primeiros Miacidae (ratos e hamsters)

Planador do Eoceno de Quercy



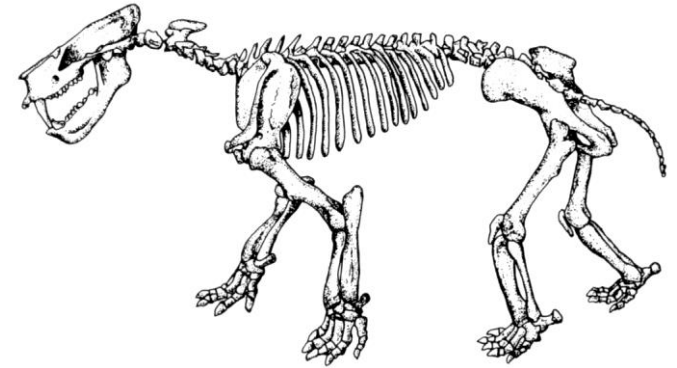
Primeiros "ungulados"

Comuns no Paleogeno da Eurásia e América do Norte

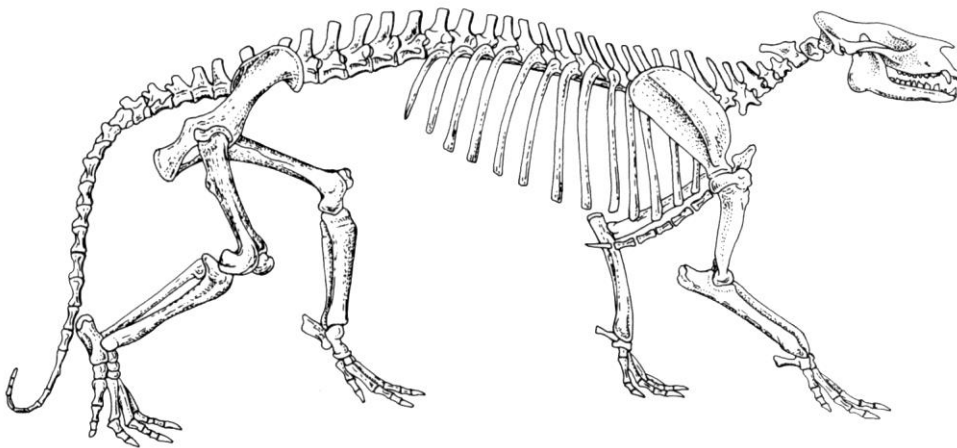
Em geral herbívoros ou onívoros



Phenacodus: condilartro Paleoceno dos EUA



Titanoides: pantodonte do Paleoceno dos EUA



Primeiros “ungulados”



Kopidodon: arctocionídeo do Eoceno de Messel

Primeiros "ungulados"

Dinocerata (Paleoceno-Eoceno da América do Norte e Ásia)

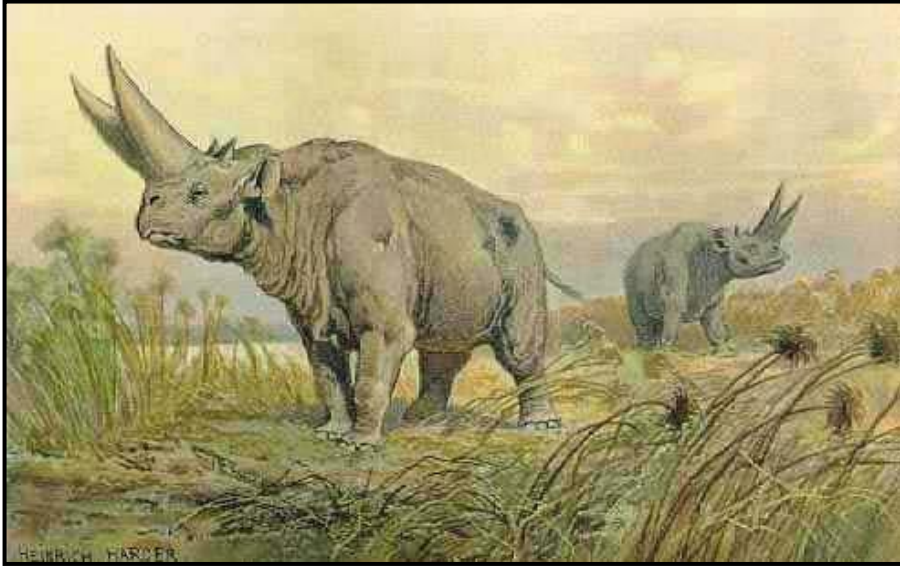
Herbívoros de grande porte: *Uintatherium*

Tamanho de um rinoceronte e crânio com protuberâncias



Afrotheria (Eoceno-Recente)

Embrithopoda (Eoceno): grupo irmão de Proboscidea



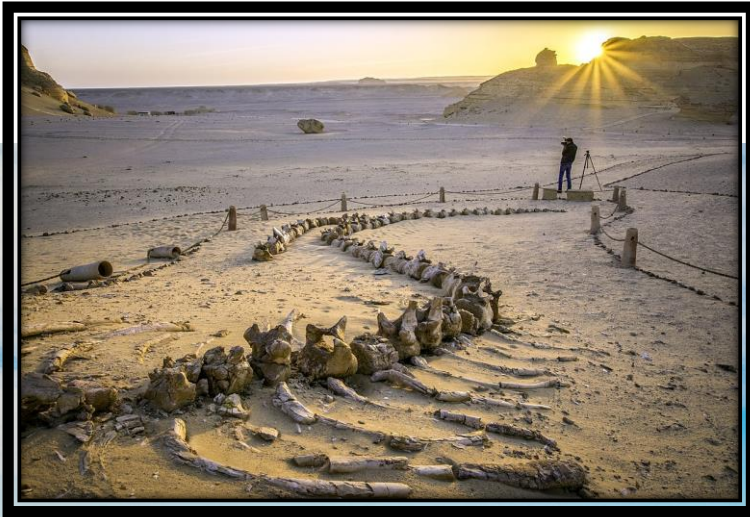
Arsinoitherium
Eoceno de Fayum
Egito



Registros no norte
da África, Europa
e Oriente Próximo



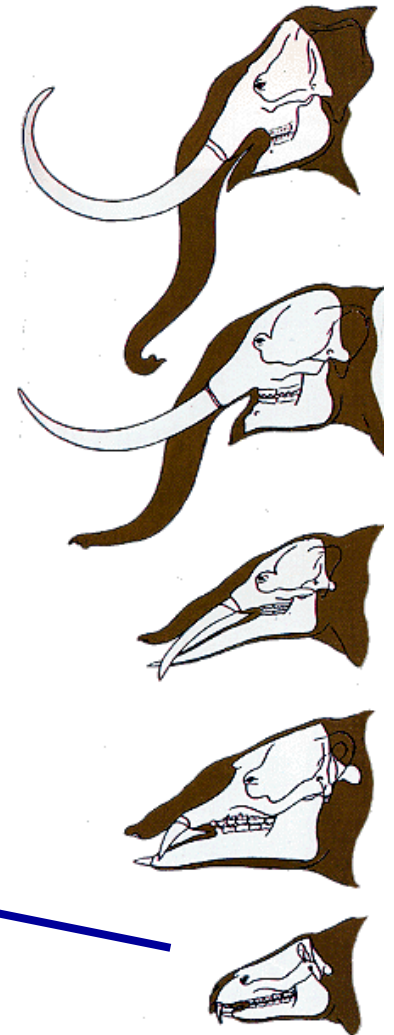
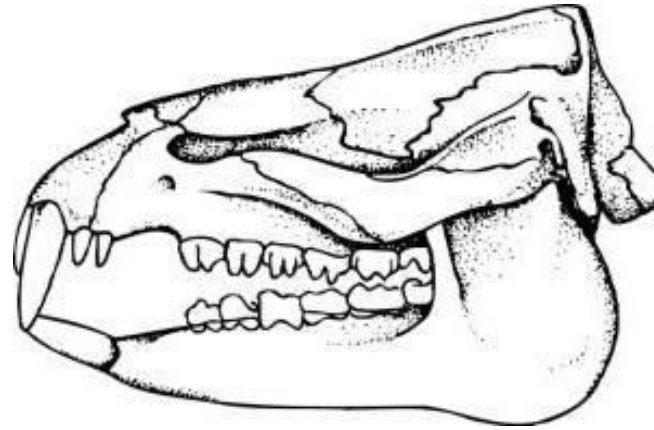
Depressão de Fayum



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Formas de grande porte, com grande segundo incisivo superior

Moeritherium de Fayum: forma semi-aquática tamanho de um hipopótamo

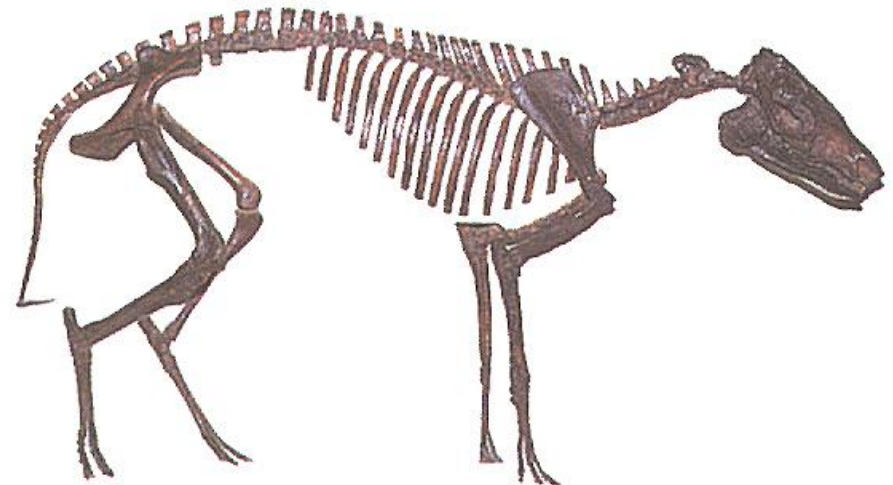


Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): folhívoros florestais do Eoceno-Oligoceno



Hyracotherium (Eoceno)
Europa e América do Norte

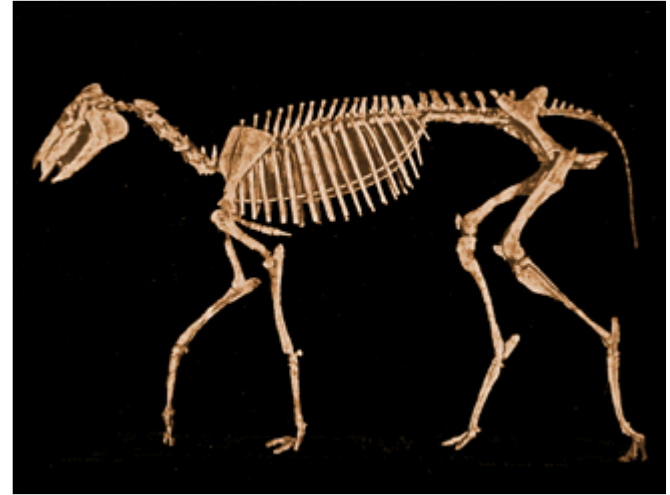


Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

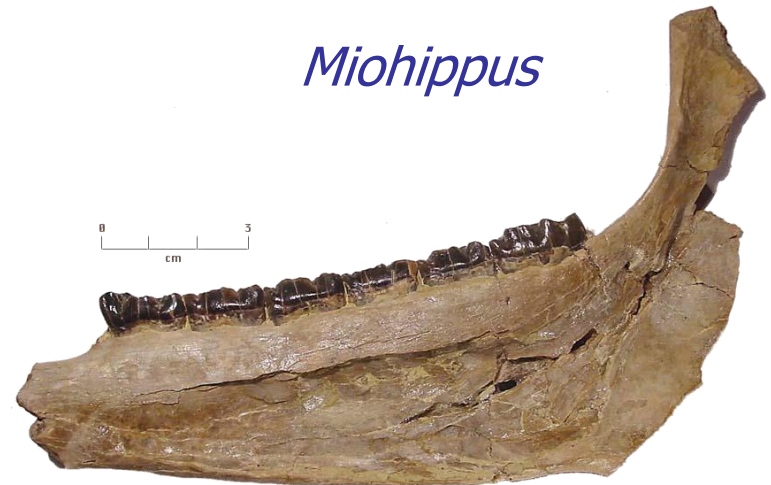
Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): folhívoros florestais do Oligoceno da Europa e América do Norte



Meshippus



Miohippus



Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Rhinocerotidae (Eoceno – Recente)

Grande variedade no Oligo-Mioceno da Ásia inclui maior mamífero terrestre



Paraceratherium (6 m e 30 ton)

(*Indricotherium*, *Baluchiterium*)

High browser Oligoceno do Baluquistão

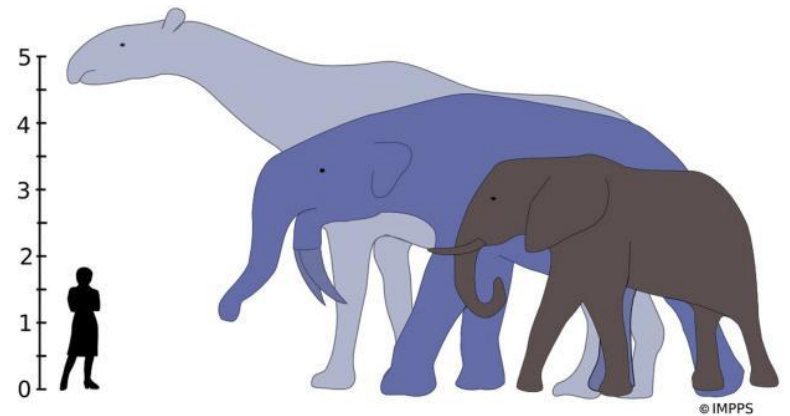


The complete skull of the giant Baluchitherium.

Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Rhinocerotidae (Eoceno – Recente)

Paraceratherium (*Indricotherium*, *Baluchiterium*)

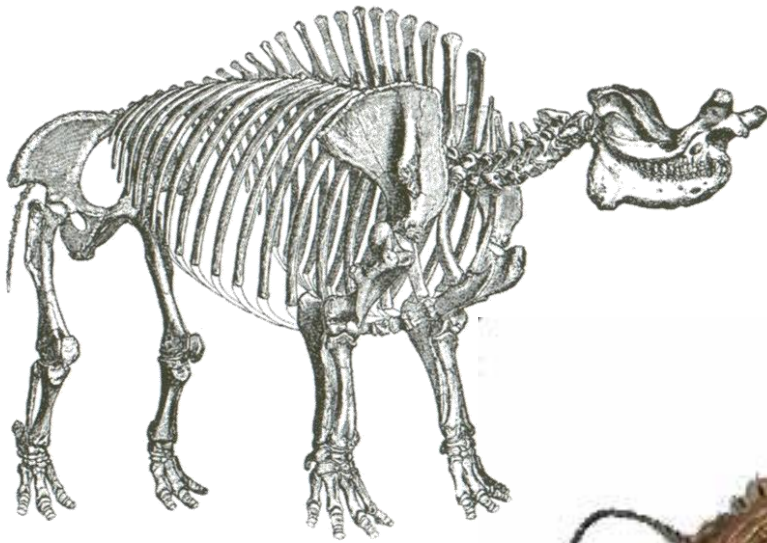


Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Brontotheridae (Eoceno – Oligoceno)

Irmão dos demais Perissodactyla - Abundantes na América do Norte e Eurásia

Grande porte (até 2.5 m) crânios com cornos de diversas morfologias



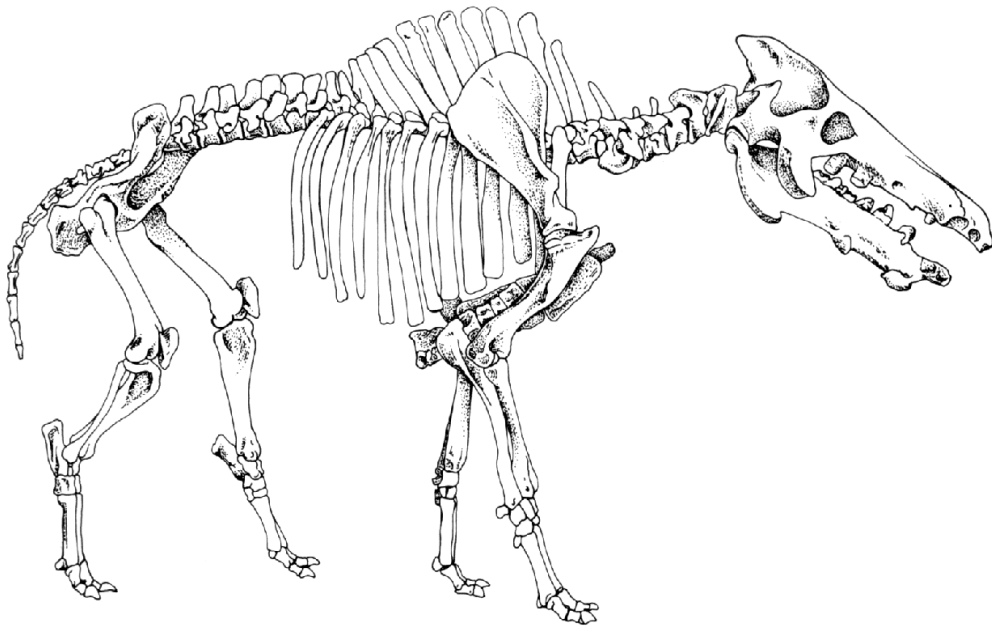
Brontotherium:
Oligoceno dos EUA



Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

“Bunodontia” (Eoceno – Recente): formas basais

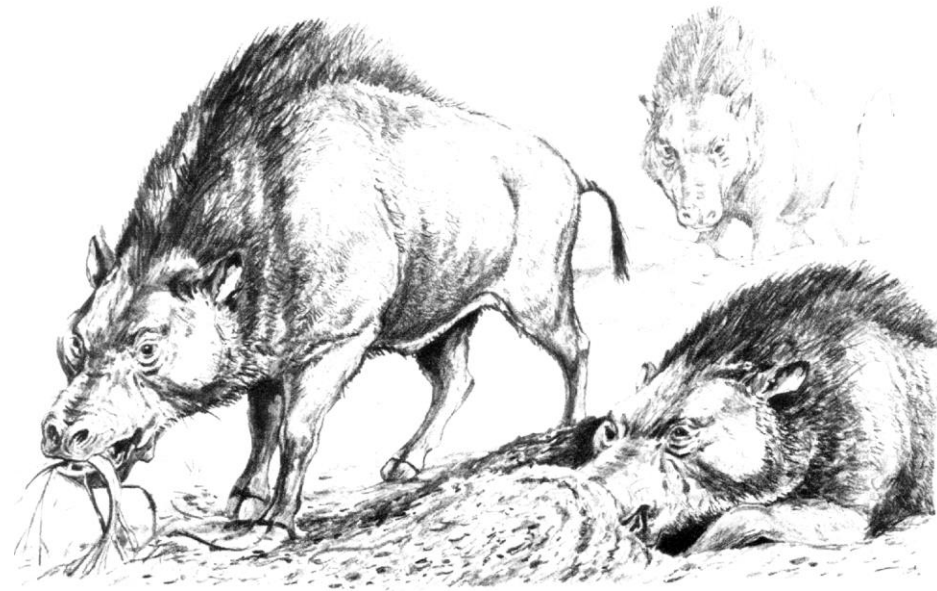
Onívoros de grande porte



Entelodon
Oligoceno da Europa



Dinohyus (Entelodontidae)
Mioceno da América do Norte



Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

“Bunodontia” (Eoceno – Recente): formas basais

Andrewsarchus: Eoceno da Mongólia

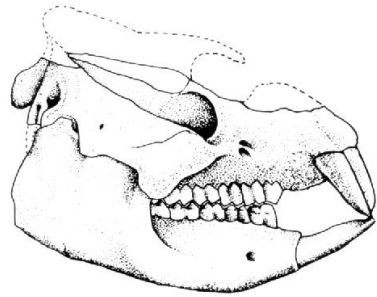


Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Pyrotheria (Eoceno – Oligoceno): talvez afim à Dinocerata

Incisivos alongados e possível probóscide - pós-crânio desconhecido

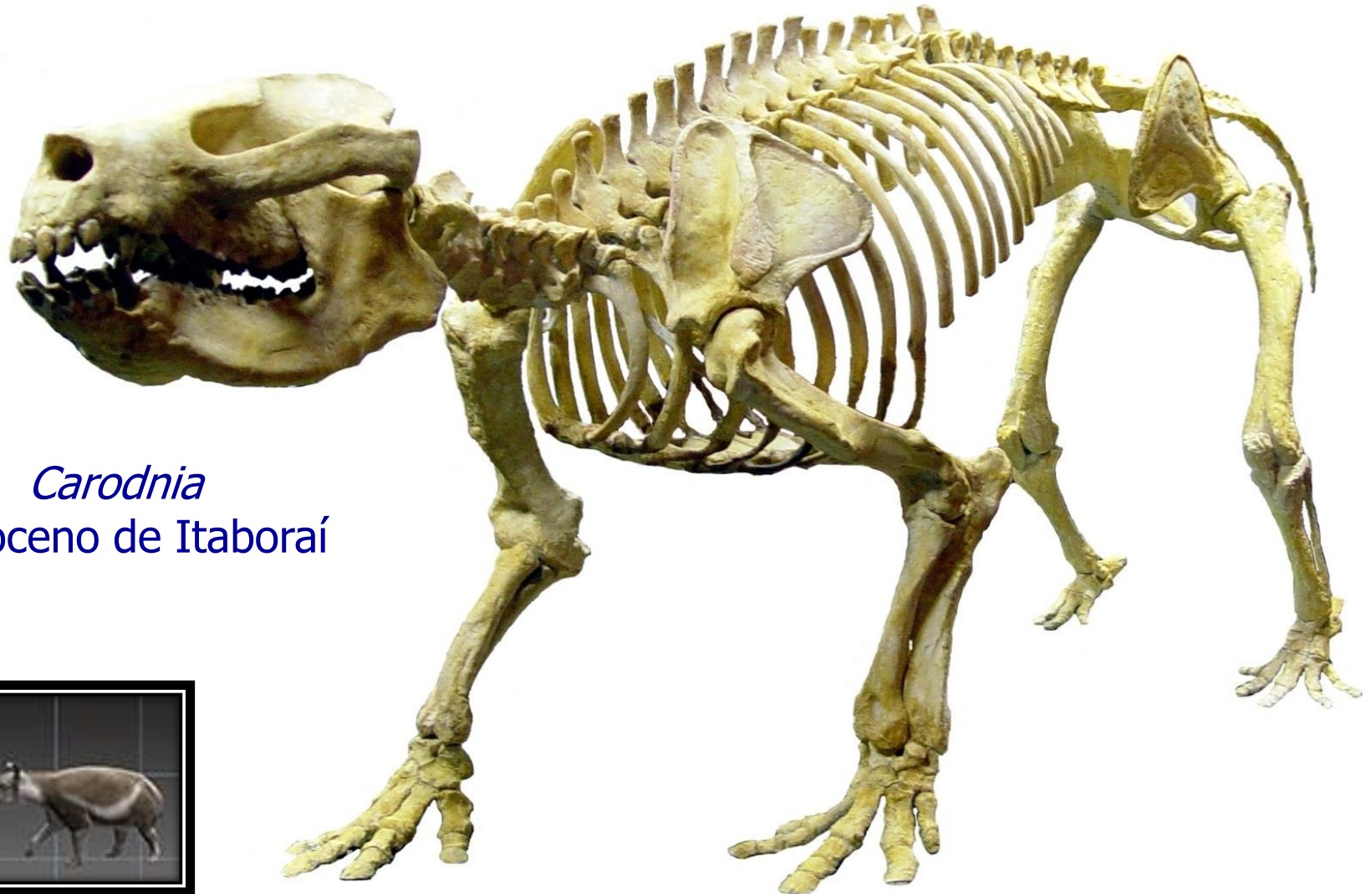
No Brasil: possível registro no Oligo-Mioceno do Acre



Pyrotherium
Oligoceno da Patagonia

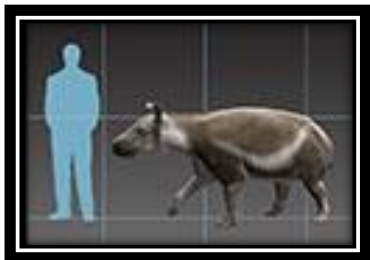
Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Pyrotheria (Eoceno – Oligoceno): pode incluir Xenungulata



Carodnia

Paleoceno de Itaboraí



Itaboraí (Paleoceno do RJ)



Parque Paleontológico de
São José de Itaboraí
O berço dos mamíferos



60 Milhões de Anos

Projeto Caminhos Geológicos



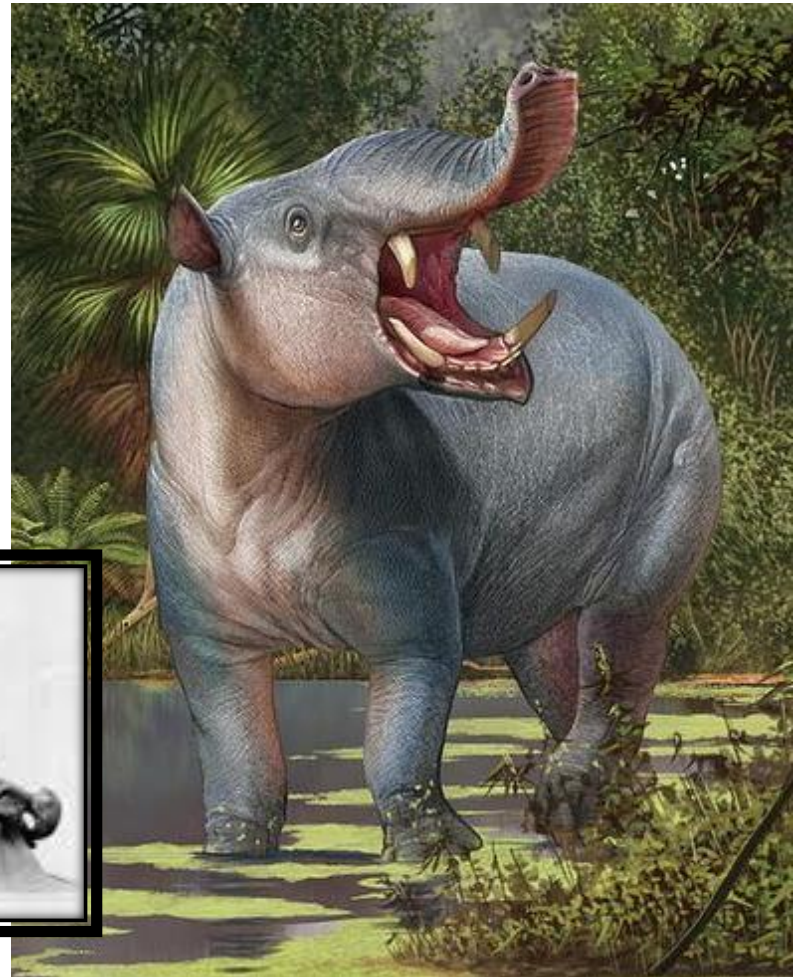
Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Astrapotheria (Paleoceno – Mioceno): talvez afim à Dinocerata

Incisivos inferiores e caninos superiores alongado - No Brasil: *Tetragonostylops* (Paleoceno de Itaboraí) e formas gigantescas no Oligo-Mioceno do Acre



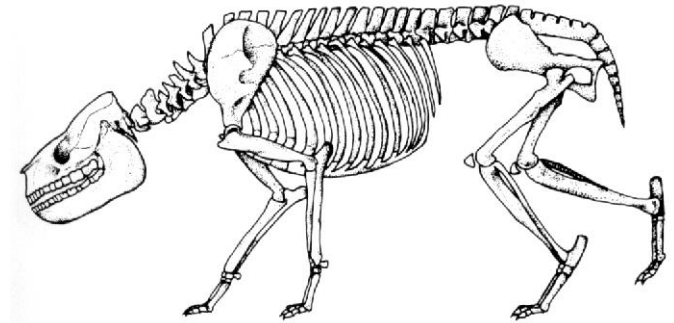
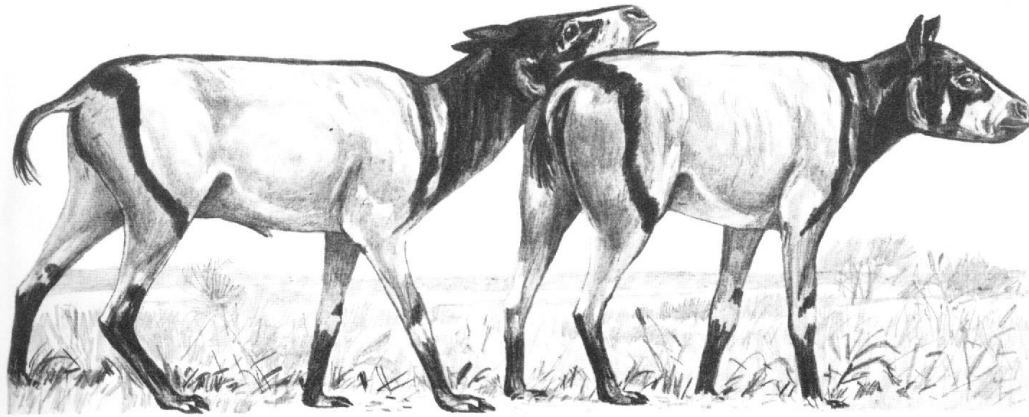
Astraptherium
Oligoceno da
Patagonia



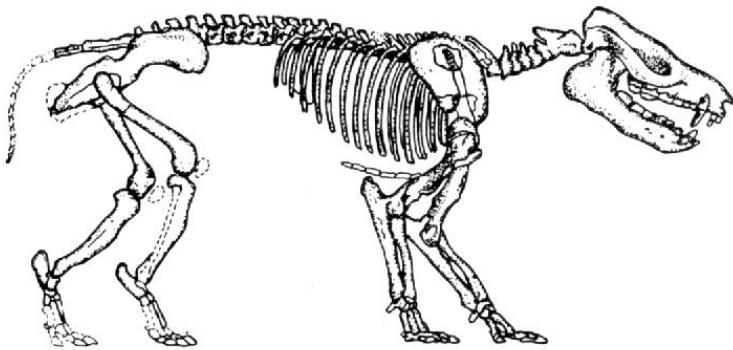
Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Notoungulata (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Toxodonta: inclui formas de médio à grande porte



Rhynchippus: forma herbívora
Eoceno da Patagonia



Thomashuxleya: forma onívora
do Eoceno da Patagonia

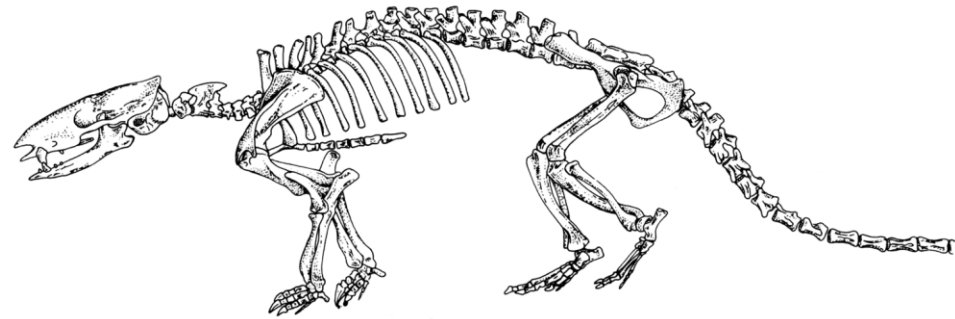


Palaeanodonta (Paleoceno-Oligoceno):

Formas cavadoras possivelmente afins aos Pholidota

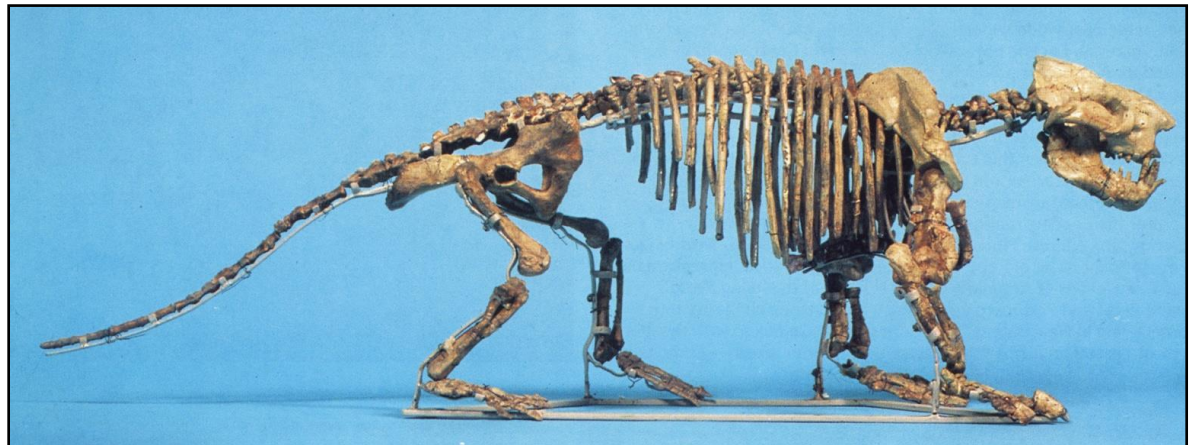
Com redução dentária menos marcada (carnívoros?) e hábito cavador

Escavadodon
Paleoceno dos EUA

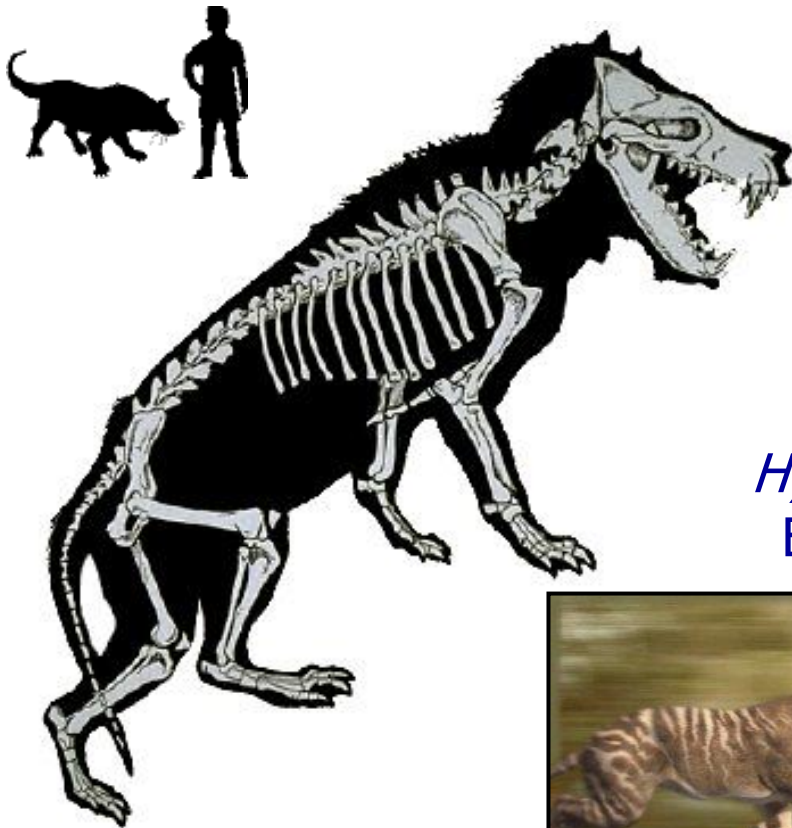


Metacheiromys
Eoceno dos EUA

Ernanodon
Paleoceno da China



Creodonta (Paleoceno - Mioceno):
Forma Ferae juntamente com Carnivora
Presença de dentes carniceiros

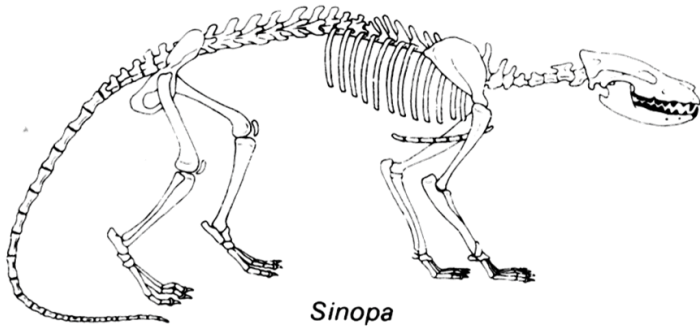


Hyaenodon (Eoceno-Oligoceno
Eurásia e América do Norte)



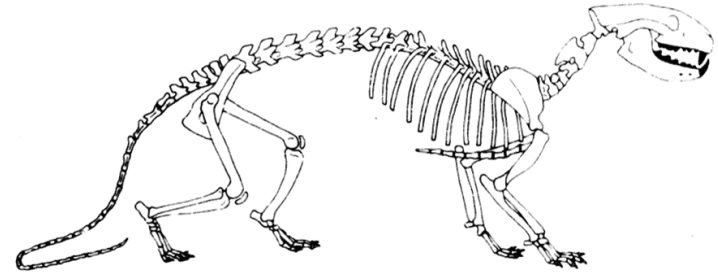
Creodonta (Paleoceno - Mioceno):

Grupo possivelmente polifilético com morfologias convergentes à Carnívora



Sinopa

Sinopa (Eoceno, Ásia)



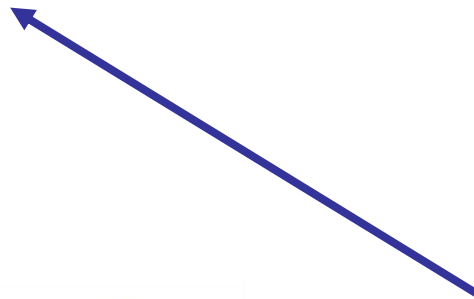
Oxyaena

Oxyaena (Paleoceno-Eoceno
América do Norte e Ásia)



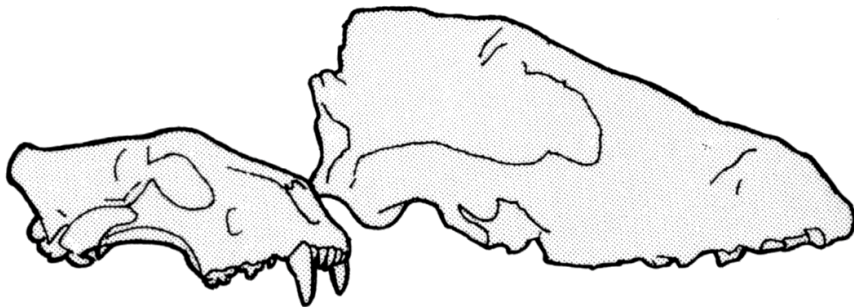
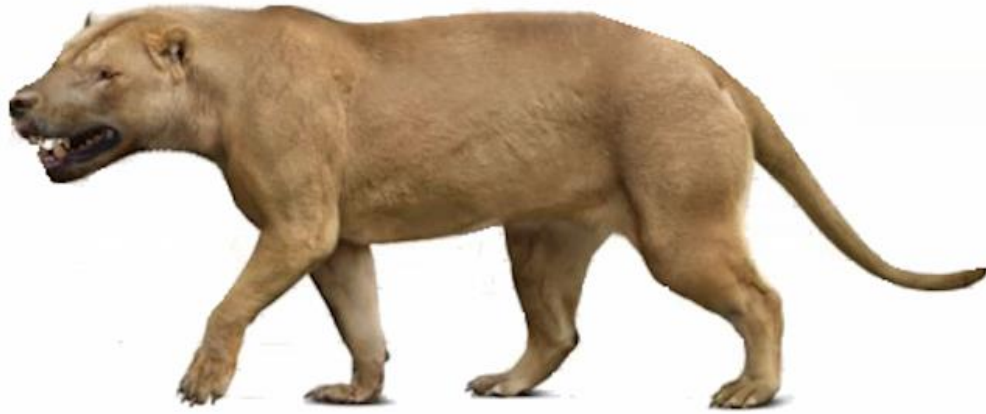
Patriofelis

Patriofelis (Eoceno, América do Norte)

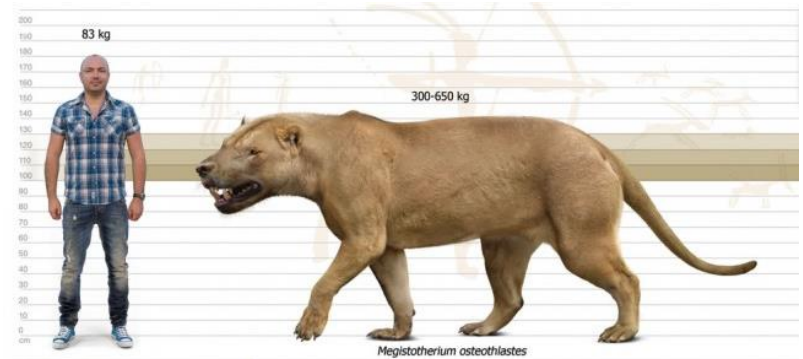


Creodonta (Paleoceno - Mioceno):

Grupo possivelmente polifilético com morfologias convergentes à Carnívora

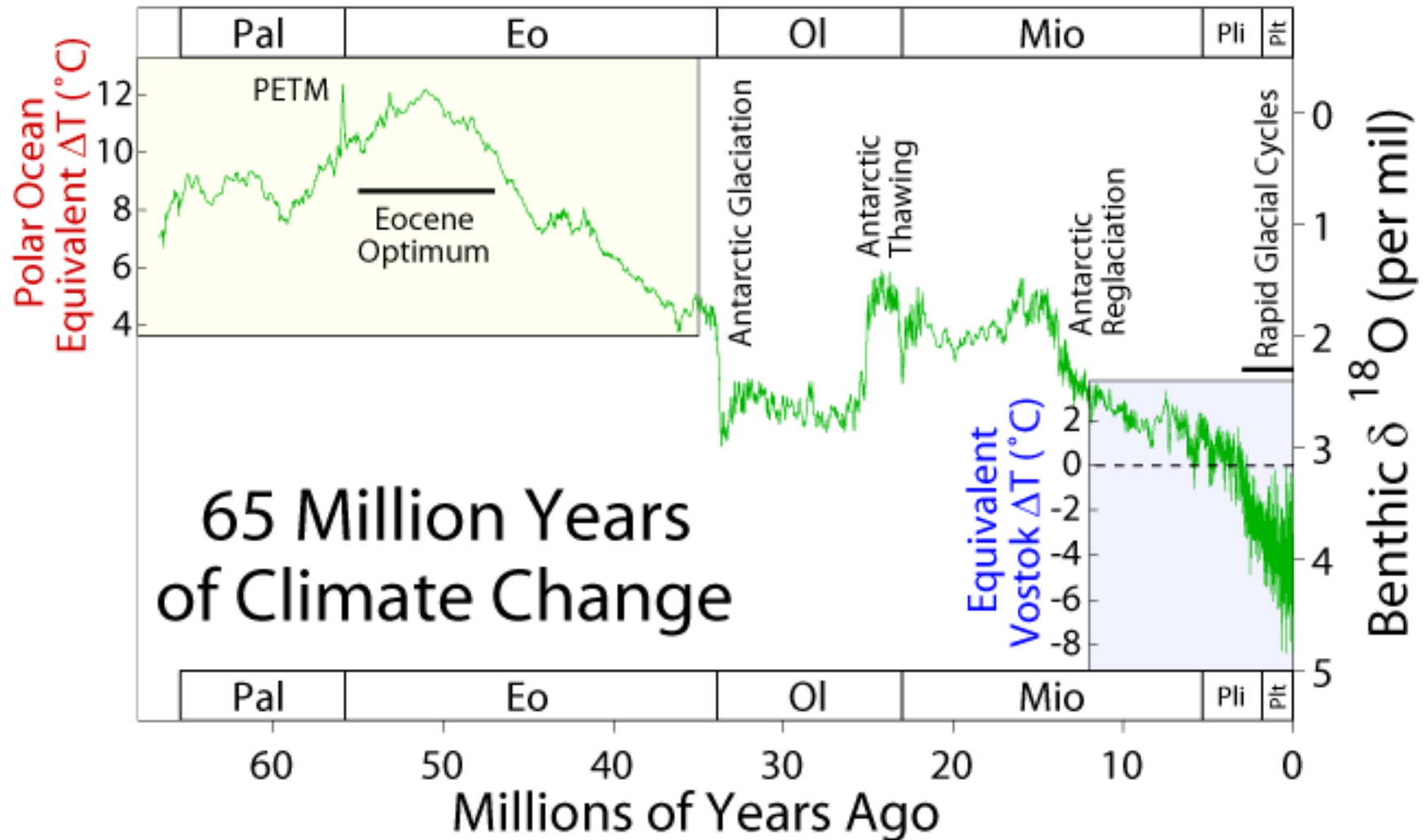


Megistotherium (Mioceno da África)
Crânio duas vezes maior que o do tigre



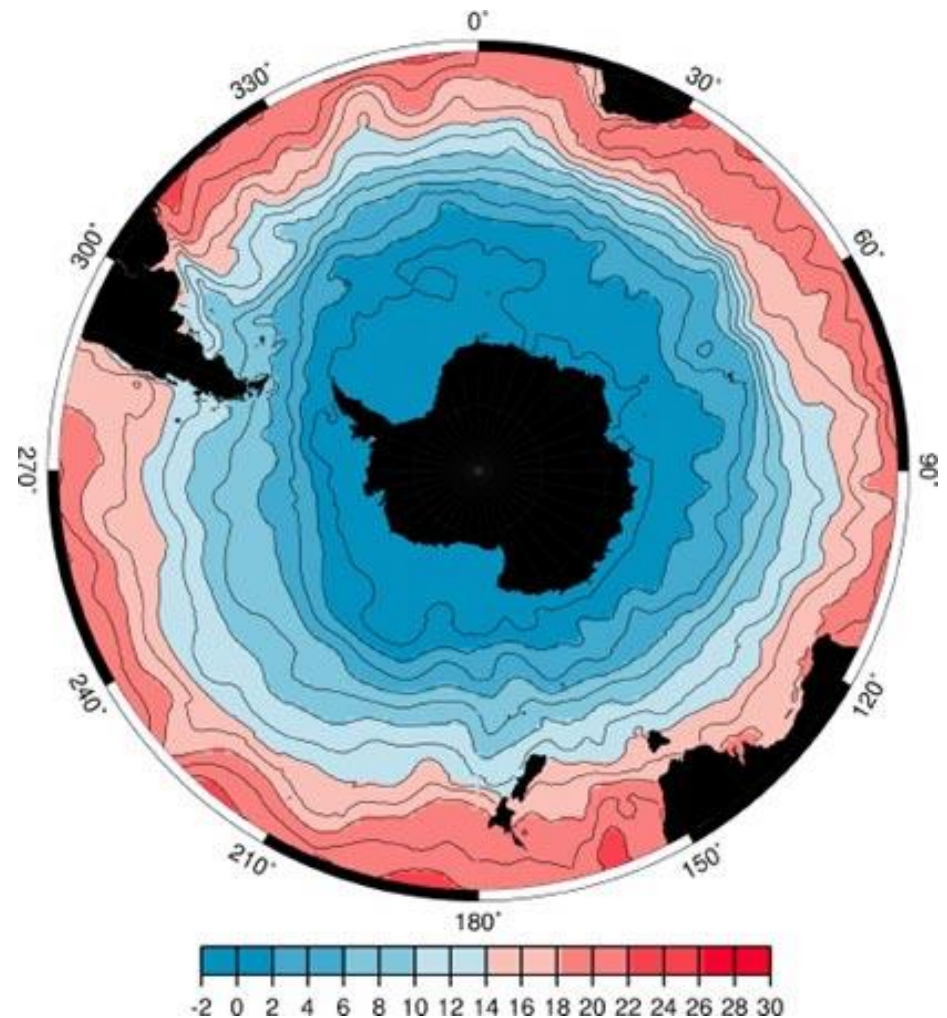
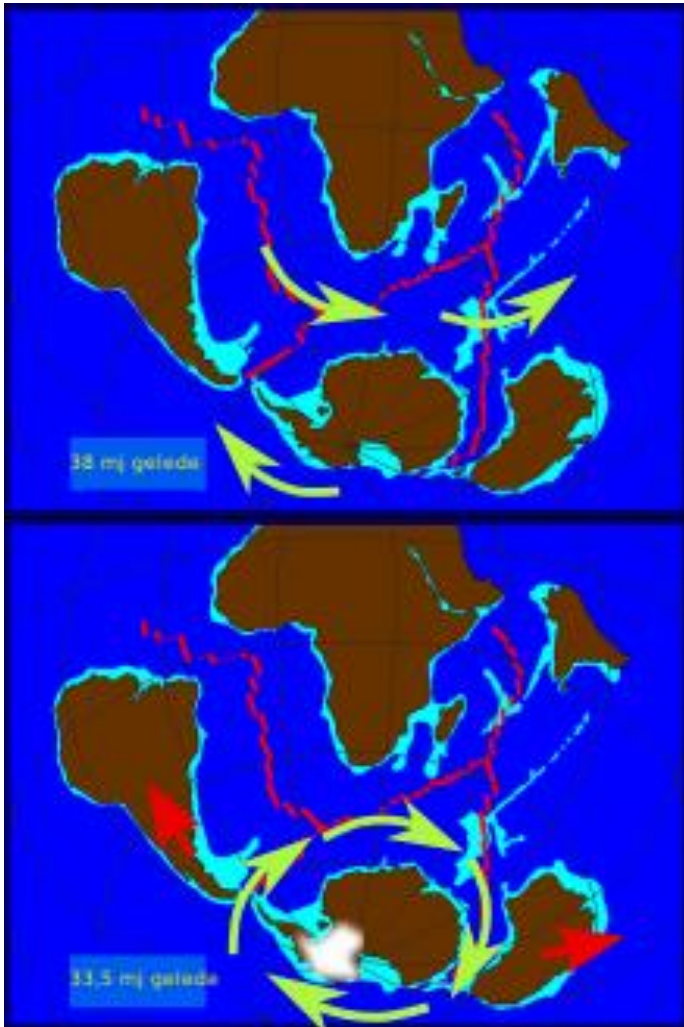
Oligoceno

Resfriamento geral e mudanças faunísticas (*Grande Coupure*)



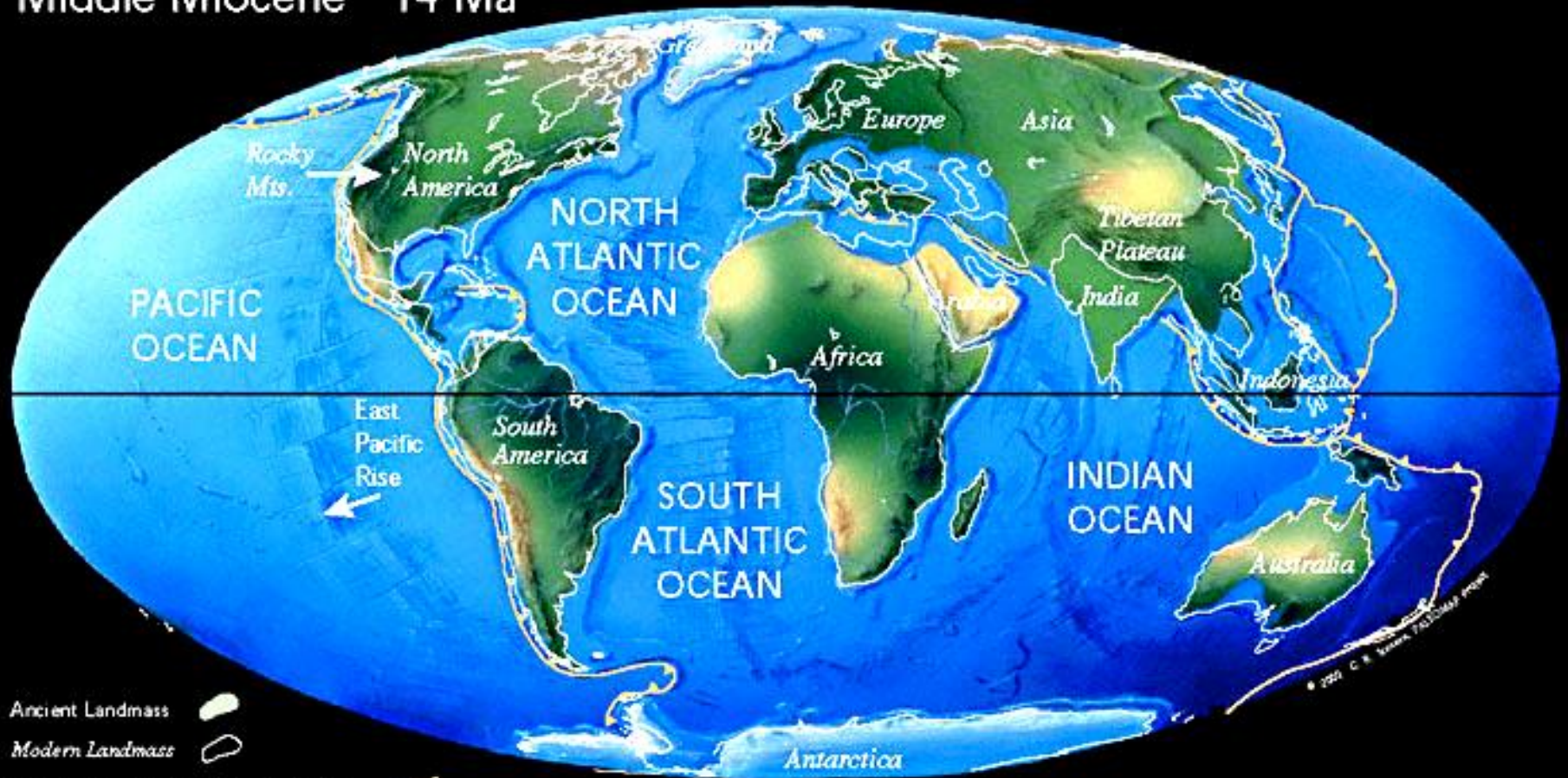
Oligoceno

Formação da corrente circumpolar antártica e das calotas polares



Neogeno 23-2,5 Ma (Mioceno-Plioceno)

Middle Miocene 14 Ma



Ancient Landmass



Modern Landmass



Subduction Zone (triangles point in the direction of subduction)



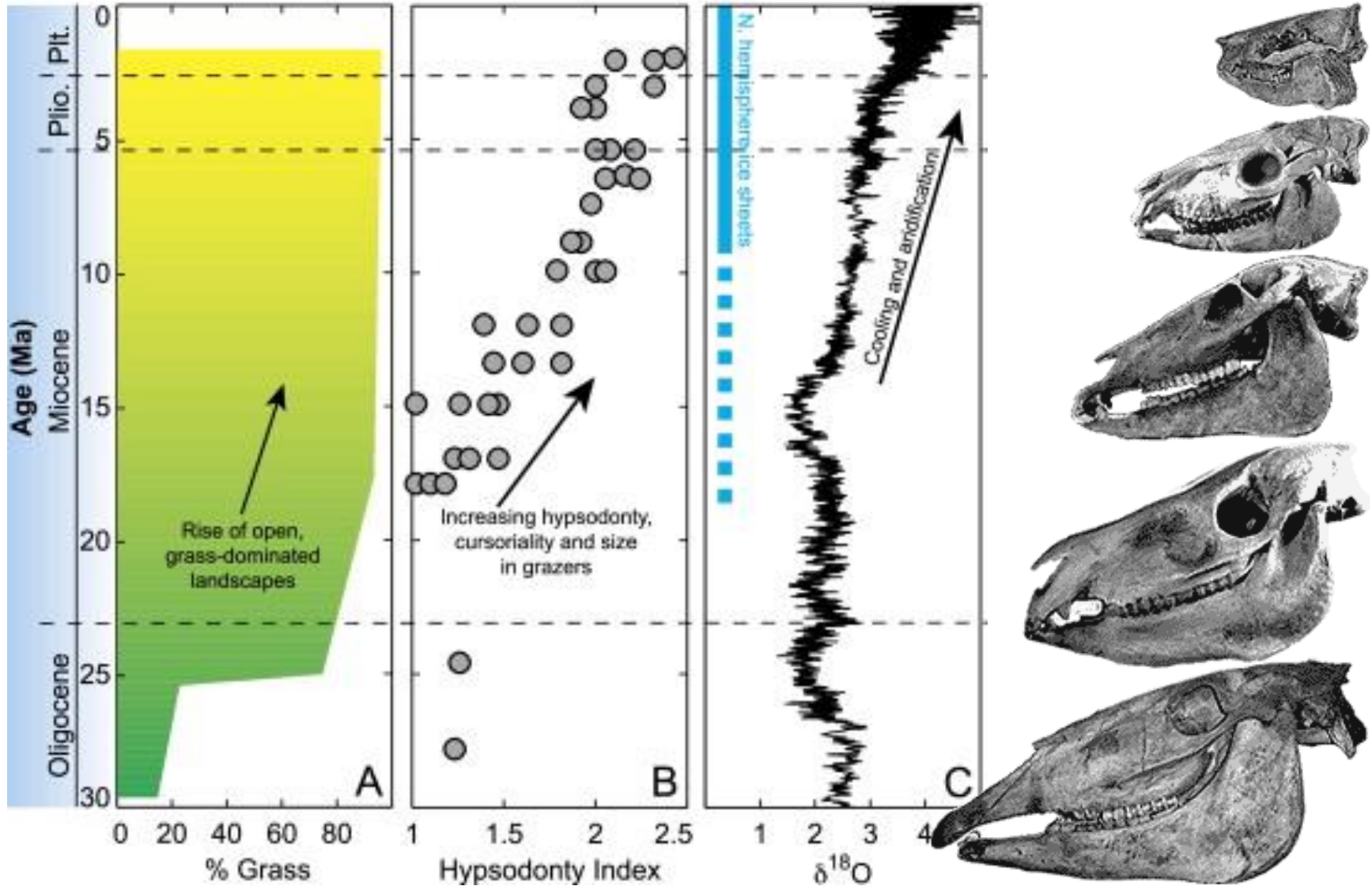
Sea Floor Spreading Ridge



© 2001 C. R. Scotese, PAZ Global Project

Neogeno (Mioceno)

Expansão das gramíneas e dos molares hipsodontes



Expansão das savanas (ao longo do Mioceno)

Irradiação das gramíneas e dos pastadores cursoriais com molares hipsodontes (coroas altas com espessa camada de esmalte)



Expansão das savanas (ao longo do Mioceno)

Artiodáctilos hipsodontes na Eurásia, África e América do Norte

Cavalos na Eurásia e América do Norte, e meridiungulados na América do Sul



Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Rhinocerotidae (Eoceno – Recente)

Teleoceras

Forma de hábito mais anfíbio
(Ashfall Park, Mioceno de Nebraska)



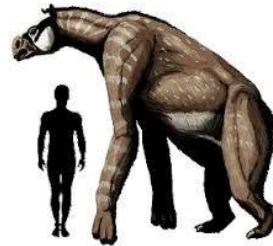
Ashfall Park (Mioceno de Nebraska)



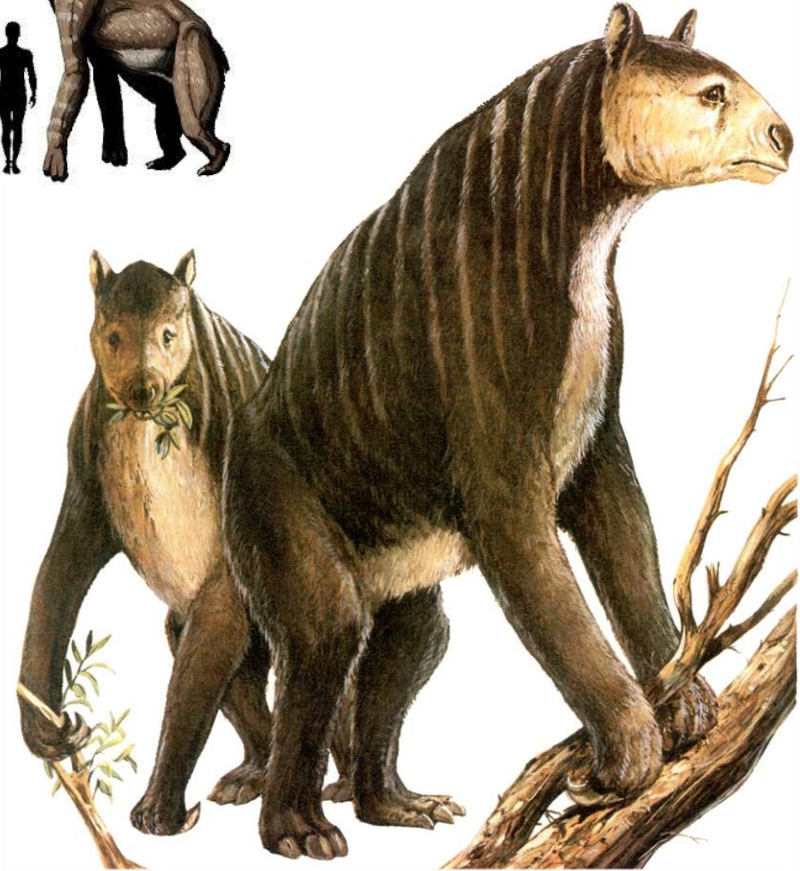
Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Chalicotheridae (Eoceno – Pleistoceno)

Táxons derivados com patas anteriores longas e mãos para *knuckle-walking*



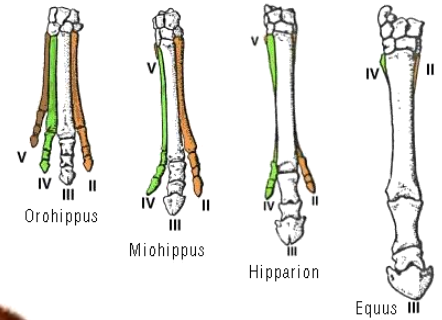
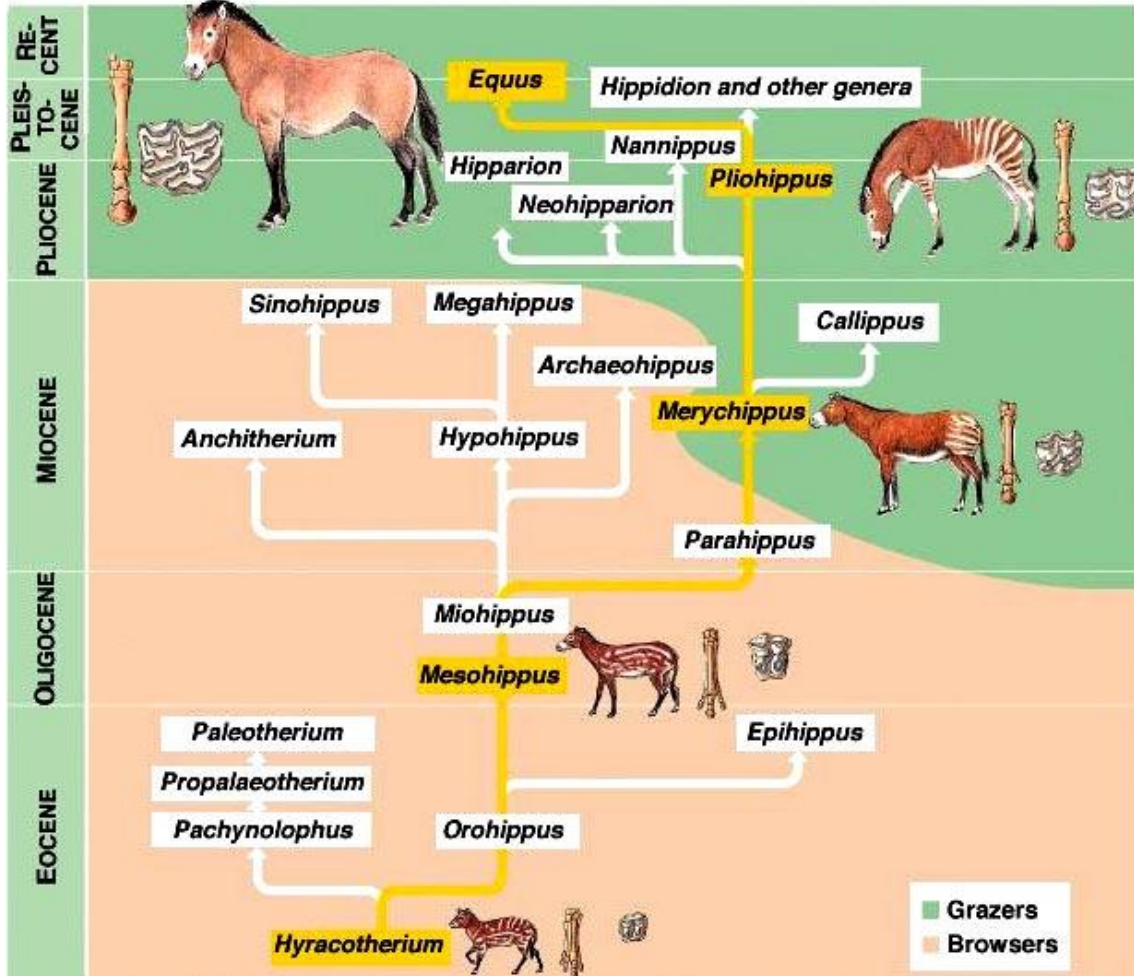
Chalicotherium
Mioceno
Eurásia e África



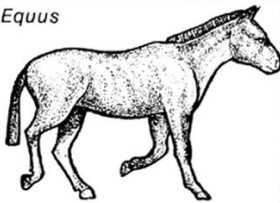
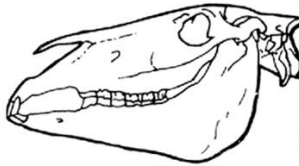
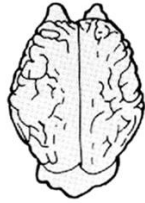





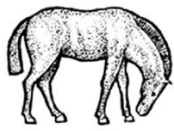







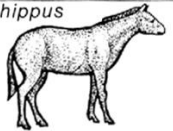




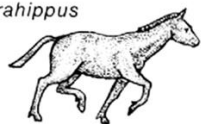






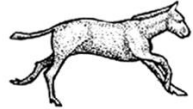




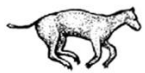







Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente)

Maiores, redução de dedos, dentes para maceração



Perissodactyla (Eocene – Recente)

		Skull	Brain	Upper molar		Side	Front foot	Anteri
				Crown	Side	Side	With soft tissues	
Recent and Pleistocene	<i>Equus</i> 							
Pliocene	<i>Pliohippus</i> 					Grazers 		
Miocene	<i>Merychippus</i> 							
	<i>Parahippus</i> 					Browsers 		
Oligocene	<i>Meshippus</i> 							
Eocene	<i>Hyracotherium</i> 							

Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): Mioceno

Transição entre folhívoros e pastadores



Anchitherium

Passagem de molares com coroa-baixas para altas e de crescimento contínuo



Merychippus

Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): pastadores do Mioceno

Aumento das pastagens e dispersão para a Ásia



Merychippus
(Mioceno da América do Norte)

Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): pastadores do Plioceno-Recente



Pliohippus e Hipparion
(Eurásia e América do Norte)



Equus przewalskii



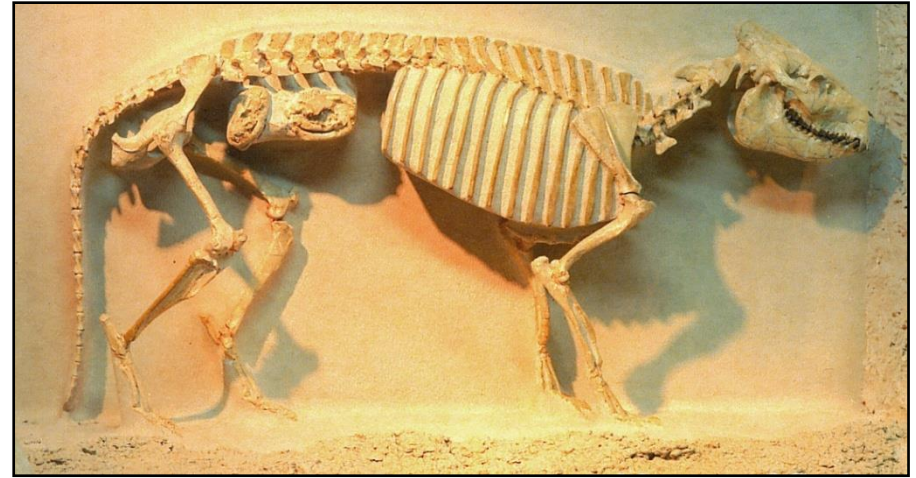
Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Tylopoda (Eoceno – Recente) – Camelos, Llamas e afins

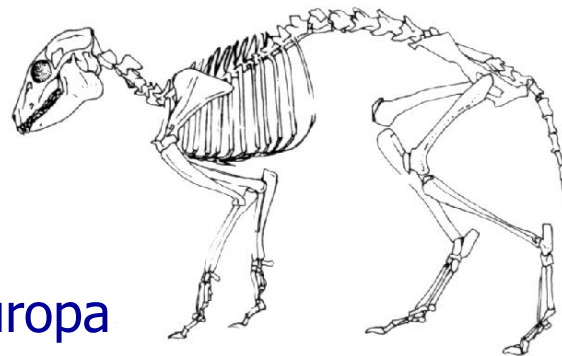
Primeiras formas na Am. do Norte e Europa com cascos e pequeno tamanho



Cainotherium do Oligoceno da Europa



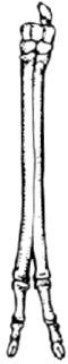
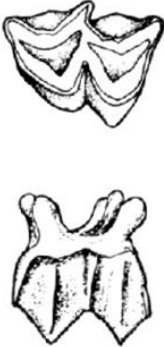

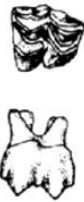


Merceyoidodon: oreodonte do Oligoceno dos EUA



Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Camelidae (Eoceno – Recente) - Camelos e Llamas

Formas sem casco, abundantes no terciário da América do Norte

	Foot	Teeth
<i>Procamelus</i> Miocene		
<i>Poebrotherium</i> Oligocene		
<i>Protylopus</i> Eocene		

Poebrotherium, forma basal
(Oligoceno dos EUA)

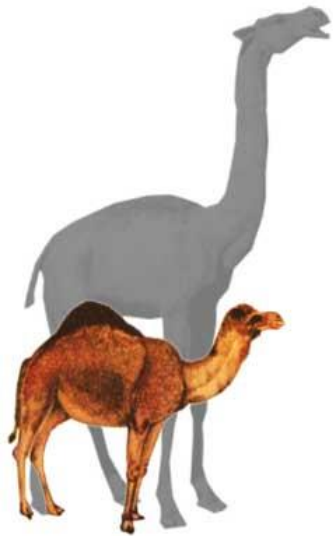


Algumas formas
convergentes
à gazelas
Stenomylus
(Mioceno dos EUA)

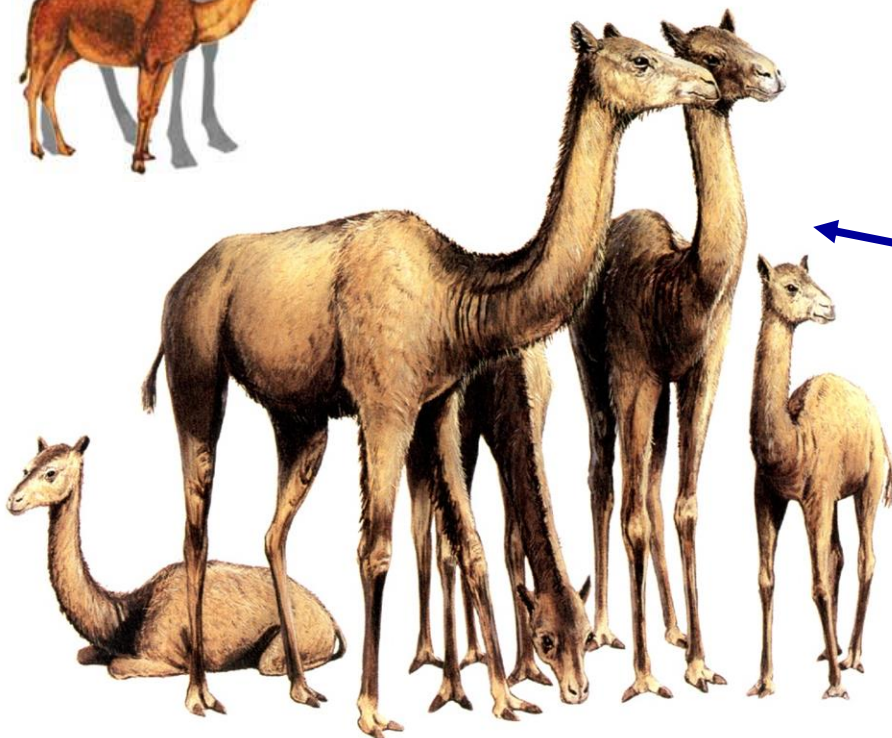
Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Camelidae (Eoceno – Recente) - Camelos e Llamas

Formas sem casco, abundantes no terciário da América do Norte



Titanotylopus
Plioceno
América do Norte



Oxydactylus e *Protolabis*
Mioceno da América do Norte



Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

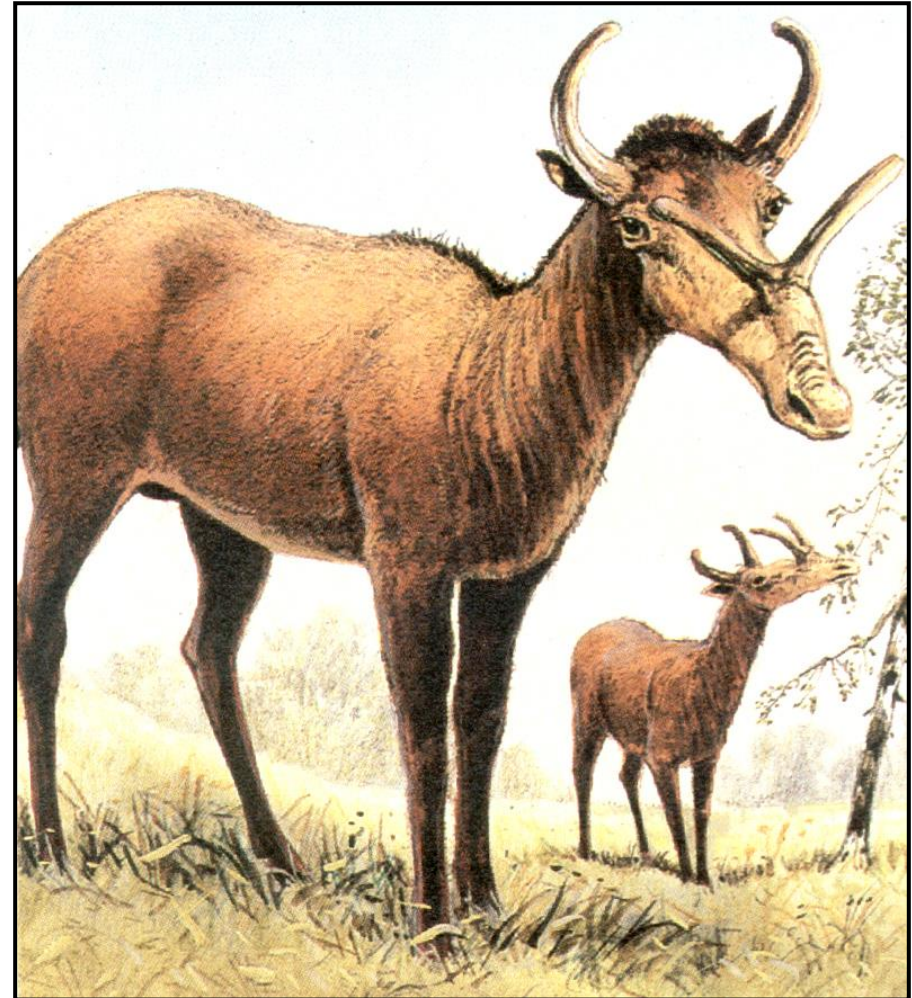
Protoceratidae (Eoceno – Plioceno da América do Norte)

Grupo irmão de Camelidae ou afim aos ruminantia

Syndyoceras do Mioceno da América do Norte



Kyptoceras Plioceno dos EUA

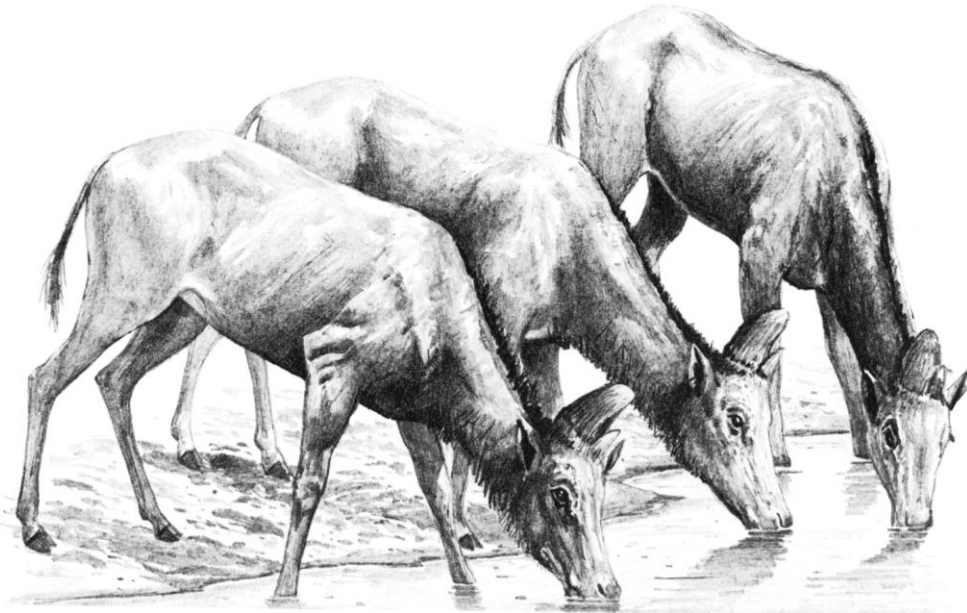


Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Ruminantia (Mioceno-Recente)

Bovidae (Mioceno-Recente) - pastadores de distribuição Africana e Eurasiana (dominantes na África), dispersão para América do Norte no Pleistoceno

Antilocapridae (Mioceno-Recente) - Distribuição Norte-Americana



Tsaidamotherium: Mioceno da Mongólia
(corno direito central e hipertrofiado)



Hexameryx
(Mioceno da Flórida)

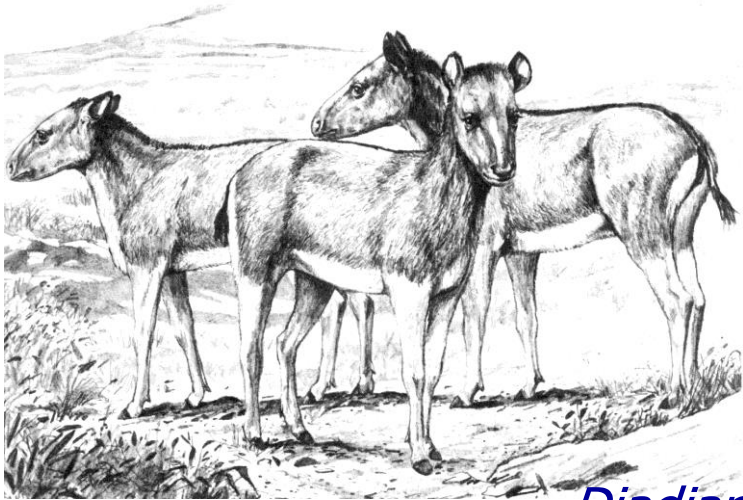


Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

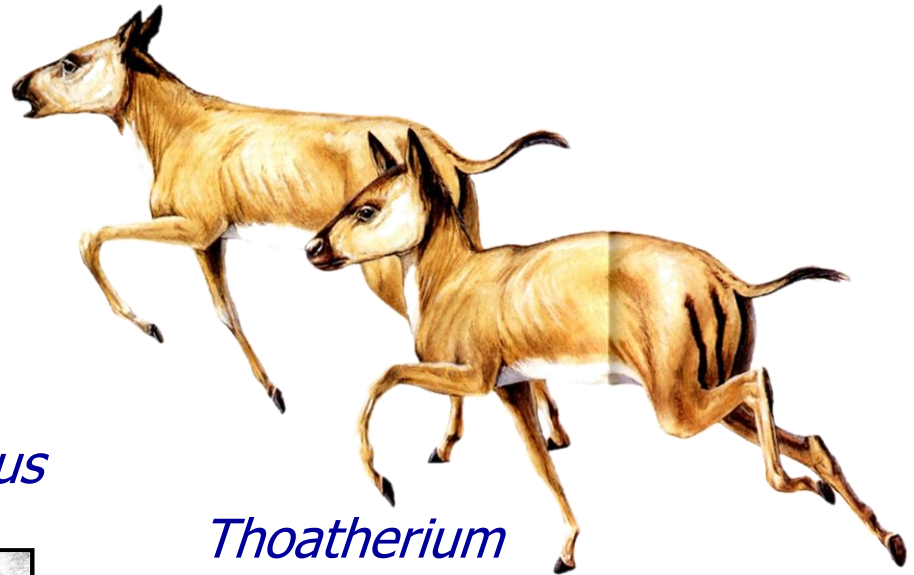
Litopterna (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Possível irradiação independente dos demais Meridiungulata

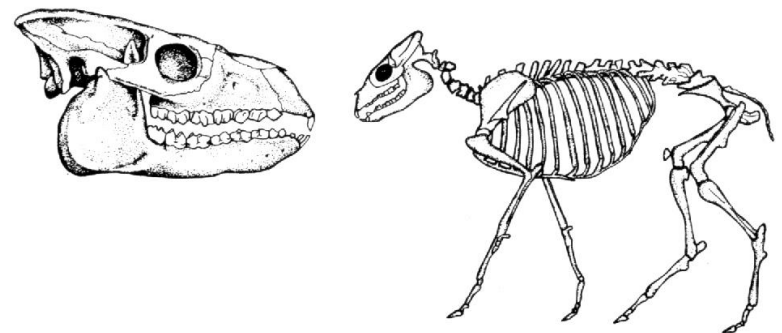
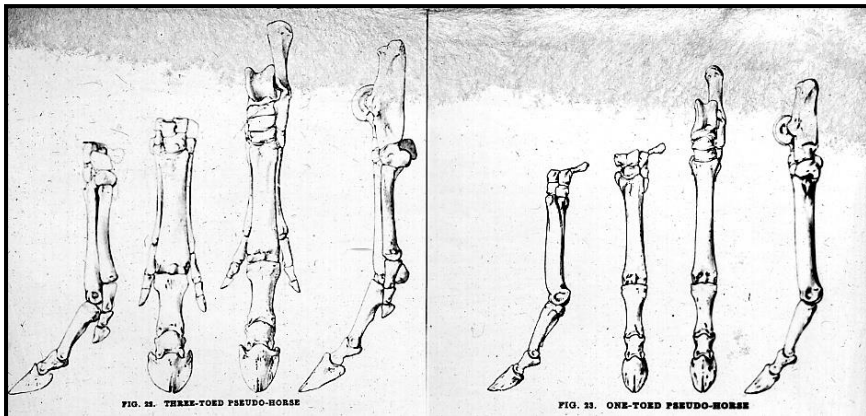
Formas de médio porte convergentes com o cavalo (Mioceno da Patagônia)



Diadiaphorus



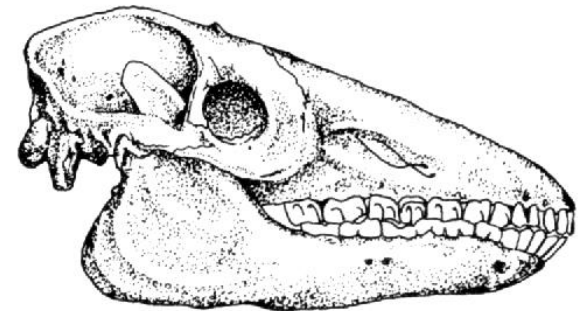
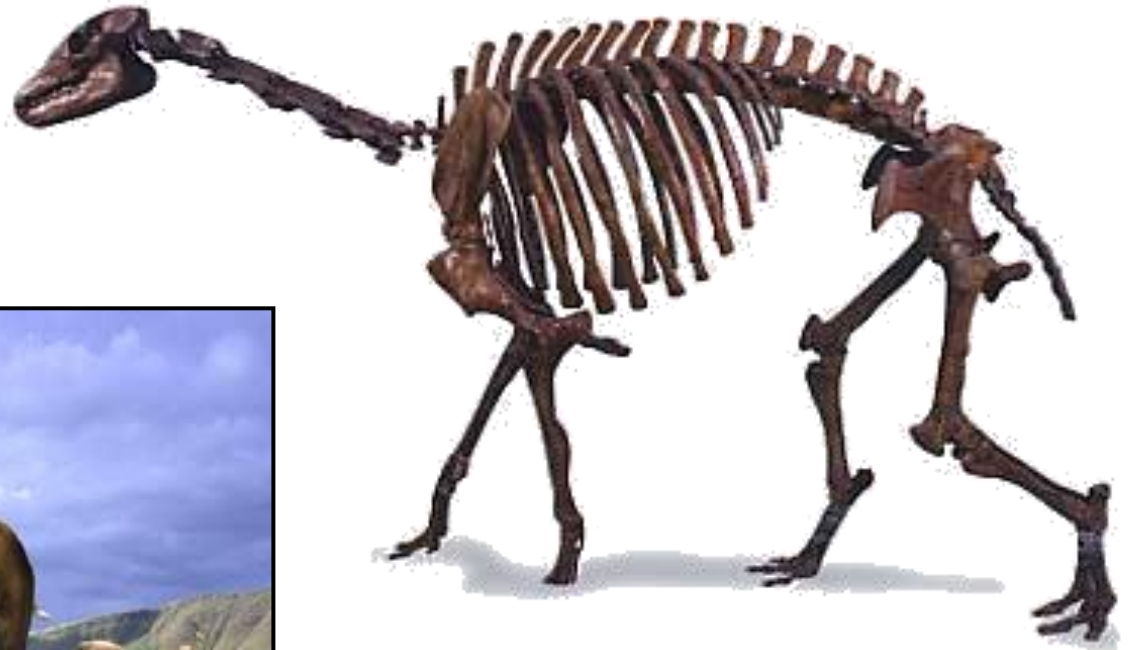
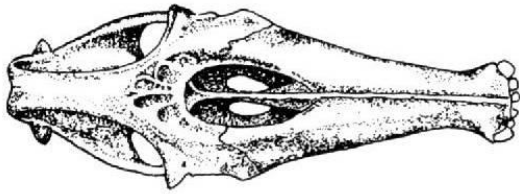
Thoatherium



Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Litopterna (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Macrauchenia: formas de grande porte com probóscide



Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

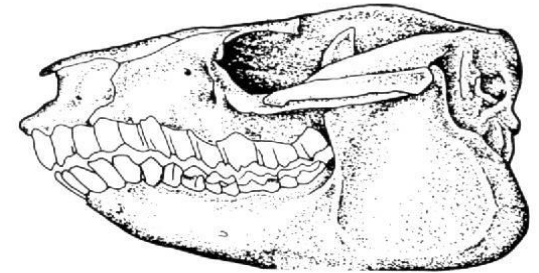
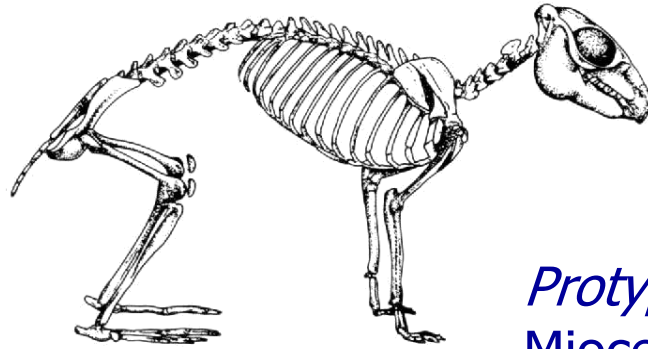
Notoungulata (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Typotheria: caninos reduzidos e alguns com incisivos alongados de raiz aberta

Registro no Eoceno sugere irradiação precoce das gramíneas



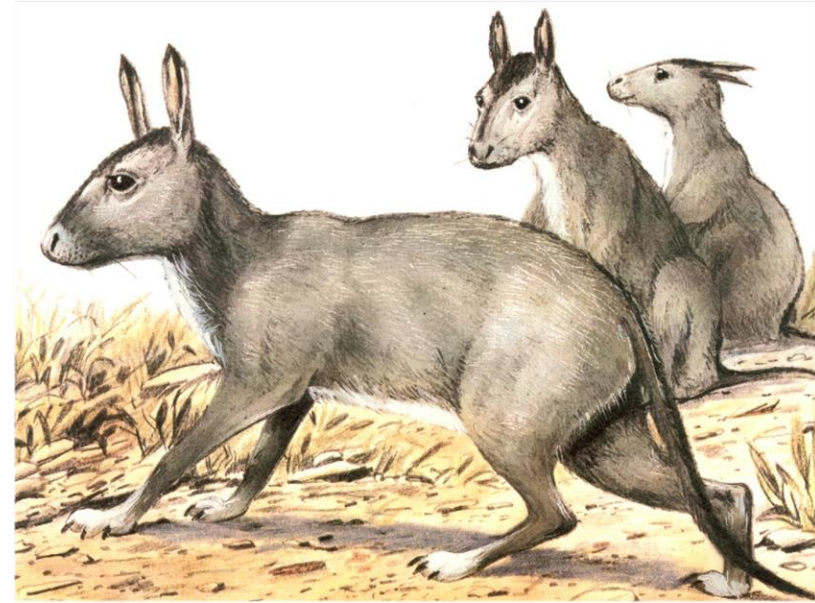
Mesotherium:
Pleistoceno



Protypotherium:
Mioceno da Patagônia



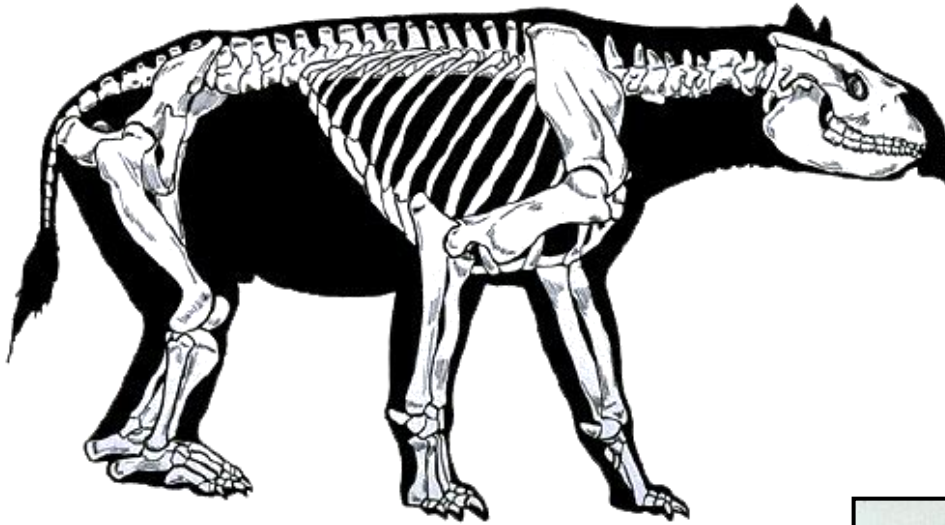
Padeotherium:
Plioceno da Argentina



Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Notoungulata (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Toxodonta: algumas formas de grande porte até 2 m de comprimento



Homalodotherium: herbívoro
Mioceno da Patagonia membros
anteriores mais robustos



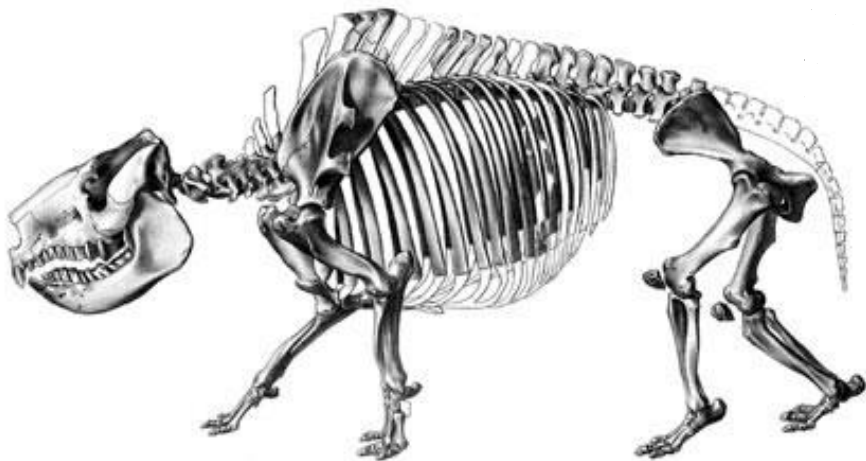
Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Notoungulata (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Grupo mais diverso de ungulados sul americanos

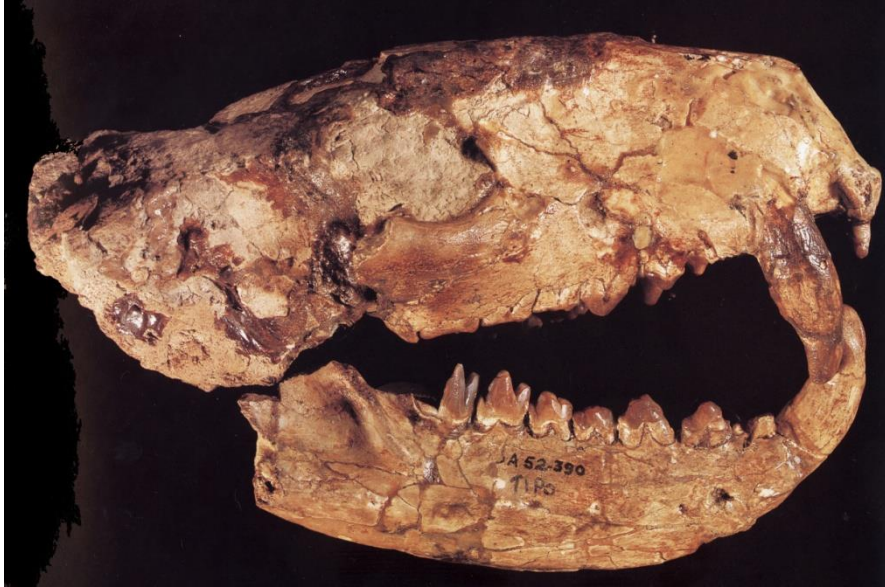
Nesodon

Formas de grande porte
Mioceno da Patagonia

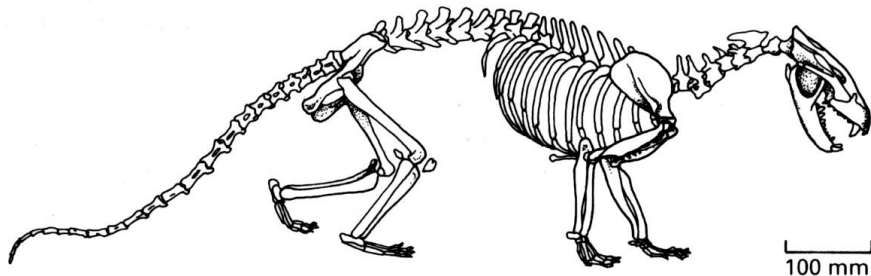


"Ameridelphia" (Paleoceno – Recente)

Inclui carnívoros de médio porte: Borhyaenidae (Mioceno-Plioceno)



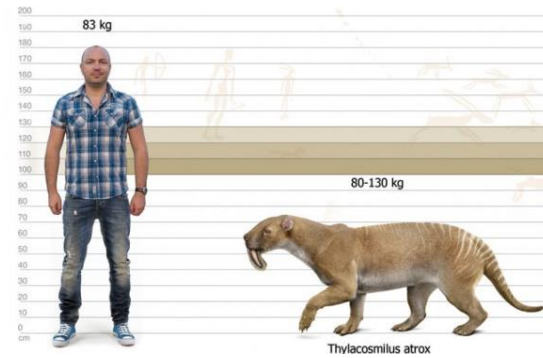
Pseudoborhyaena
(Oligoceno, Argentina)



Protylacinus (Mioceno, Argentina)

“Ameridelphia” (Paleoceno – Recente)

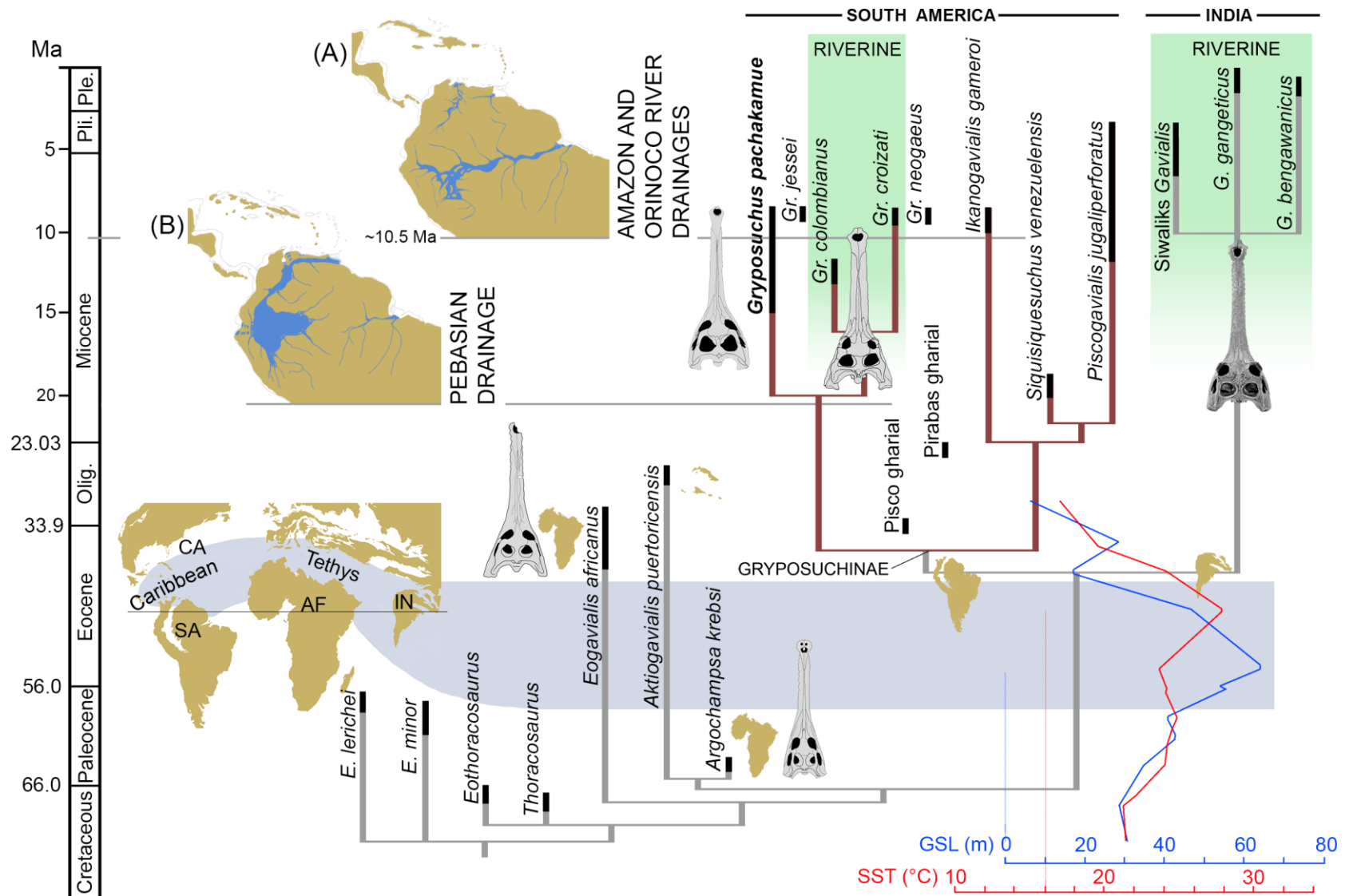
Thylacosmilus (Plioceno, Argentina)



Fm. Solimões (Oligo-Mioceno do Acre)



Fm. Solimões (Oligo-Mioceno do Acre)



Gavialoidea (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)

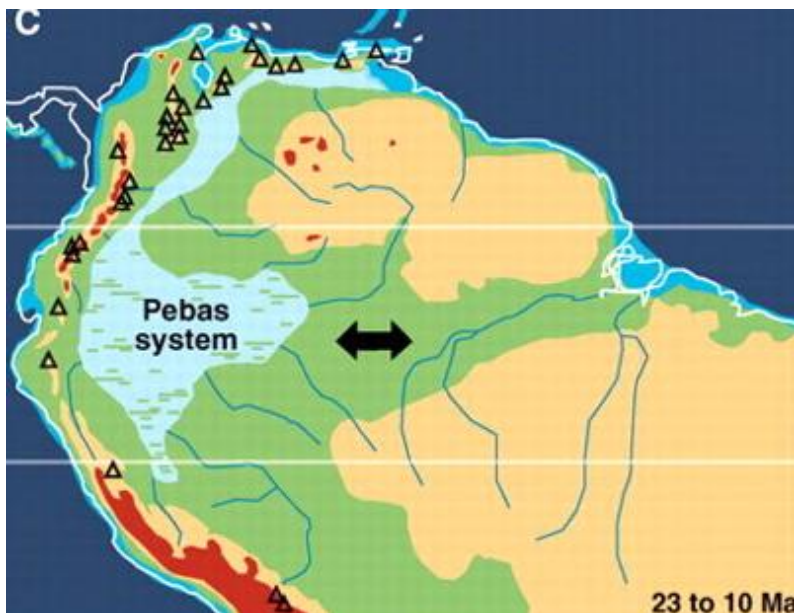
No Brasil: Formação Solimões, Mioceno do Acre



Hesperogavialis



Gryposuchus

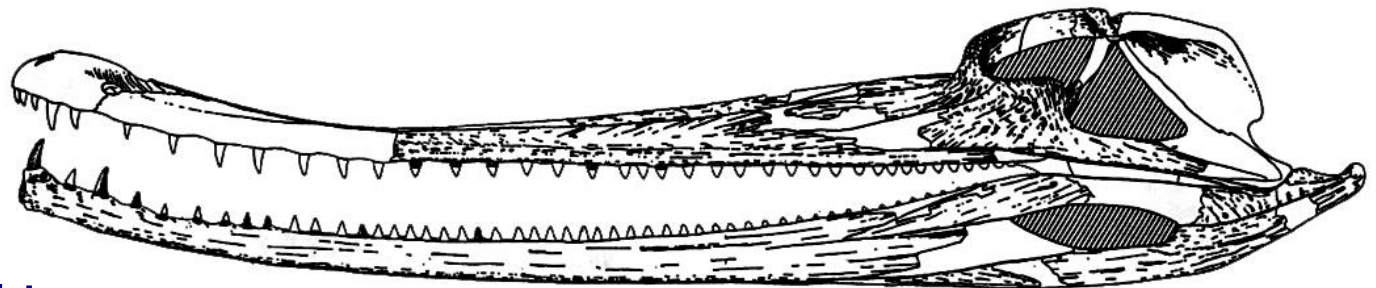


Caimaninae (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)

Acrasuchus



Mourasuchus



Nettosuchus
Mioceno da Colômbia

Caimaninae (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)

Purussaurus brasiliensis

Mioceno do Acre

Crânio completo: 1,3 m

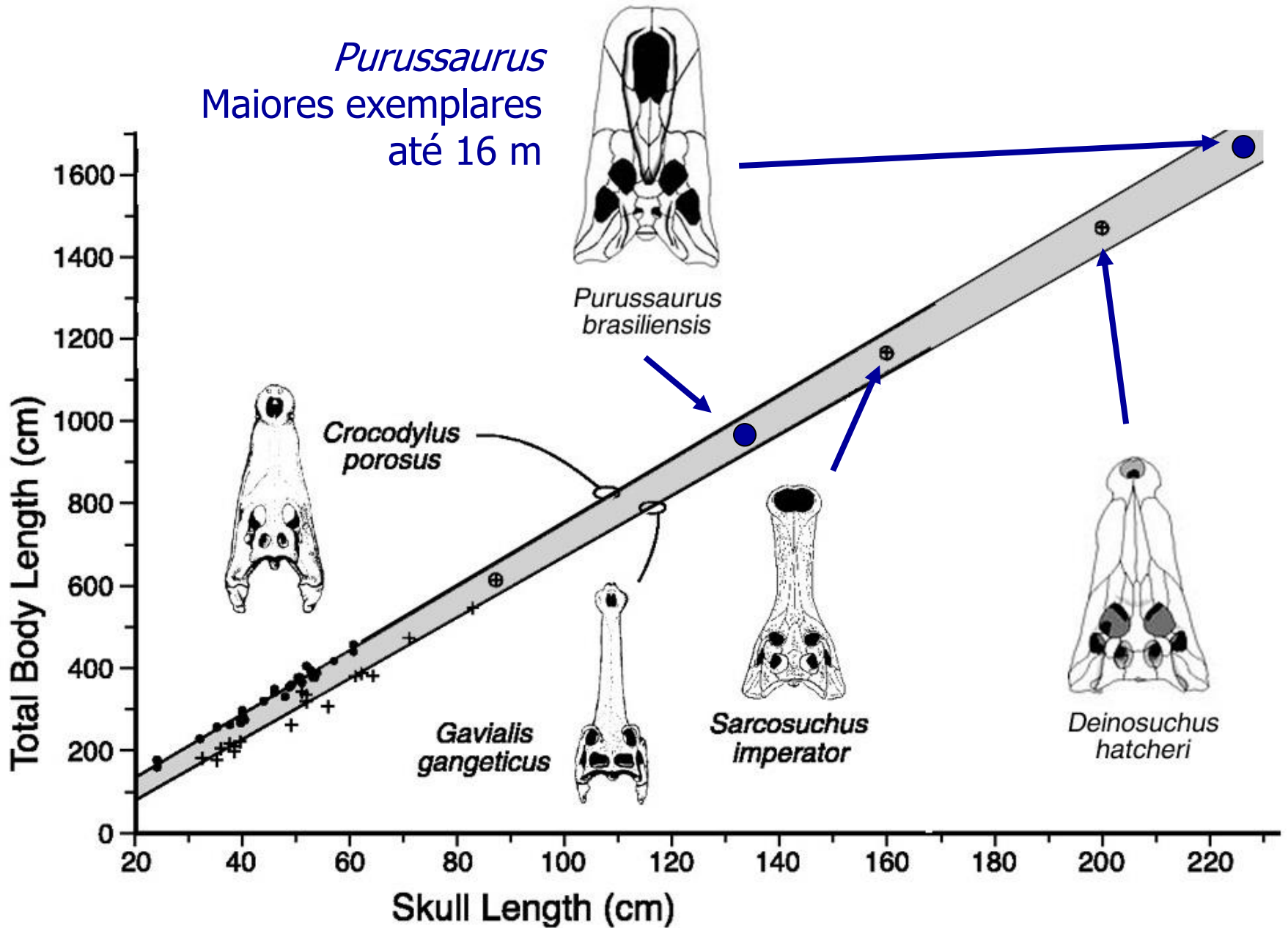
Tamanho estimado (10 m)



Caimaninae (Cretáceo sup. - Recente)



Os maiores crocodilos

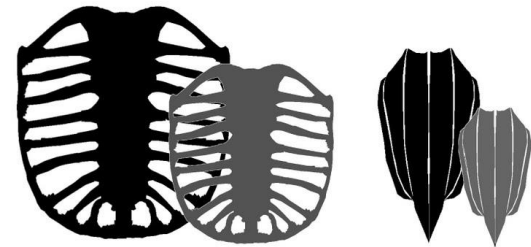
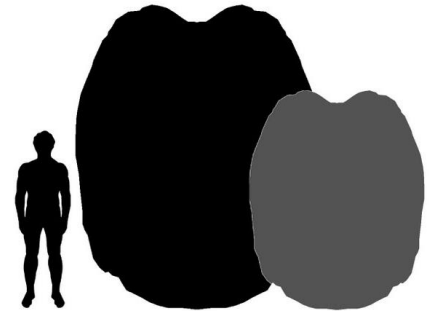


Podocnemidae (Cretáceo inf. – Recente)

Stupendemys geographicus (Mioceno da Venezuela e Brasil)



Maior quelônio não marinho
Talvez maior de todos!
(mais de 3 m de compr.)



Podocnemidae (Cretáceo inf. – Recente)

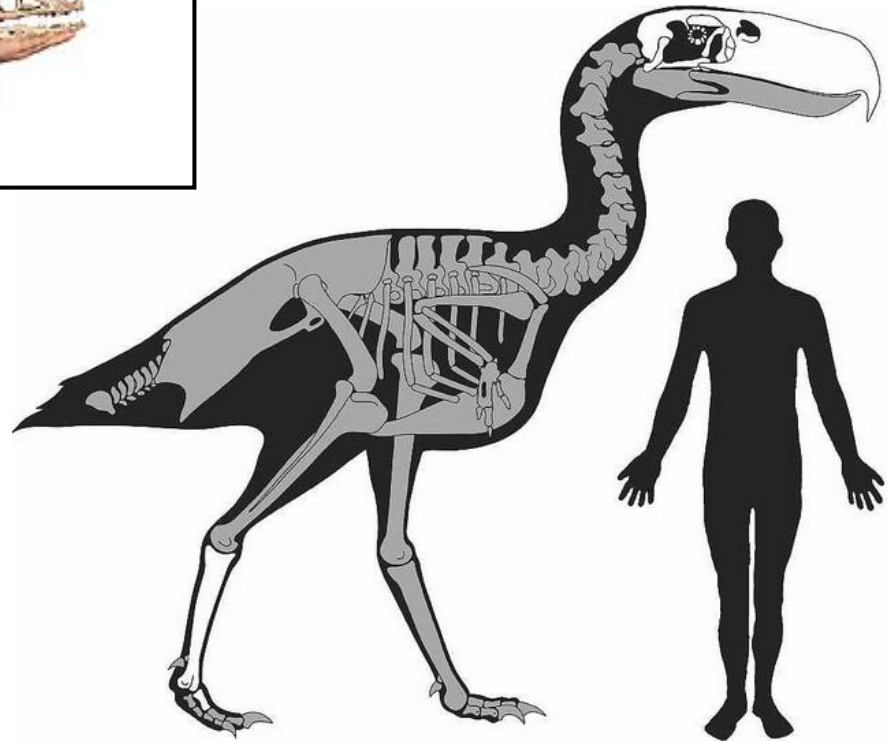
Stupendemys geographicus
(Mioceno do Brasil
e Venezuela)



Phorusrhacidae (Paleoceno-Pleistoceno)

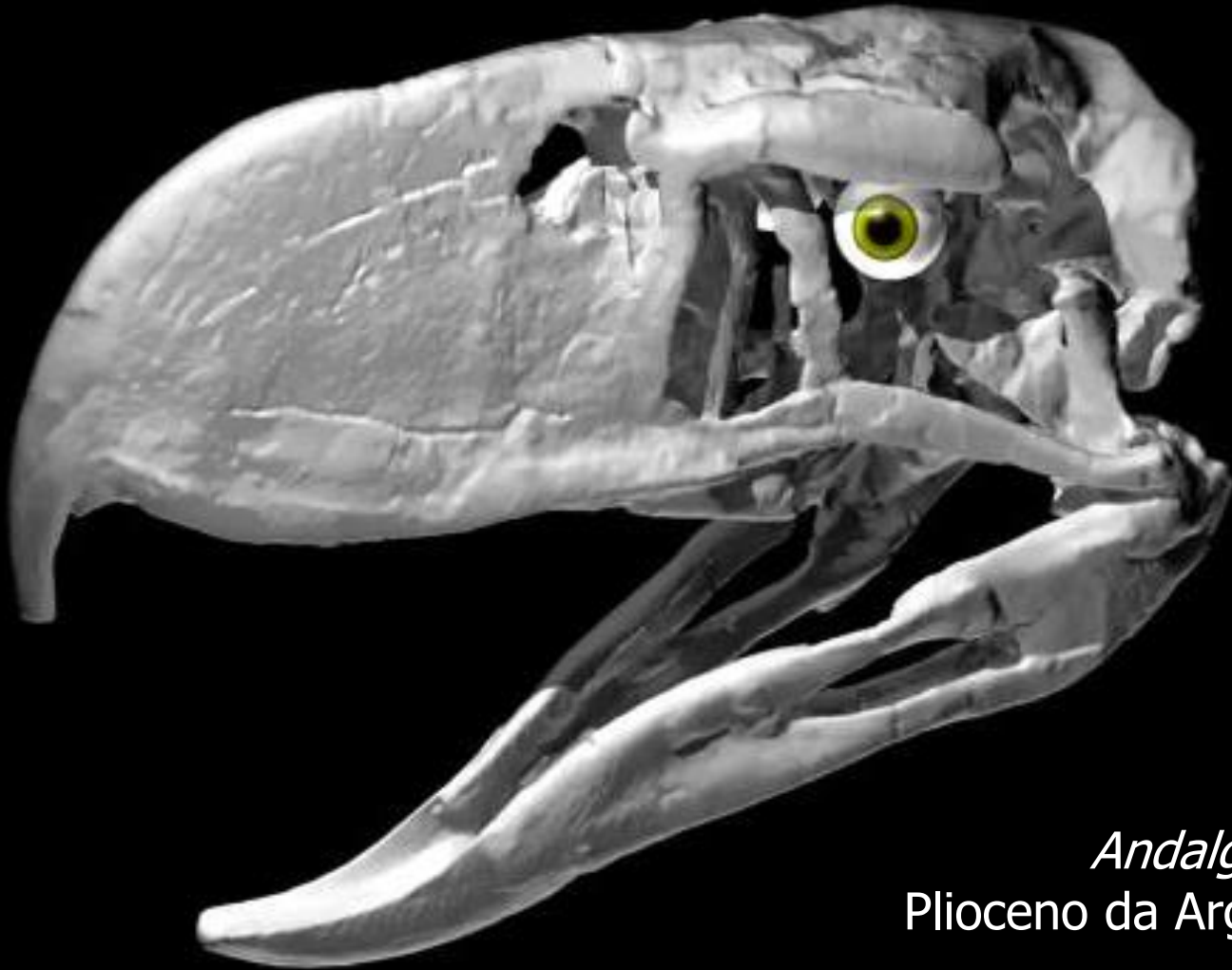
No Brasil: *Paraphysornis brasiliensis* (Oligo-Mioceno de Taubaté)

formas carnívoras de grande porte (até 3 m)



Andalgalornis
Plioceno da Argentina

Phorusrhacidae (Paleoceno-Pleistoceno)



Andalgalornis
Plioceno da Argentina

Phorusrhacidae (Paleoceno-Pleistoceno)

1. African Ostrich

2. Diatryma

3. Elephant Bird

4. South Island Giant Moa

5. Phorusrhacos

6. North Island Giant Moa

7. Greater Rhea

8. Darwin's Rhea

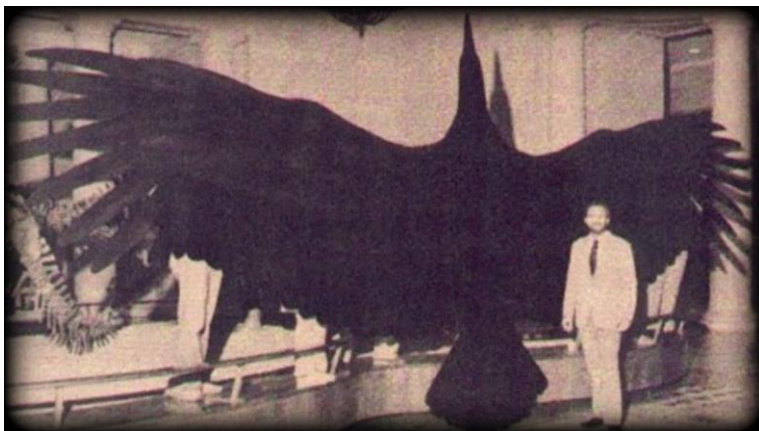
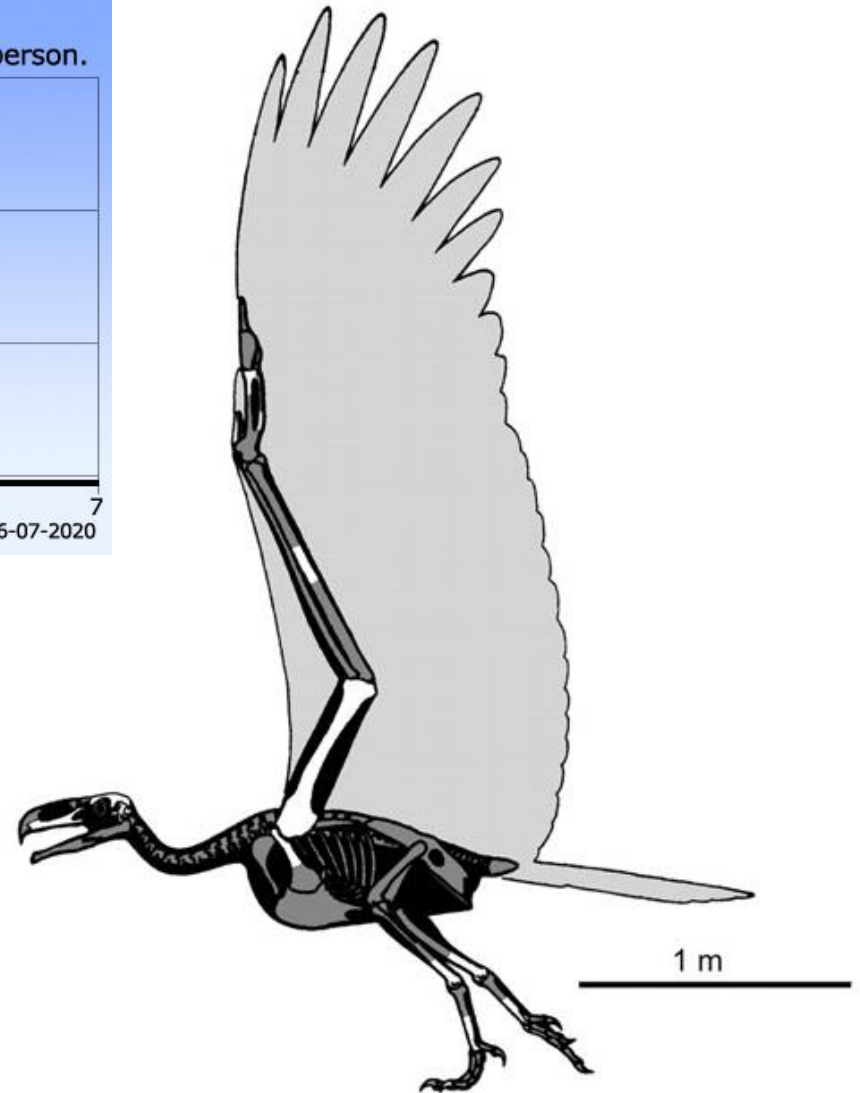
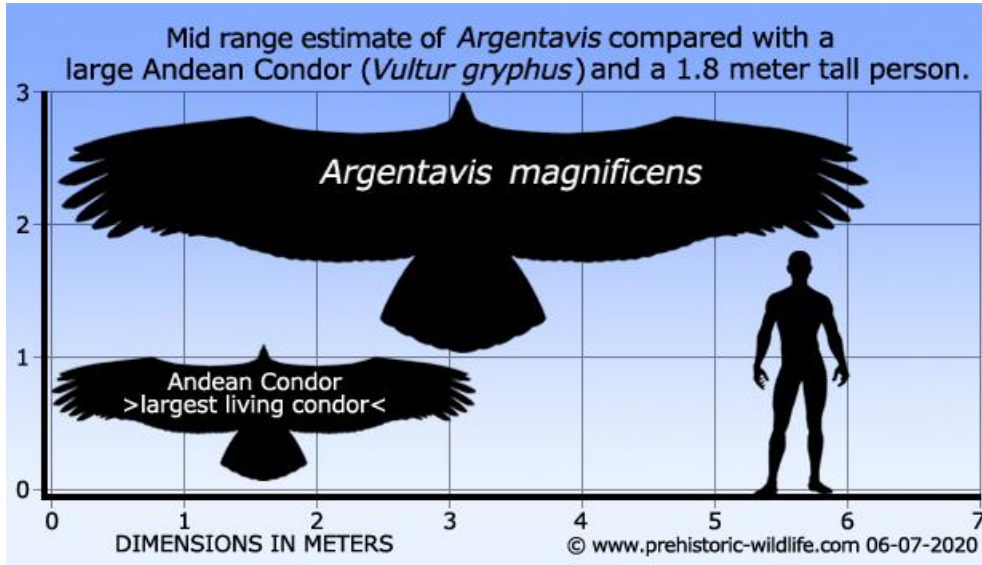
9. Southern Cassowary

10. Emu

11. Dodo



Teratornithidae (Mioceno-Pleistoceno): inclui a maior ave voadora *Argentavis* (Mioceno da Argentina) 7,5 m de envergadura e 70 kg



Teratornithidae (Mioceno-Pleistoceno): inclui a maior ave voadora
Argentavis (Mioceno da Argentina) 7,5 m de envergadura e 70 kg

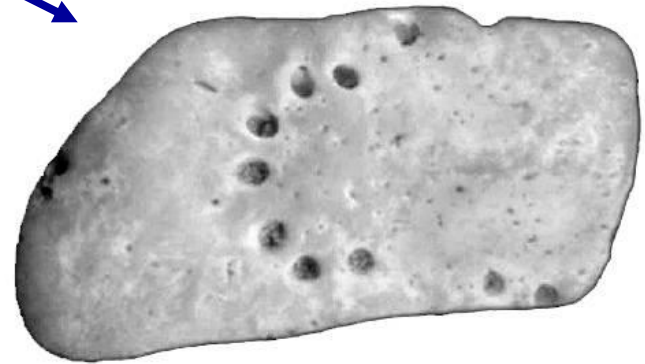
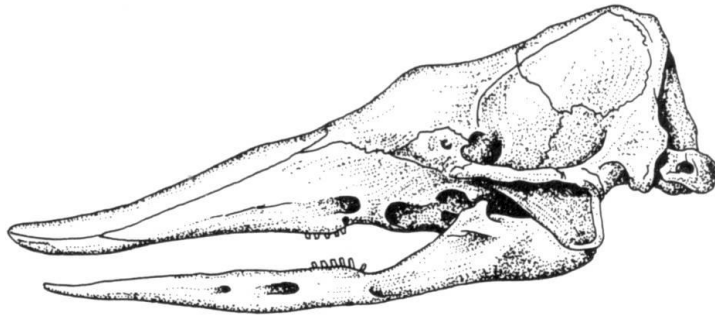


Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Loricata = Cingulata (tatus e gliptodontes) - Cobertura de placas dérmicas

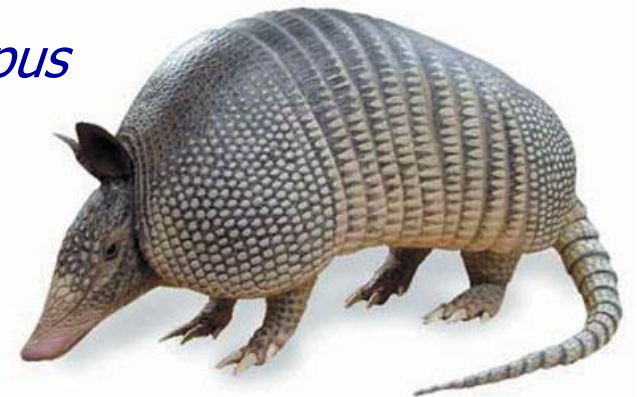
“Dasypodoidea”: parafilético à Gliptodontidae, formas menores e onívoras

Primeiro registro: *Riosthegotherium* do Paleoceno de Itaboraí



Sthegotherium (Mioceno, Argentina)

Dasypus



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Loricata = Cingulata (tatus e gliptodontes) - Cobertura de placas dérmicas

“Dasypodoidea”: parafilético à Gliptodontidae, formas menores e onívoras

Inclui: Dasypodidae, Peltephilidae e Pamphathiidae

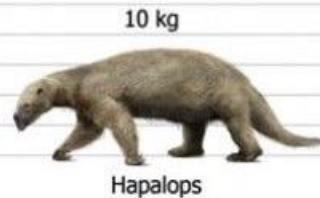
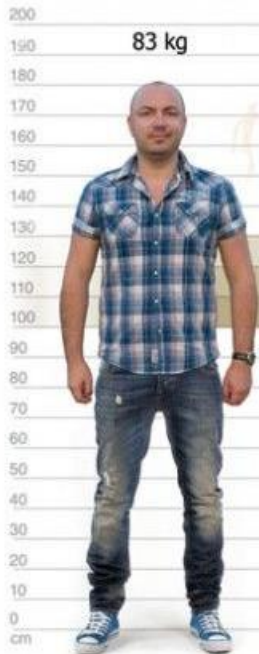


Paltephilus
(Mioceno, Patagonia)

Chorobates
(Mioceno, Argentina)

Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

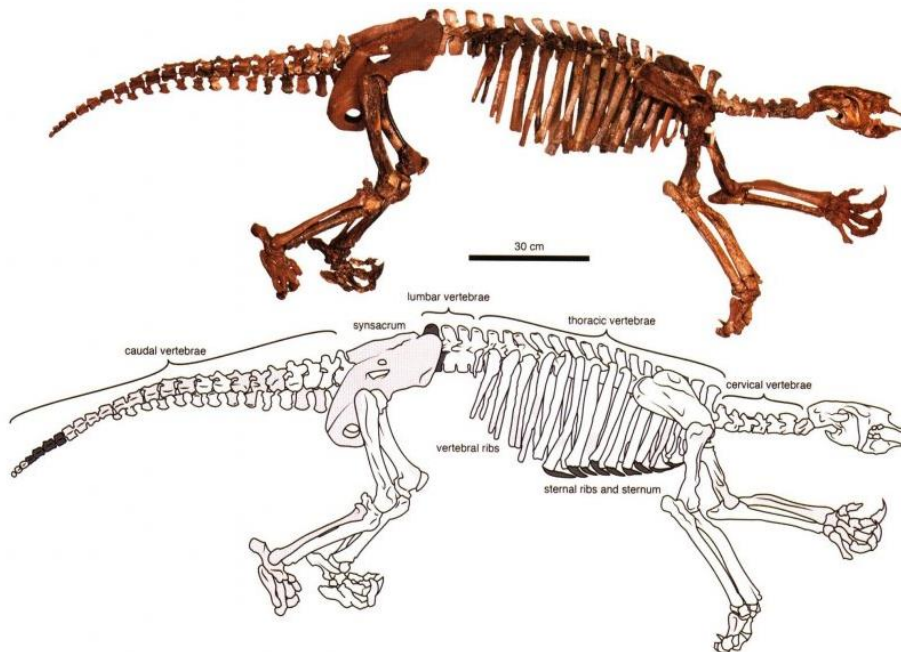
Tardigrada (Oligoceno sup. – Recente): preguiças terrestres



Hapalops: Mioceno do Brasil, Colômbia, Bolívia e Argentina

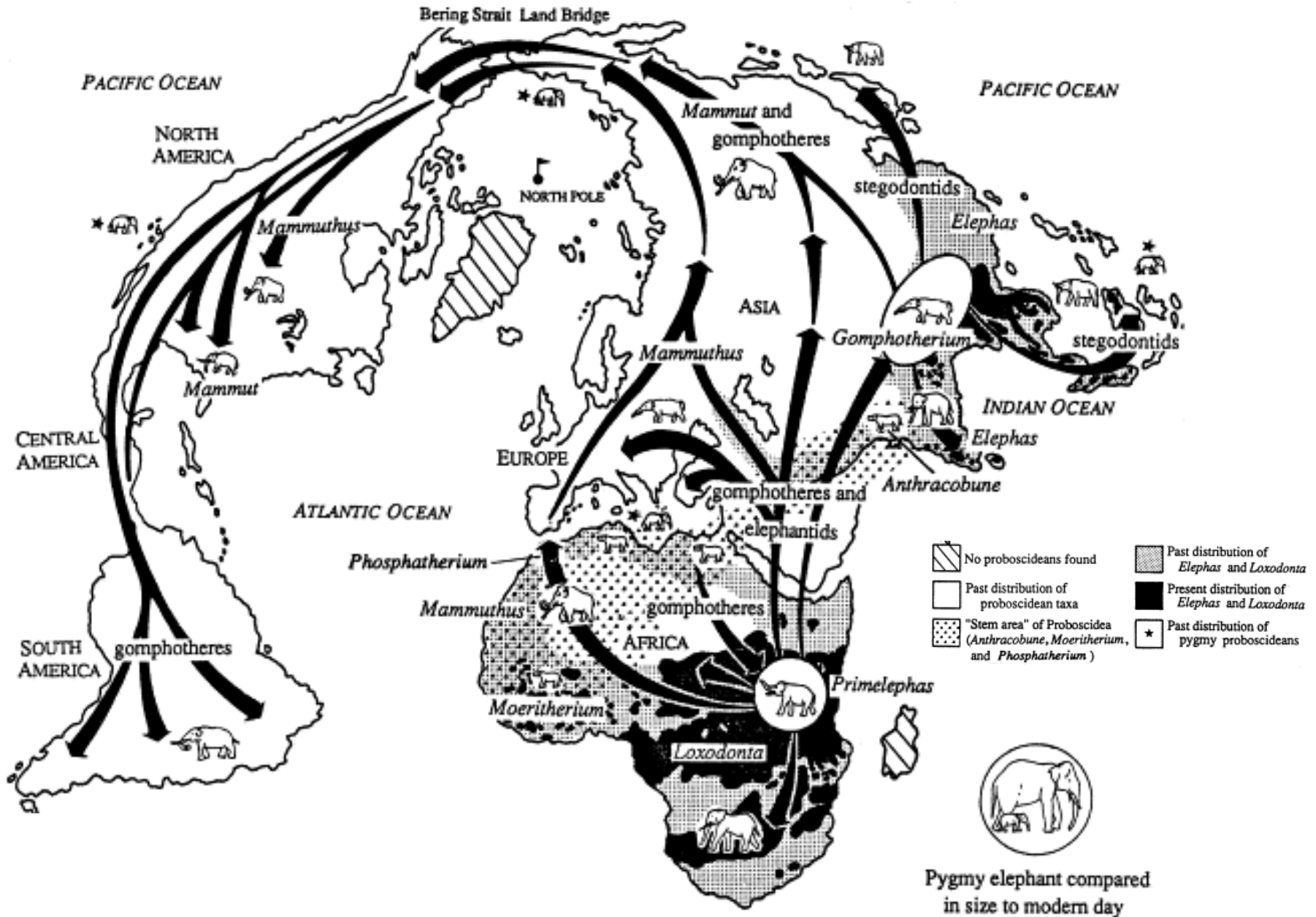
Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Tardigrada (Oligoceno sup. – Recente): Megatheridae, gigantes terrestres



Thalassocnus: forma aquática do Mioceno do Peru

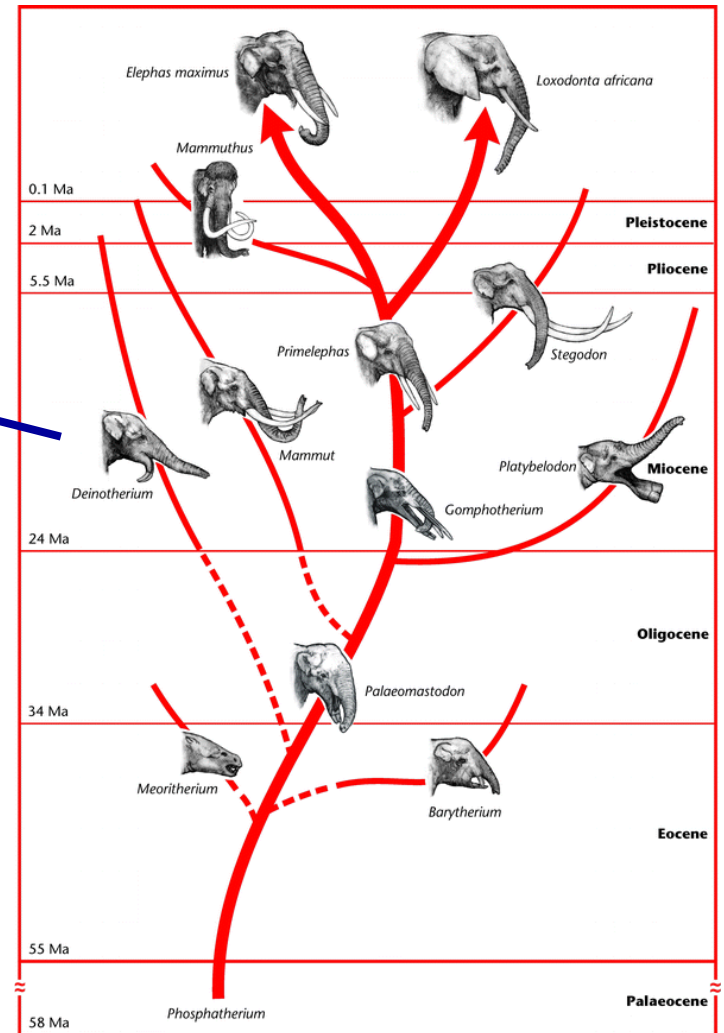
Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Deinotheria: Oligoceno-Pleistoceno da África e Eurásia

Linhagem paralela à Elephantiformes com incisivos inferiores curvos

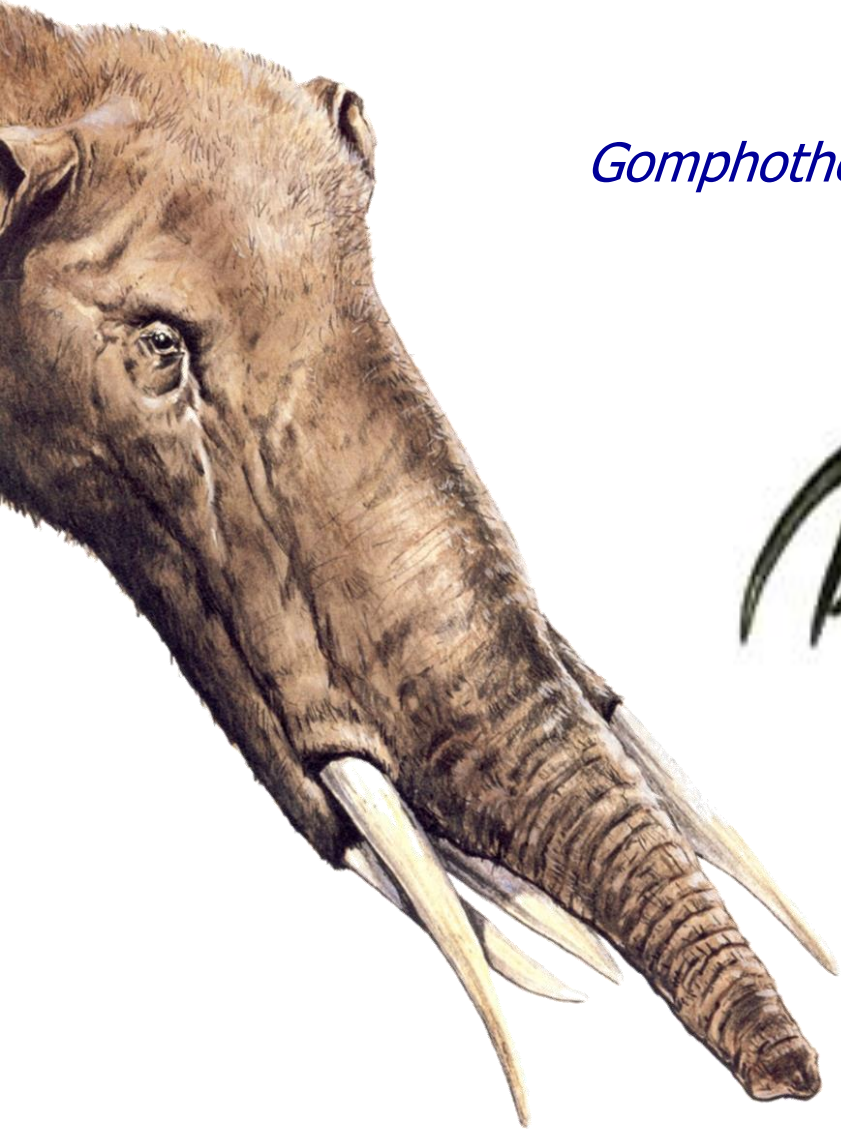


Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Elephantoidea (Eoceno - Recente)

“Gomphotheriidae” (Oligo-Plioceno da da África e Hemisfério Norte)

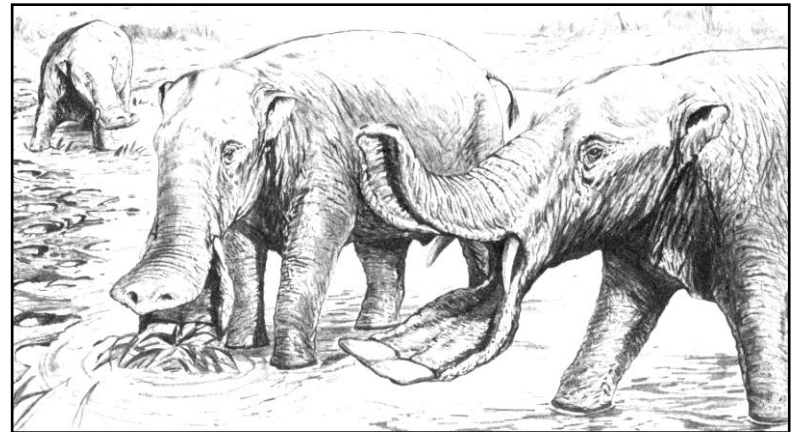
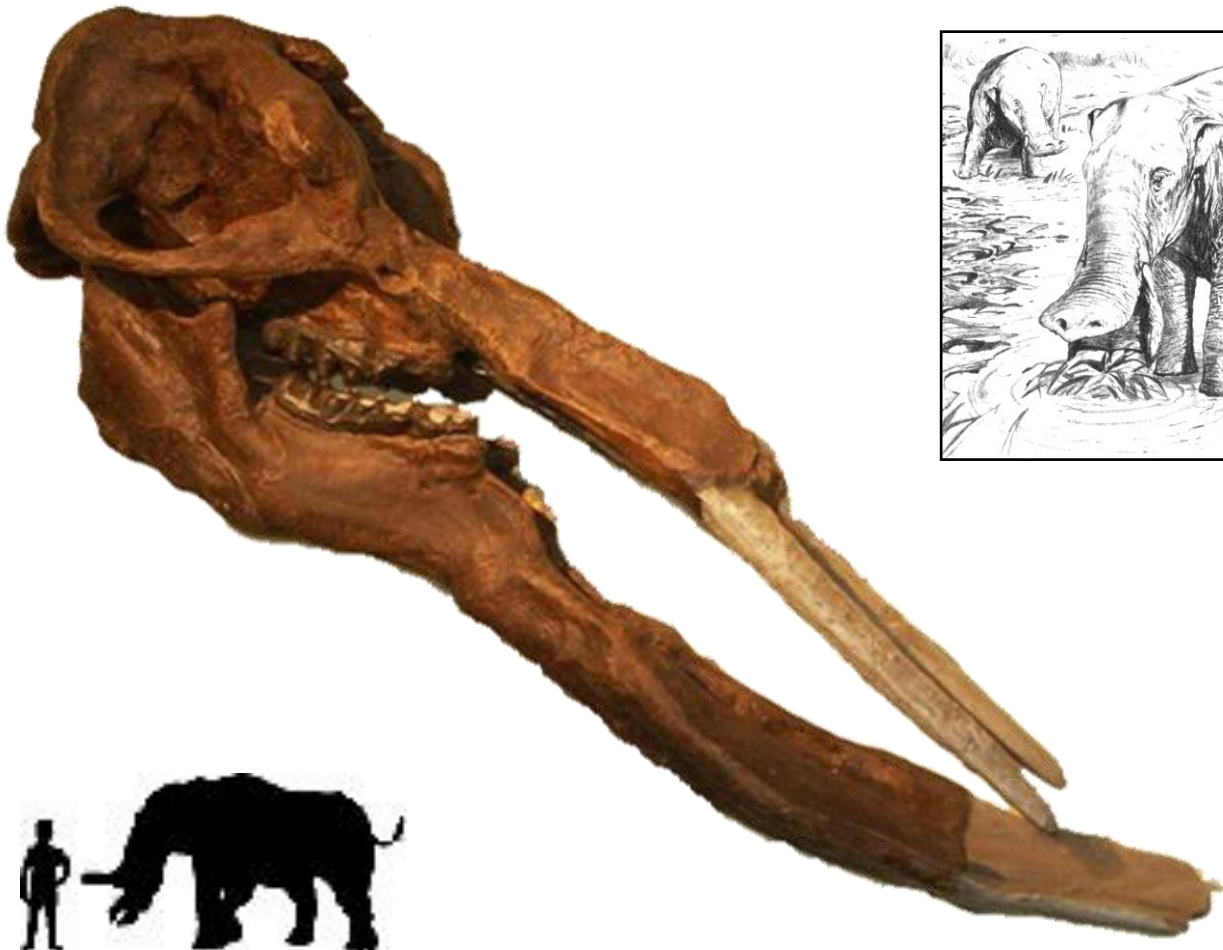
Gomphotherium: Mioceno da África e Eurásia



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

“Gomphotheriidae” (Mio-Plioceno da da África e Hemisfério Norte)

Grande diversidade de formas de grande porte no Terciário
Ambelodontidae (Mioceno da Ásia e América do Norte)



Platybelodon:
Mioceno da Mongólia



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

“Gomphotheriidae” (Mio-Plioceno da da África e Hemisfério Norte)

Grande diversidade de formas de grande porte no Terciário
Ambelodontidae (Mioceno da Ásia e América do Norte)



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

“Gomphotheriidae” (Mio-Plioceno da da África e Hemisfério Norte)

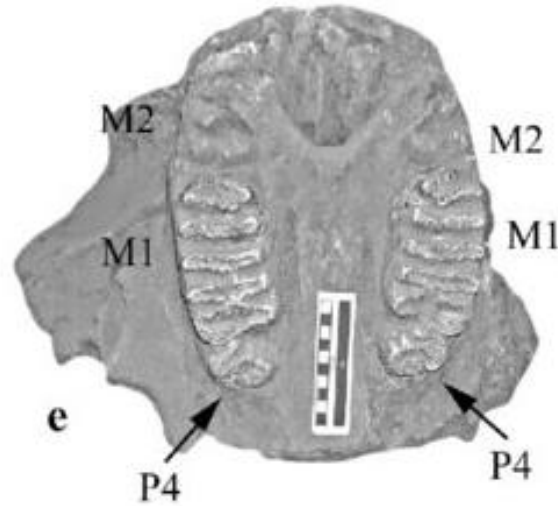
Molares para maceração e tendência ao desenvolvimento de probóscides



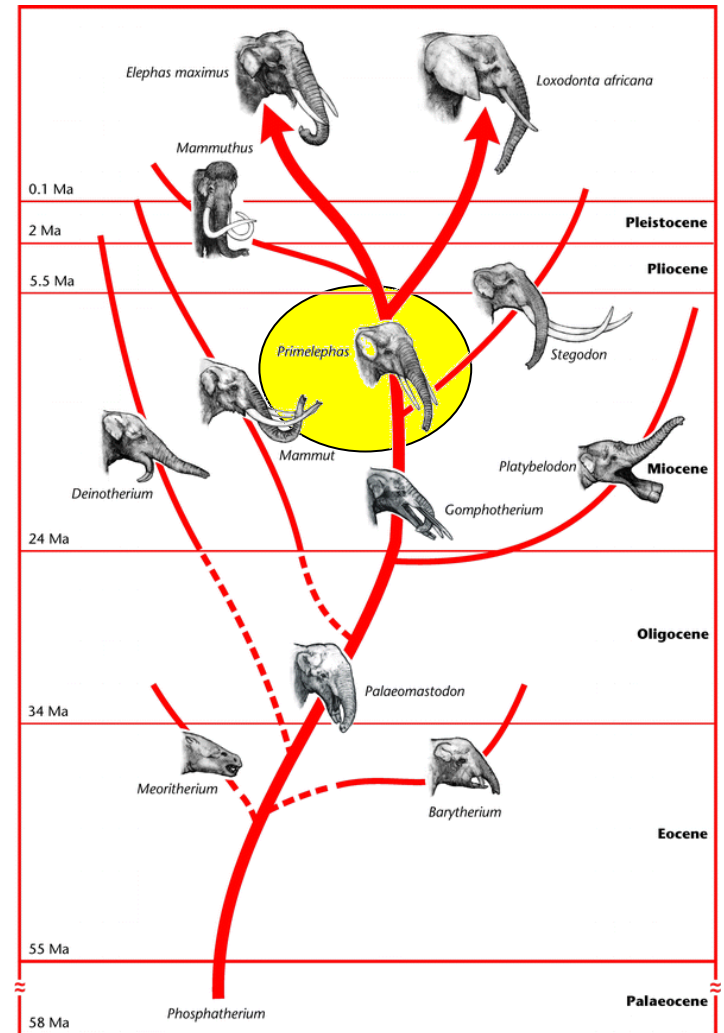
Mammut
(Mastodonte Americano)

Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Elephantidae (Mioceno-Recente) basais



Primelephas:
Mioceno do Kenya



Carnivora (Paleoceno – Recente)

“Falsos Dentes-de-Sabre”: *Barbourofelis*

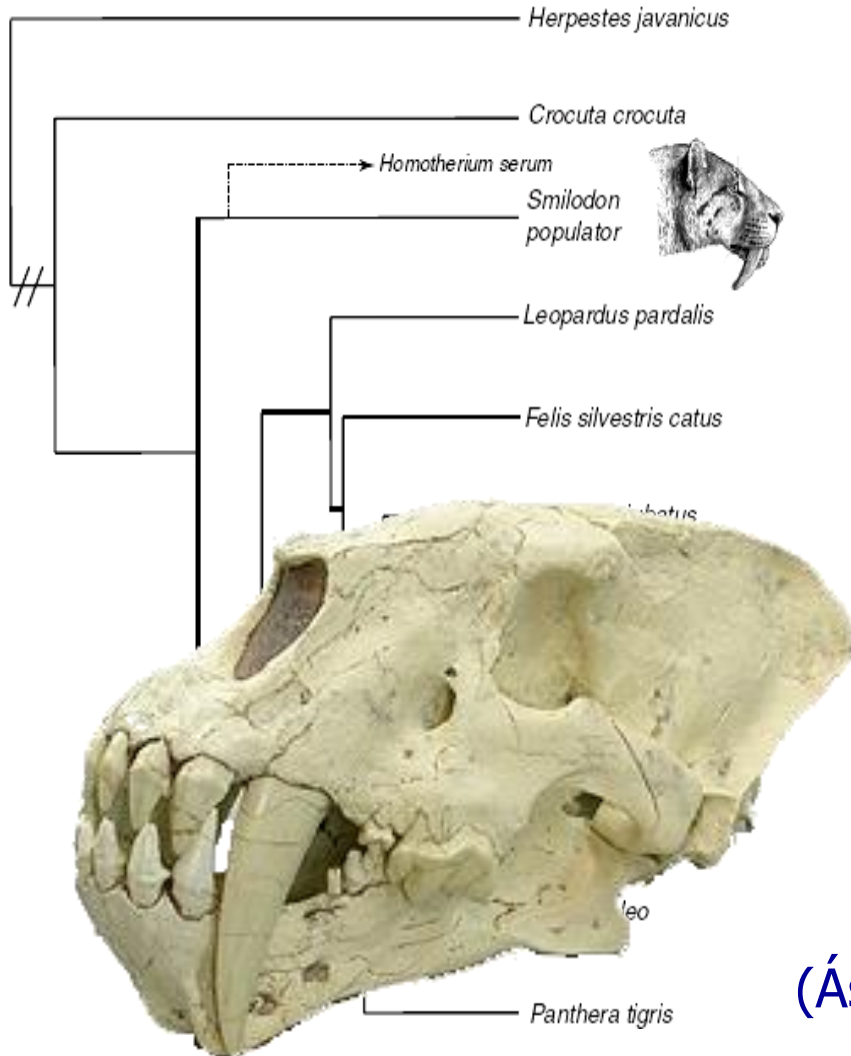
o maior “Dentes-de-Sabre” conhecido (Mioceno dos EUA)



Carnivora (Paleoceno – Recente)

Felidae (Oligoceno - Recente): “Tigres-dente-de-sabre”

Machairodontidae: grupo irmão dos felinos vivos



Homotherium - Plioceno
(Ásia, Europa, América do Norte e África)

Rodentia (Cretáceo?, Paleoceno – Recente)

Mylagaulidae: afins ao “Castor Montês” (*Aplodontia*)

Formas cavadoras com chifres (Oligoceno-Plioceno da América do Norte)



Epigaulus

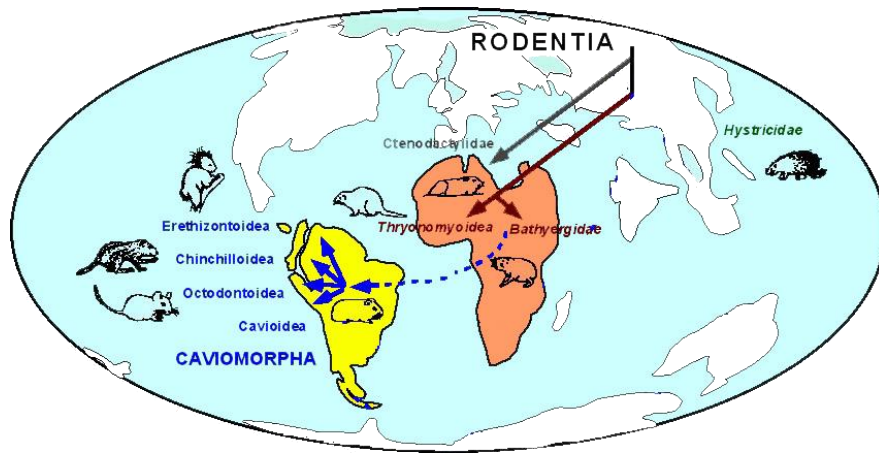


Ceratogaulus

Rodentia (Cretáceo?, Paleoceno – Recente)

Caviomorpha (cavimorfa, rato-do-banhado, chinchila)

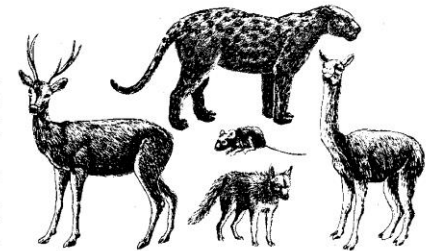
Invadiram a América do Sul pela África no Oligoceno



Neopiblema (Mioceno do Acre)

Millions of Years Ago

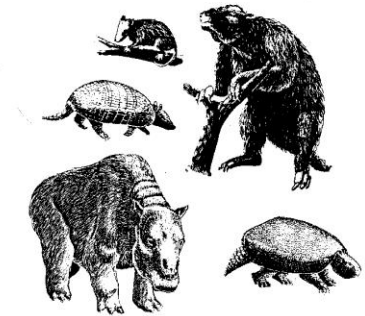
0	Pleistocene	Lujanian Ensenadan Ugolian Chapadmalalan	
5	Pliocene	Montehermosan Huayquerian	
10	Miocene	? Mayoan Laventan	
15		Colloncuran Santacrucian	
20		? Colhuehupian ?	
25		Oligocene	Deseadan
30			New LMA ('Tinguirirican')
35	Eocene	? Divisaderan ?	
40		? Mustersan ?	
45		? Casamayoran ?	
50		? Riochican Itaboraian	
55		Paleocene	'Peligran' Tiupampian ?
60			
65			



Stratum 3: Northern invaders and the great American interchange



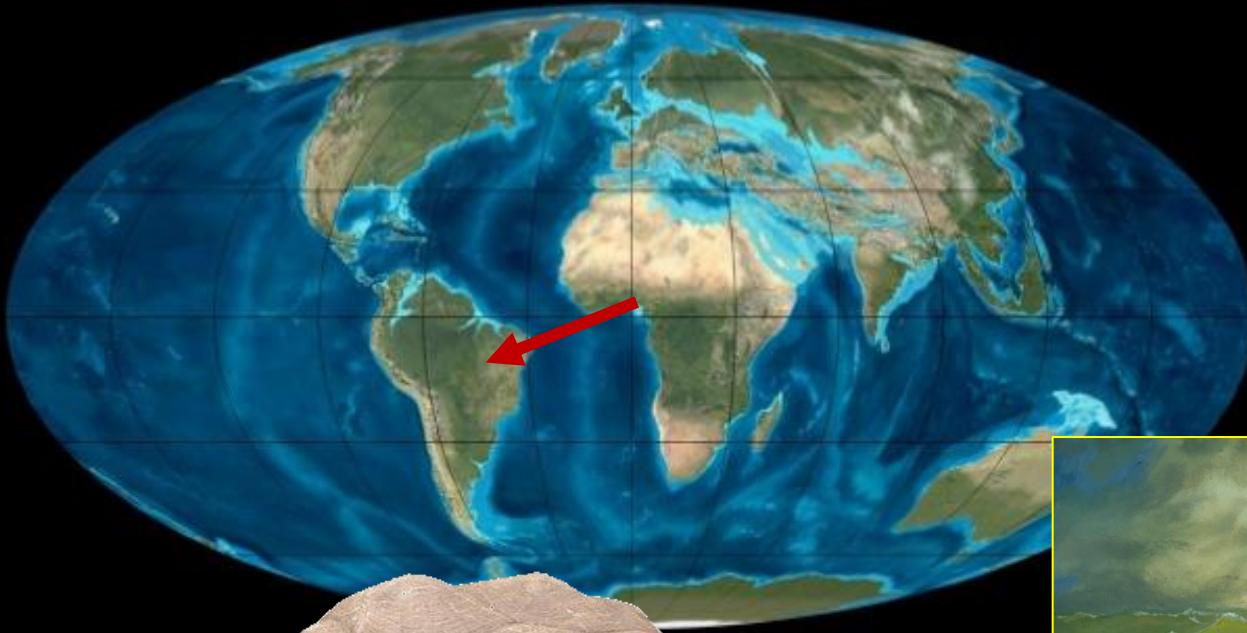
Stratum 2: Monkeys and rodents arrive, modernization of ancient lineages



Stratum 1: Archaic South American mammals

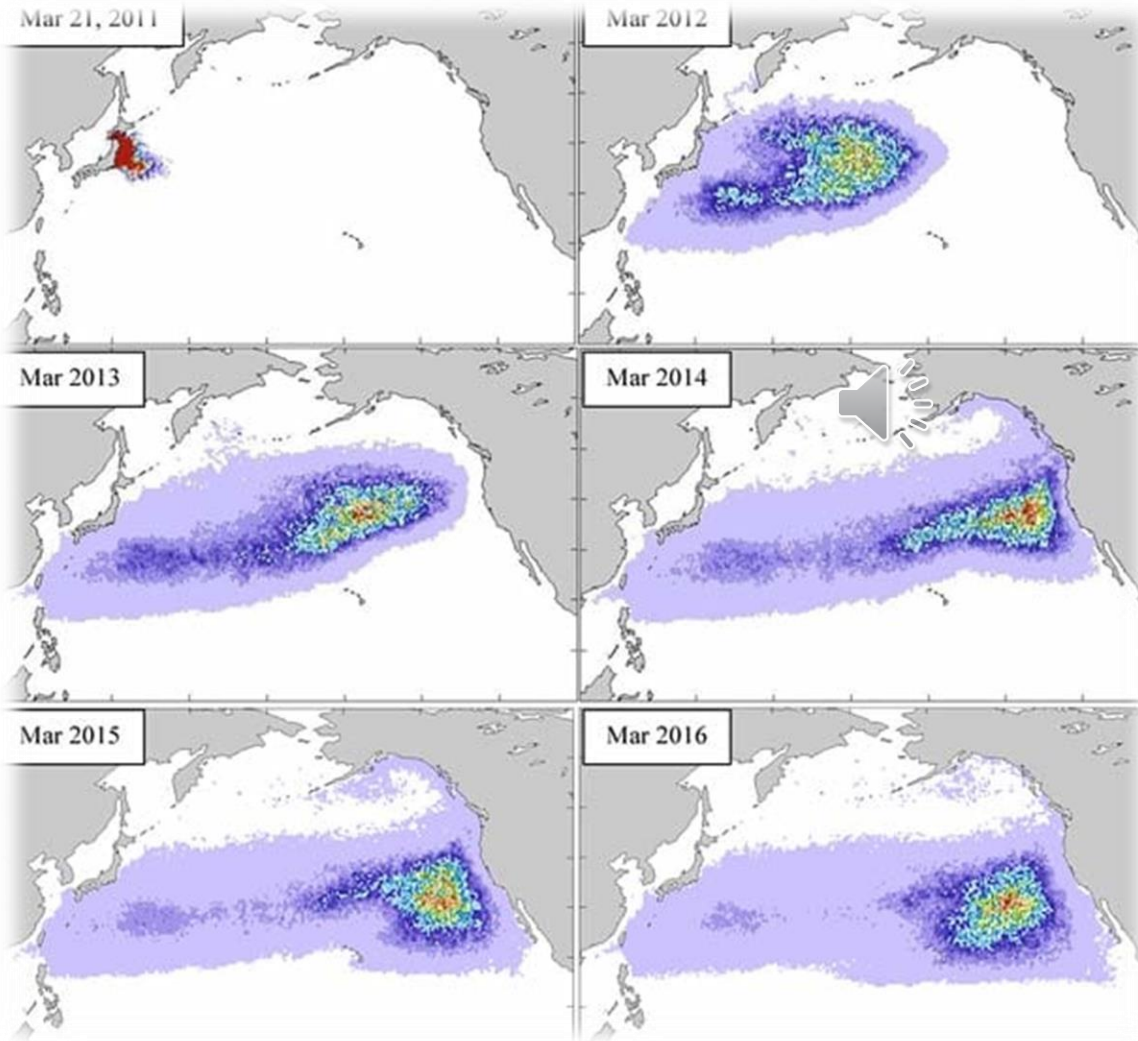
Rafting

Invadiram a América do Sul pela África no Oligoceno



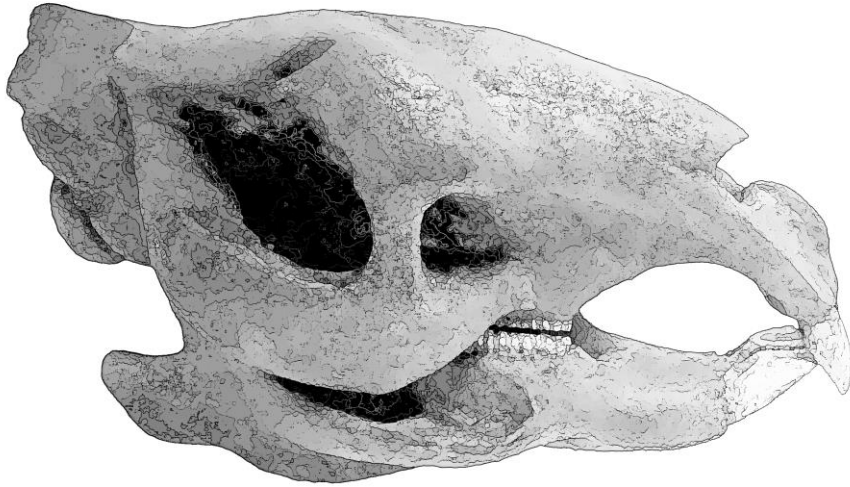
Rafting

Invadiram a América do Sul pela África no Oligoceno



Rodentia (Cretáceo?, Paleoceno – Recente)

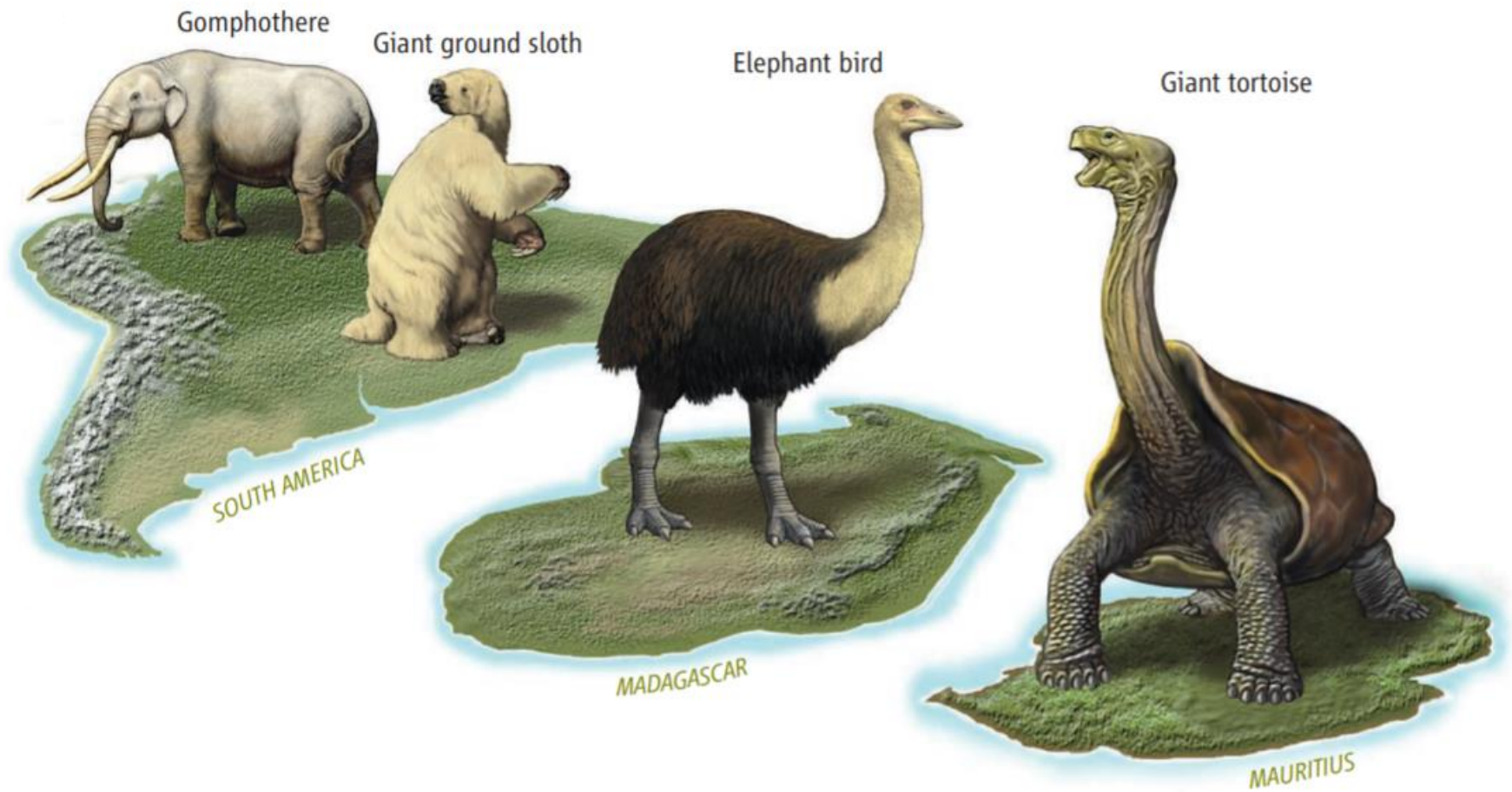
Caviomorpha: *Phoberomys* (Mioceno da Venezuela)



Afim à Pacarana: até 700 kg
10 vezes maior que a capivara

Quaternário (Pleistoceno-Holoceno) últimos 2,5 Ma

Megafauna: animais terrestres de grande porte

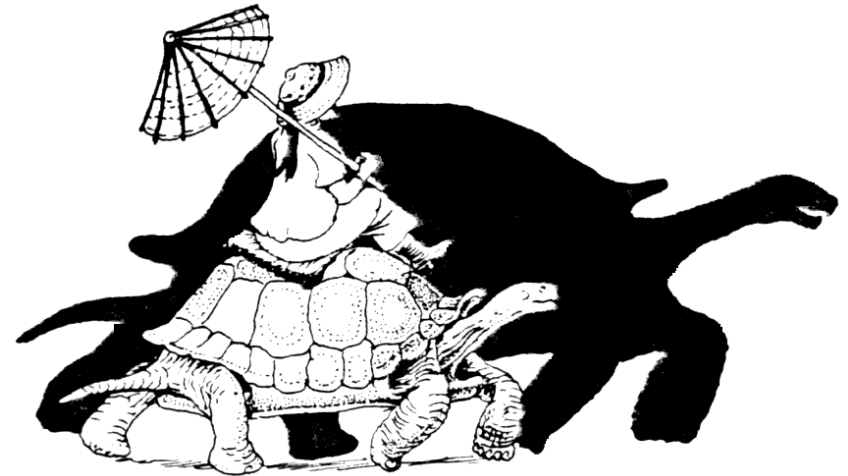


Cryptodira (Jurássico inf. - Recente)

Testudinidae (Paleoceno - Recente)

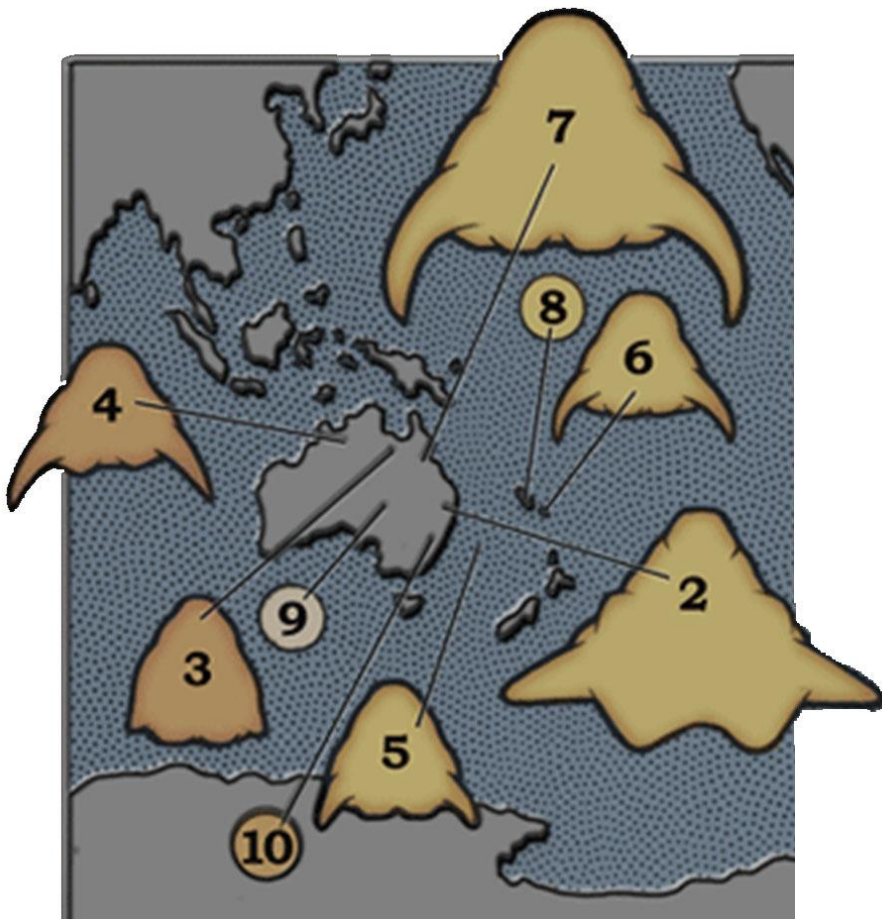
Colossochelys

Pleistoceno da Índia (1,5 m de altura e 2,1 de carapaça)



Cryptodira (Jurássico inf. - Recente)

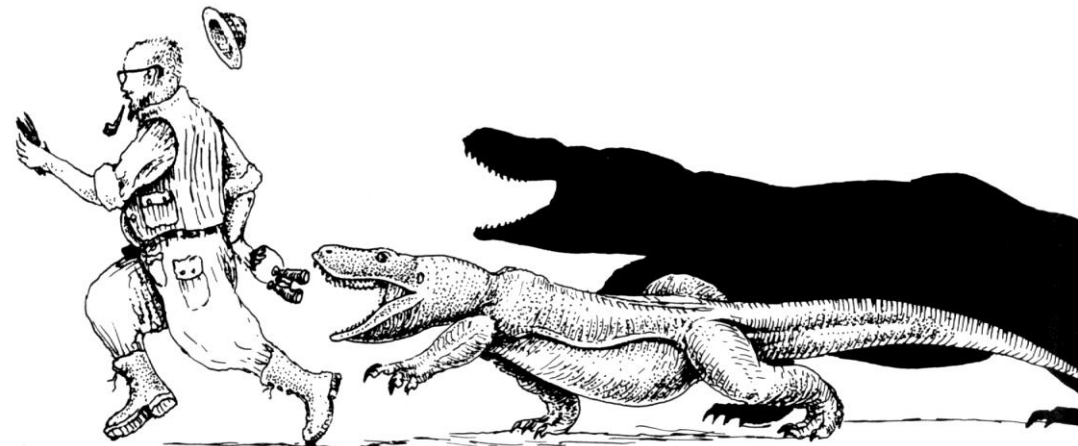
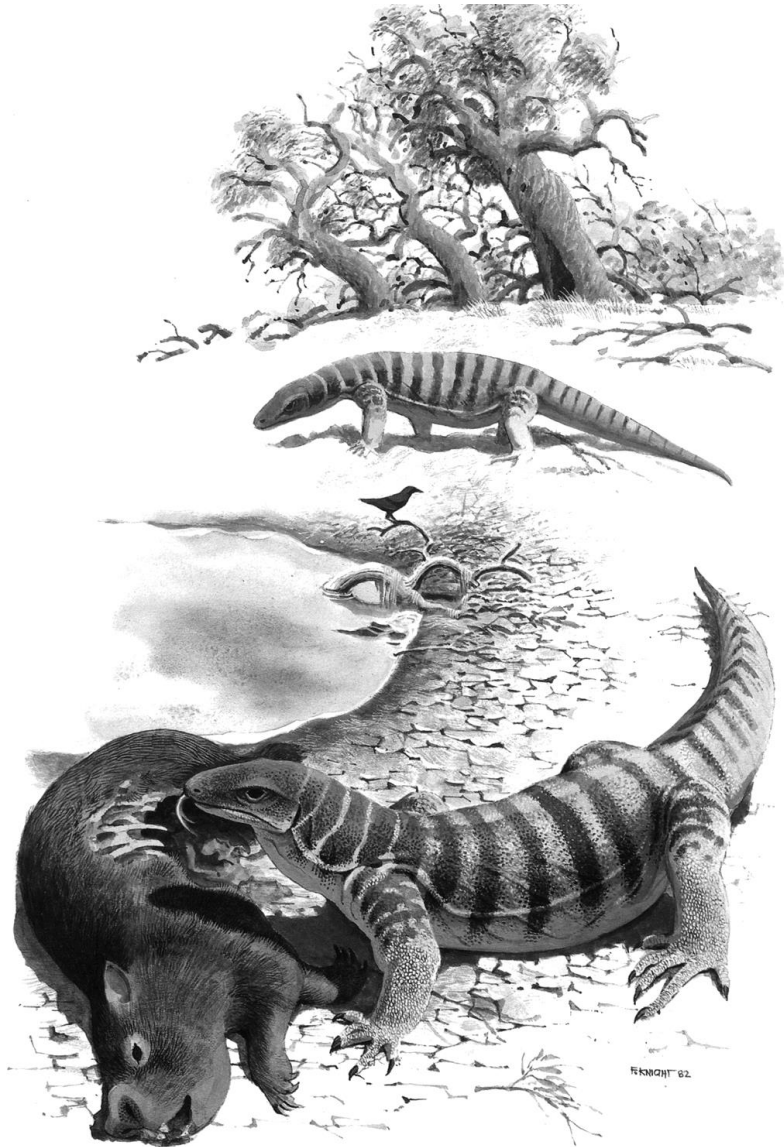
Meiolanidae: conviveu com o homem em Vanuatu



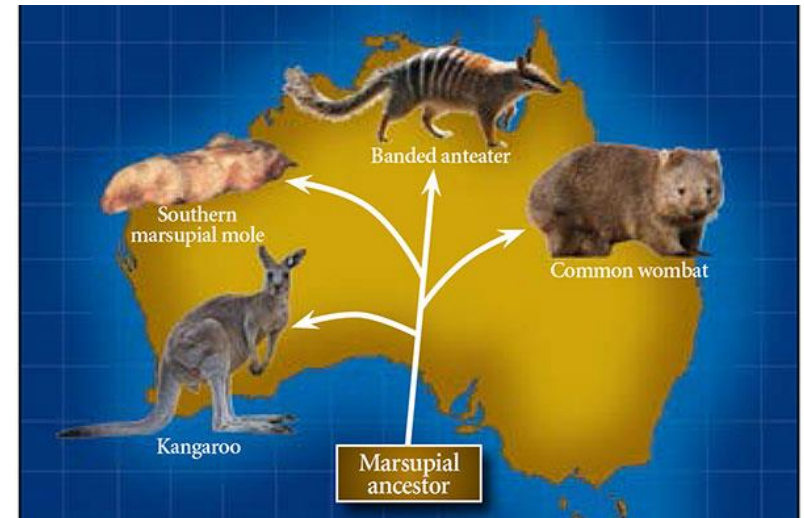
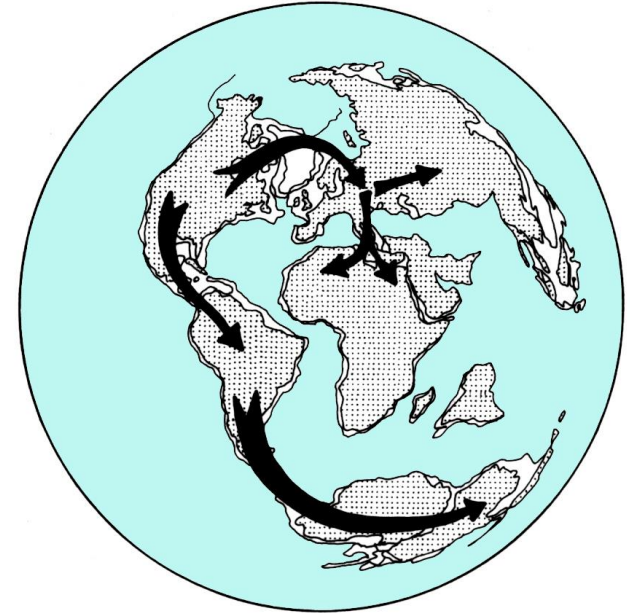
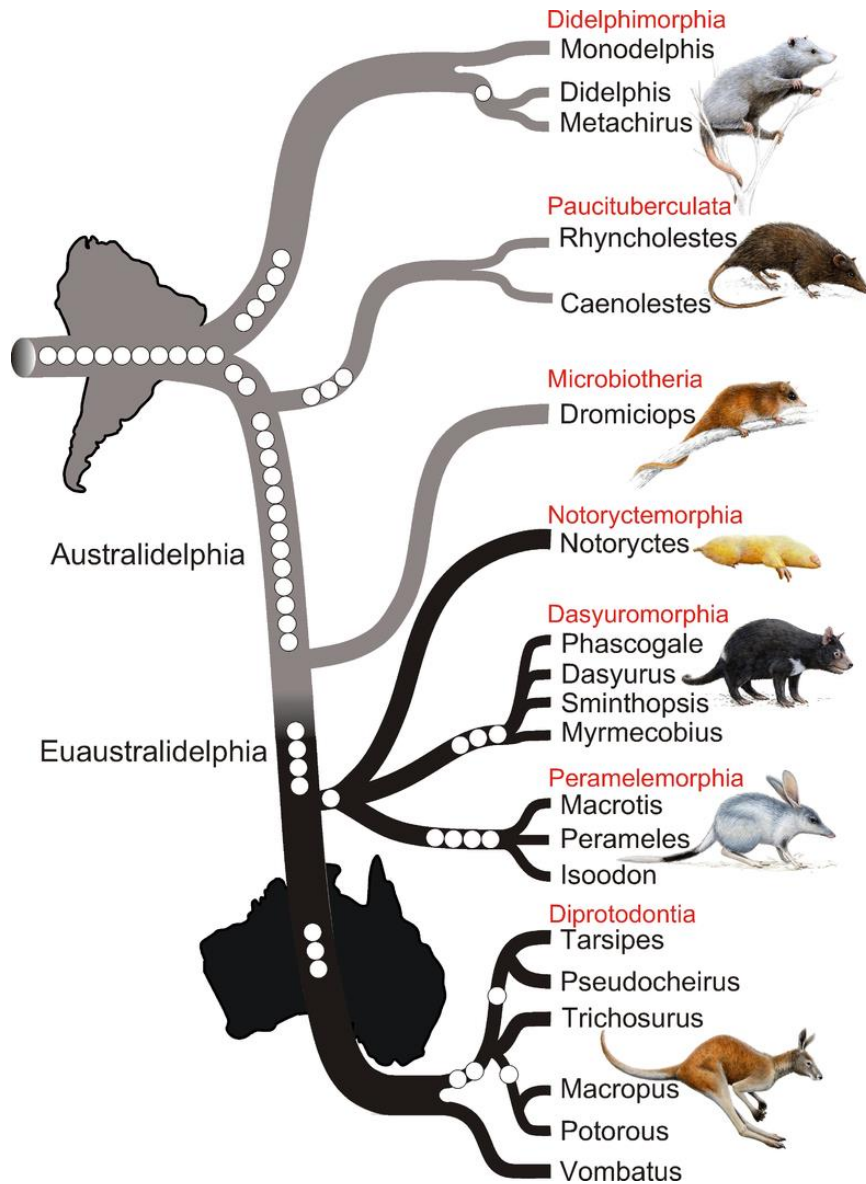
Meiolania
Pleistoceno da Austrália

Varanidae - *Megalania prisca*

varanídeo de 7 m e e 600 kg do Pleistoceno da Austrália

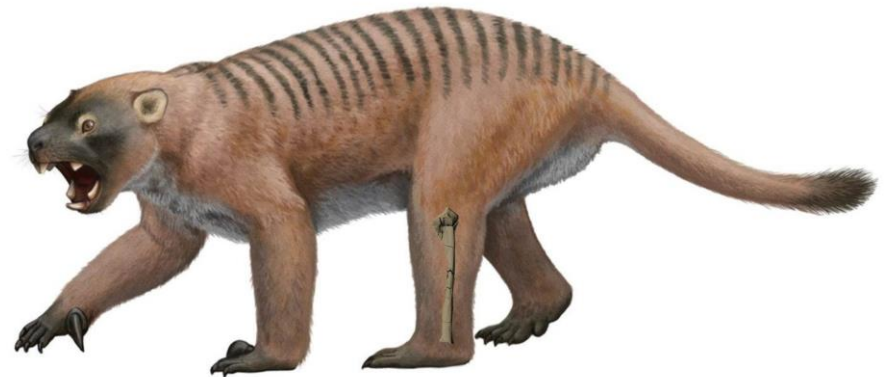


"Australidelphia" (Paleoceno – Recente)



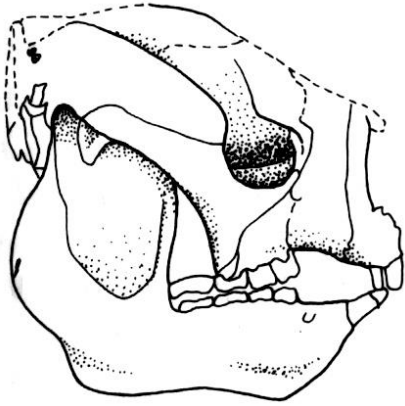
“Australidelphia” (Paleoceno – Recente)

Thylacoleo (predador com crânio de 25 cm)



"Australidelphia" (Paleoceno – Recente)

Phalangeriformes: inclui Cangurus gigantes

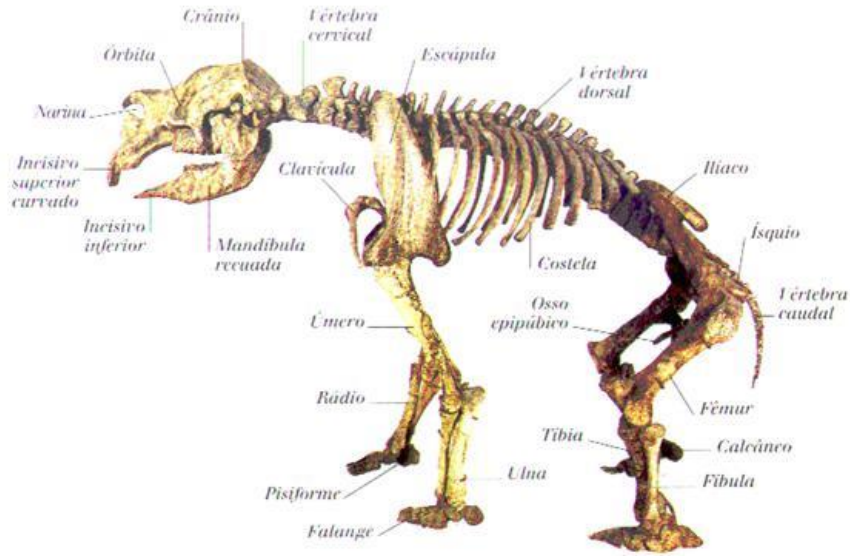


Procoptodon



“Australidelphia” (Paleoceno – Recente)

Vombatiformes: inclui “vombates” *Diprotodon* e *Neohelus*

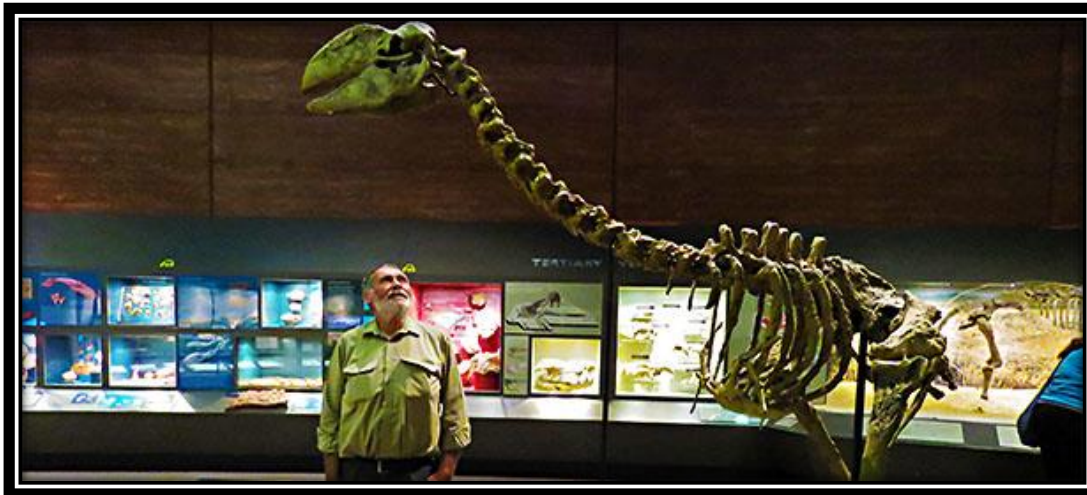
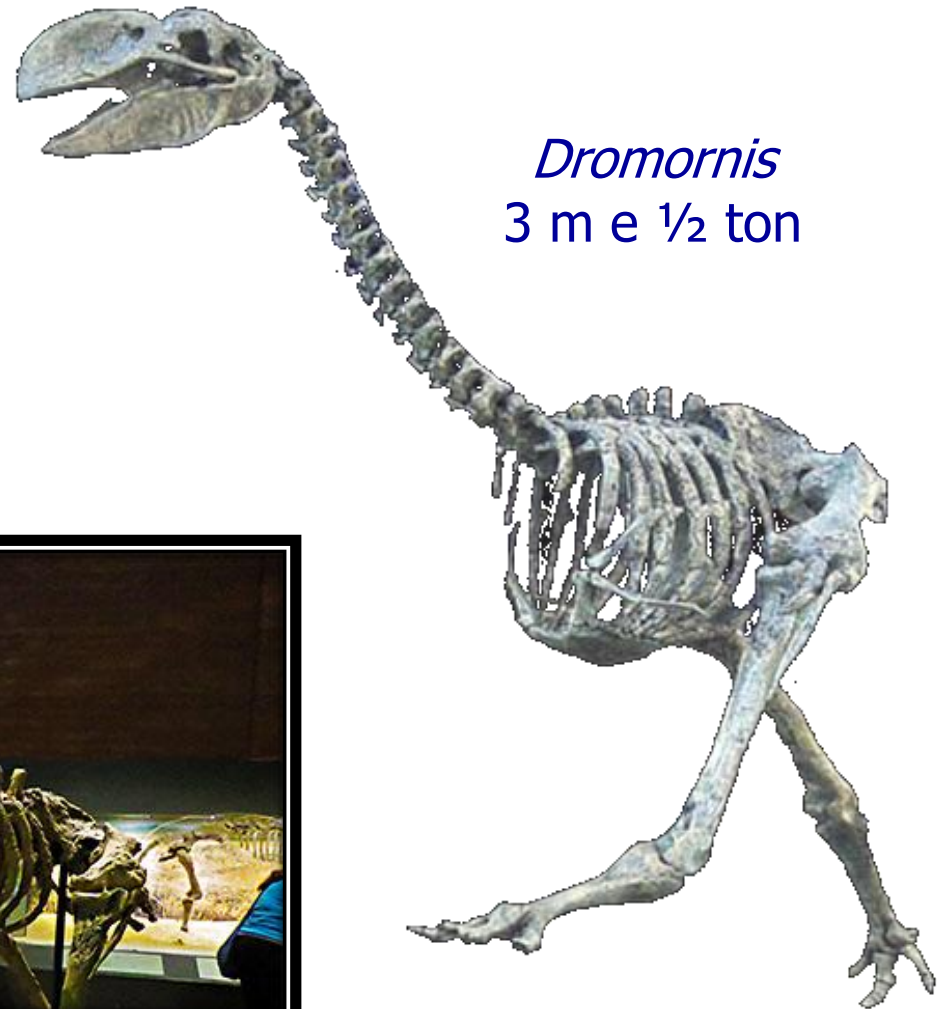


Diprotodon

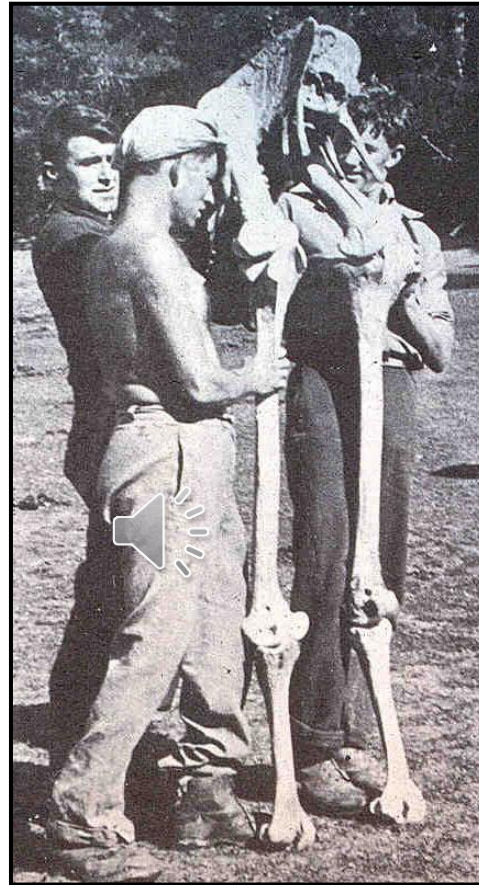


Galloanserae

Dromornithidae (Oligoceno-Pleistoceno da Austrália) - "Mihirung"



Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente) - inclui algumas das maiores aves

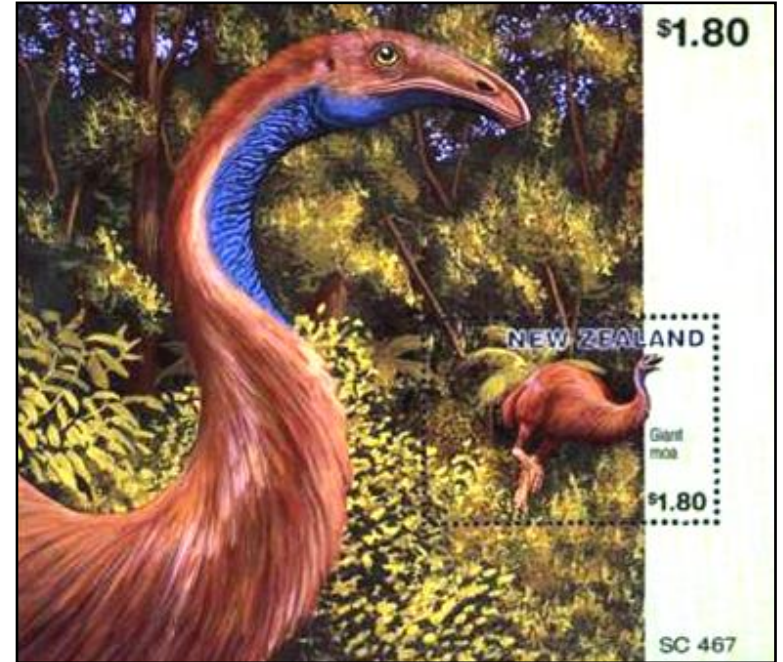
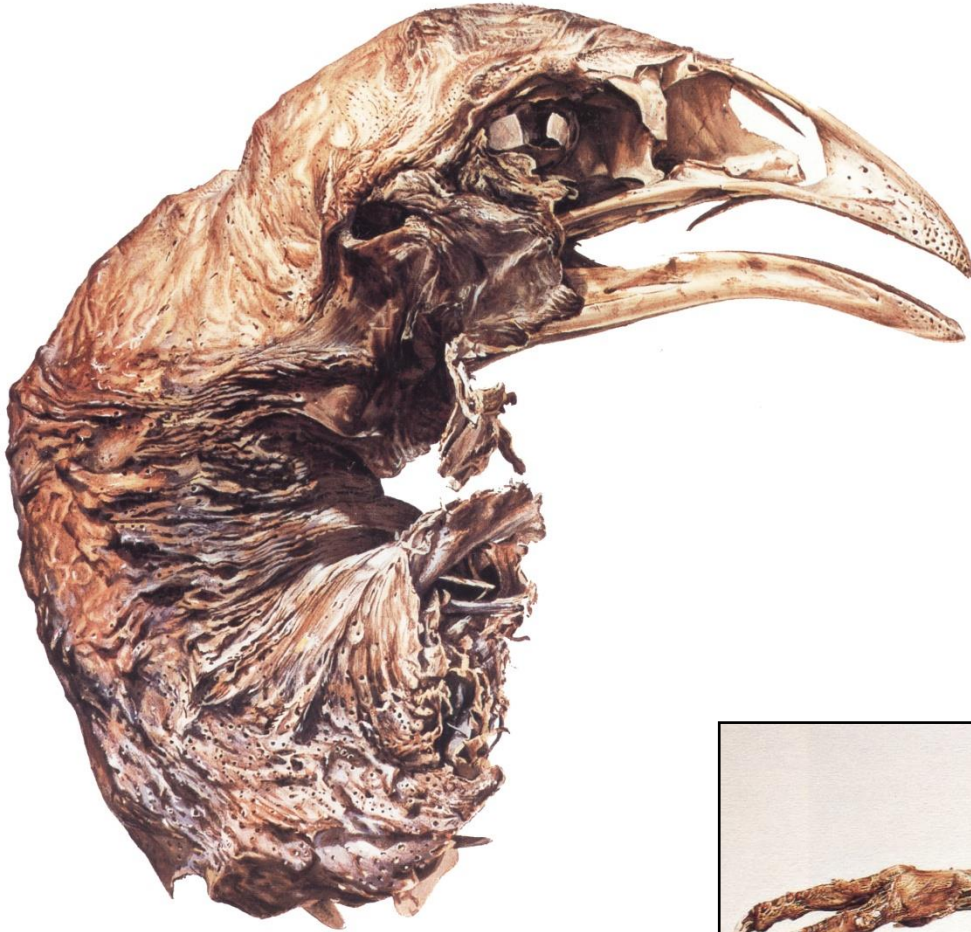


Dinornis maximus
Pleistoceno-Holoceno
Nova Zelândia



Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente)

Moas: aves florestais (habitat semelhante ao do Casuar)



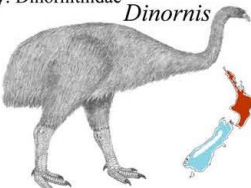
Preservação por
mumificação em cavernas



Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente)

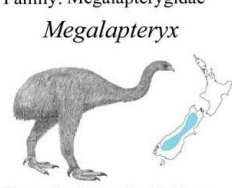
Moas: 11 espécie/6 gêneros (tamanho varia do de um peru a mais de até 3 m)

Family: Dinornithidae
Dinornis

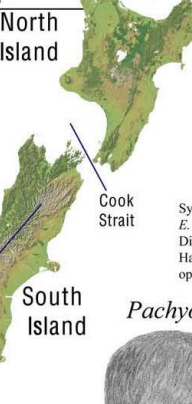


Systematics: Two species *D. robustus* (South Island, blue) and *D. novaezealandiae* (North Island, red)
Dimensions: 56-249 kg and 90 to 200 cm in height - significant sexual dimorphism with females up to three times the mass of males.
Habitat: Browsing generalist - has been found in upland, lowland and open forest habitats. The larger forms occupied low rainfall areas.

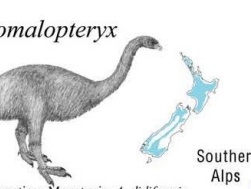
Family: Megalapterygidae
Megalapteryx



Systematics: Monotypic, *M. didimus*, (South Island).
Dimensions: 28-80 kg and 65 to 95 cm.
Pleistocene specimens are significantly larger than Holocene forms.
Habitat: Subalpine scrub, grassland and high country forests (usually >900m).

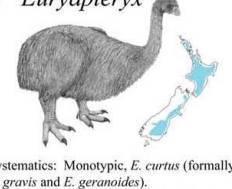


Family: Emeidae
Anomalopteryx



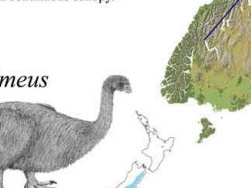
Systematics: Monotypic, *A. didiformis*.
Dimensions: 26-64 kg and 50 to 90 cm.
Habitat: Non-coastal lowland forests with a continuous canopy.

Euryapteryx



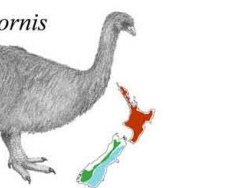
Systematics: Monotypic, *E. curtus* (formally *E. gravis* and *E. geranooides*).
Dimensions: 12-109 kg and 51 to 103 cm.
Habitat: Drier climates - typically lowland open forest and coastal sites.

Emeus

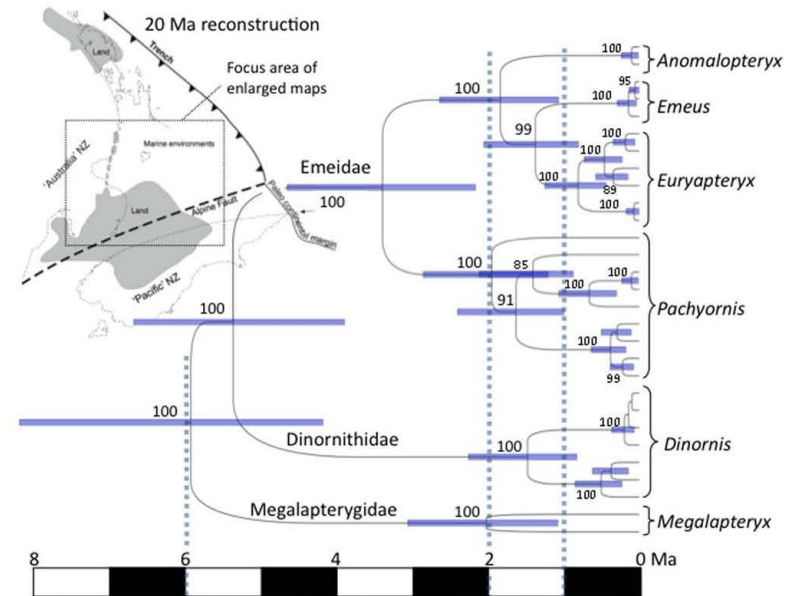


Systematics: Monotypic, *E. crassus*, (South Island).
Dimensions: 36-79 kg and 73 to 99 cm in height.
Habitat: Preference for lowland forest (usually <200m) and swamps.

Pachyornis



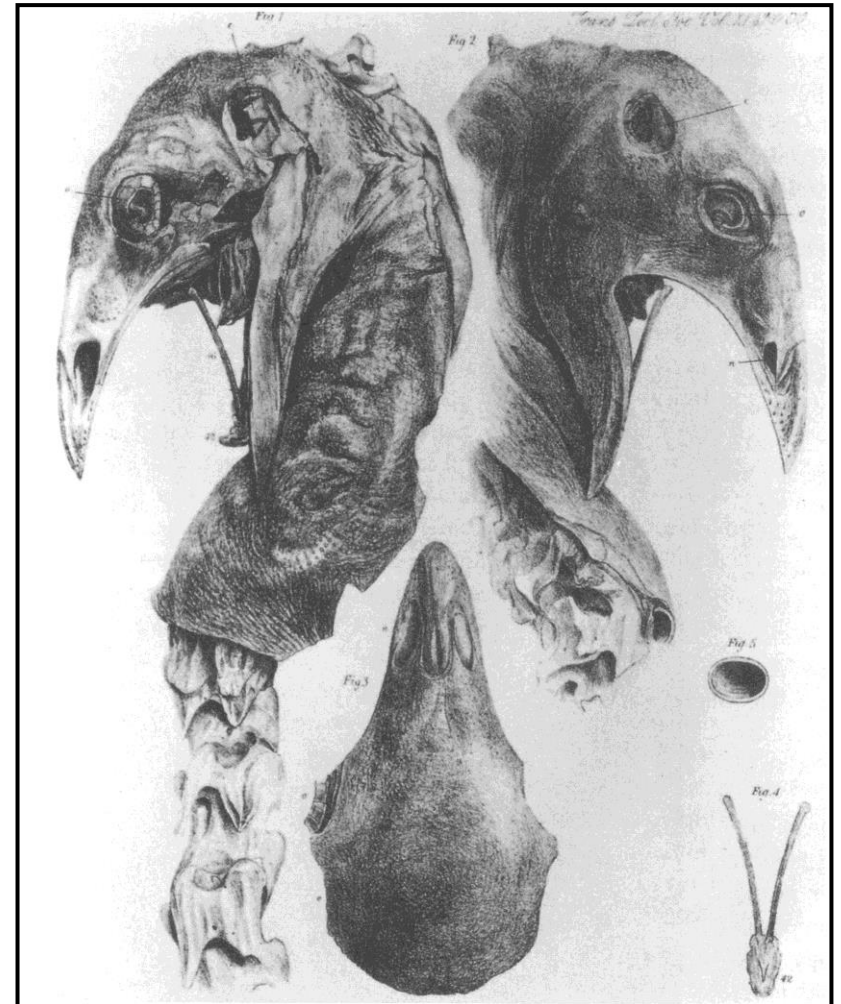
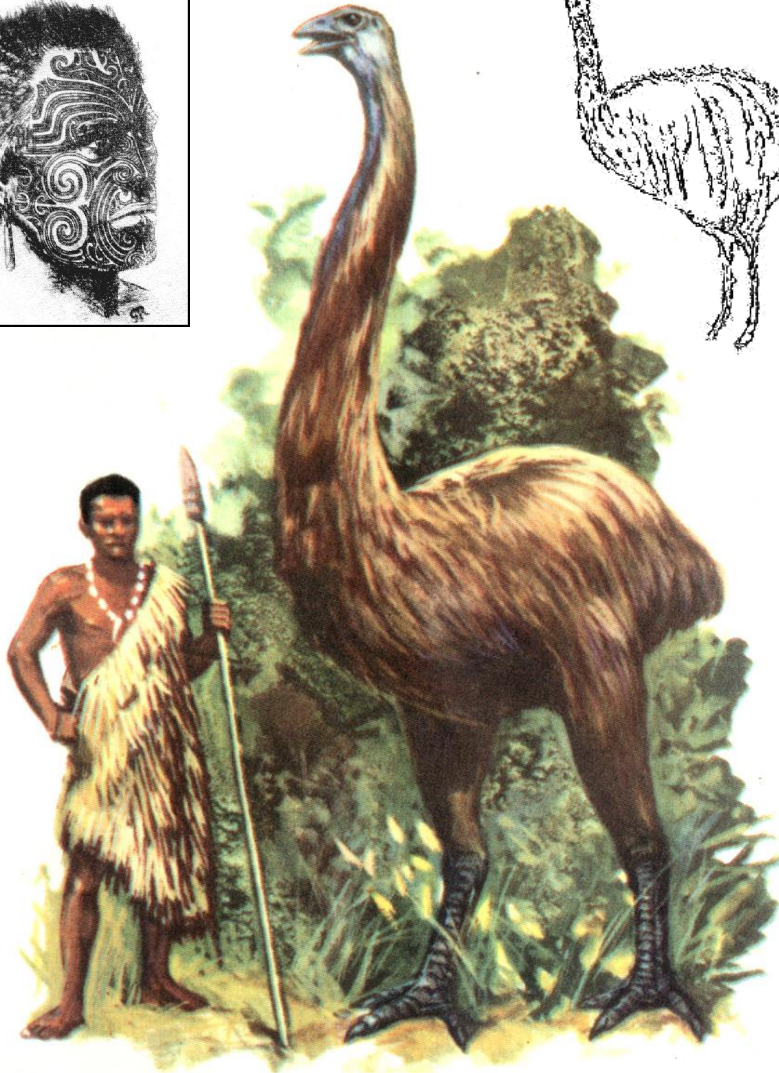
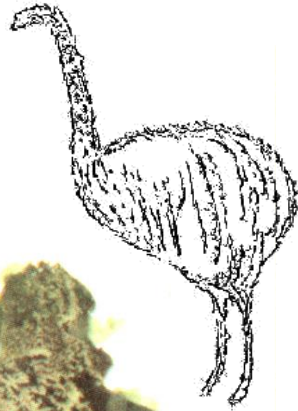
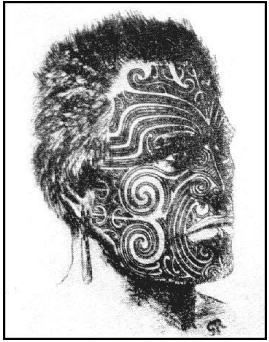
Systematics: *P. geranooides* (North Island), *P. elephantopus* (blue) and *P. australis* (green) (South Island).
Dimensions: 17-163 kg and 54 to 121 cm in height.
Habitat: *P. australis* occupied subalpine grassland, *P. geranooides* and *P. elephantopus* preferred lowland forest edges and wetland vegetation.



Filogenia molecular com DNA mitocromdrial de mais de 250 subfósseis sugere separação entre faunas do sul e do norte de mais de 30 Ma

Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente)

Moa: extintos à 300 anos pela colonização das ilhas pelos Maori

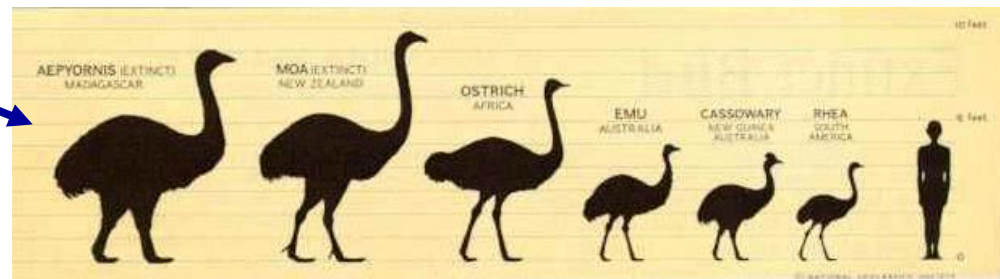
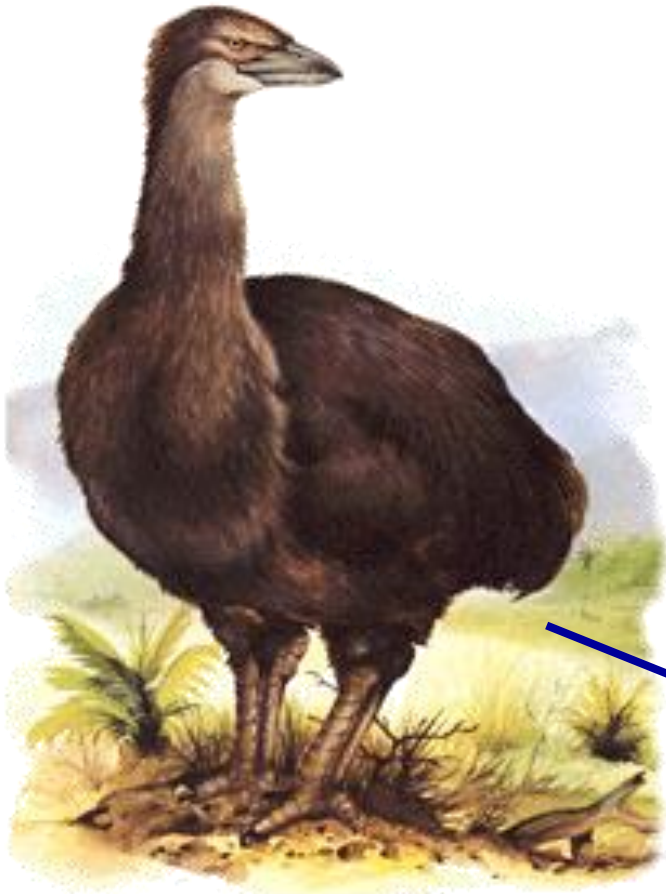


Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente)

Aepyornis maximus: Vorompatra ou "Pássaro-Elefante"

Mais pesada ave conhecida: aprox. 1/2 tonelada

Holoceno de Madagascar



Ratites (Paleoceno - Recente)

Aepyornis maximus: Vorompatra ou "Pássaro-Elefante"

Mais pesada ave conhecida: aprox. 1/2 tonelada



Megafauna africana

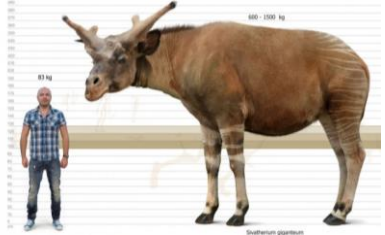
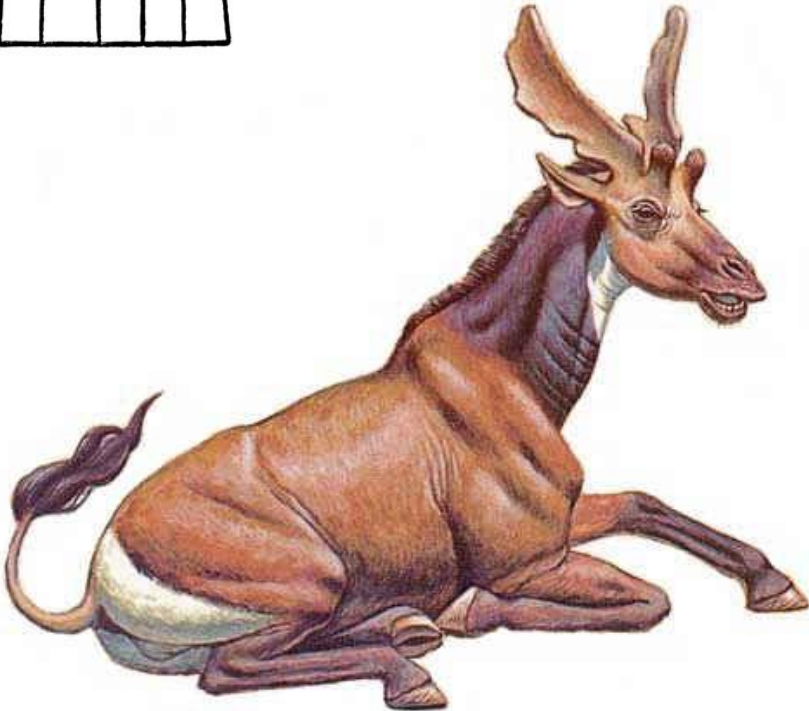


Pelorovis: corno com
4 m de envergadura
Pleistoceno do Quênia

Artiodactyla: *Sivatherium* (Pleistoceno da África e Ásia)



Set



Quaternário (Pleistoceno-Holoceno) últimos 2,5 Ma

Nove ciclos glaciais nos últimos 750 mil anos

Fauna adaptada no hemisfério norte

Last Glacial Maximum 18,000 years ago

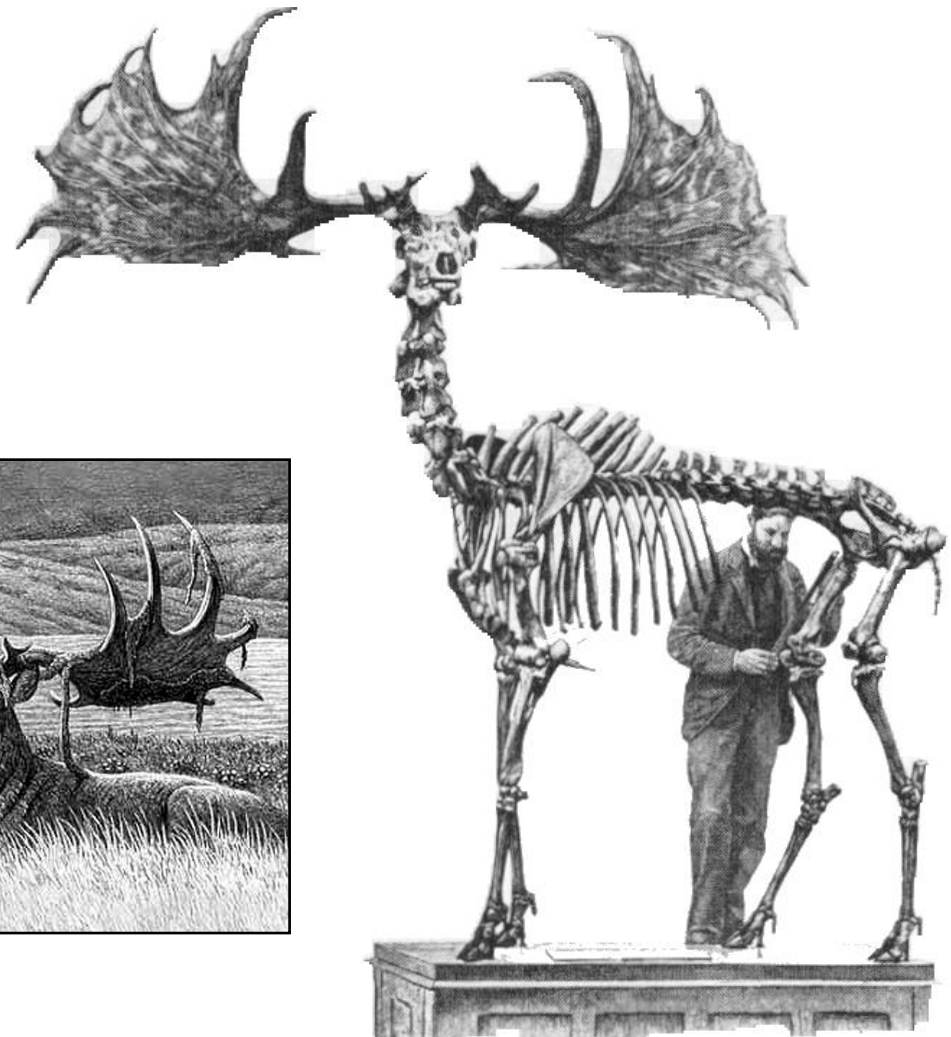
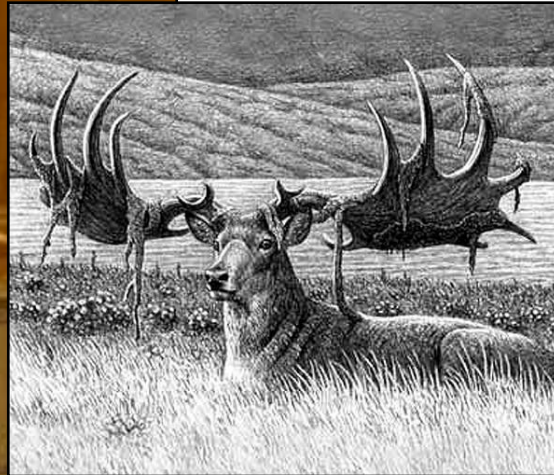


- Ancient Landmass
- Modern Landmass
- Subduction Zone (triangles point in the direction of subduction)
- Sea Floor Spreading Ridge

Cervidae (Mioceno-Recente)

Megaloceros "Giant Irish Elk" (Norte da Eurásia)

Cervo (não alce) com chifres com envergadura de 3.5 m

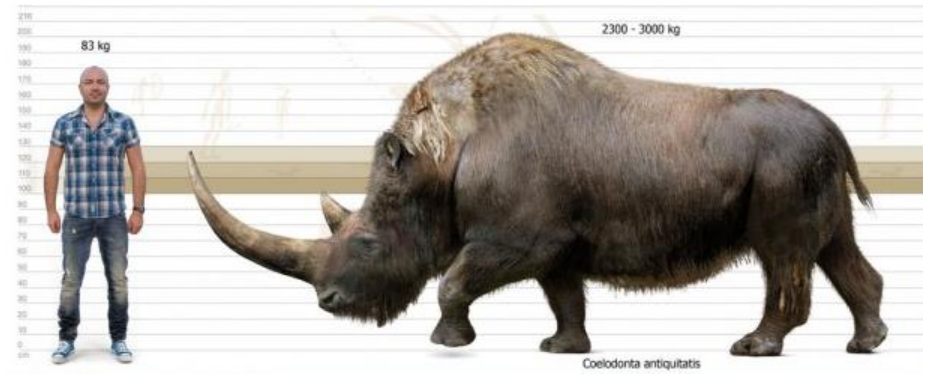


Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Rhinocerotidae (Eoceno – Recente)

Formas lanosas do Pleistoceno da Sibéria

Coelodonta (afim a táxons viventes)



Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Elasmotherium

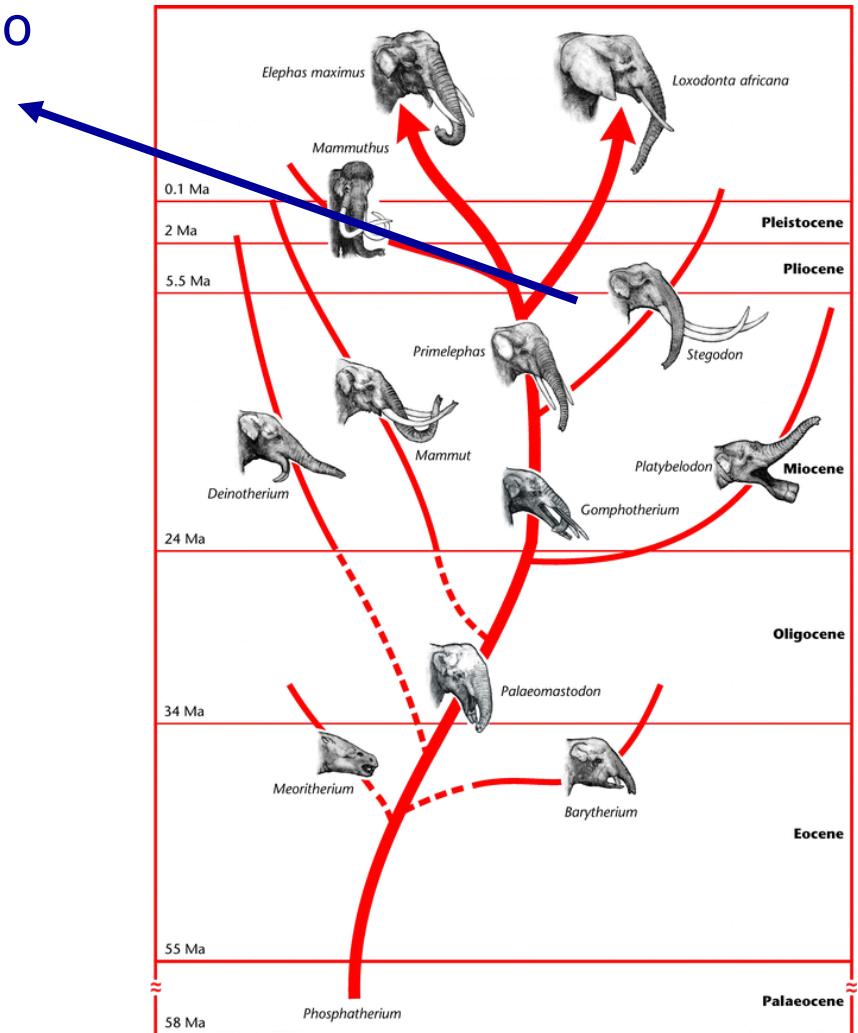


Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Elephantidae (Mioceno-Recente) basais

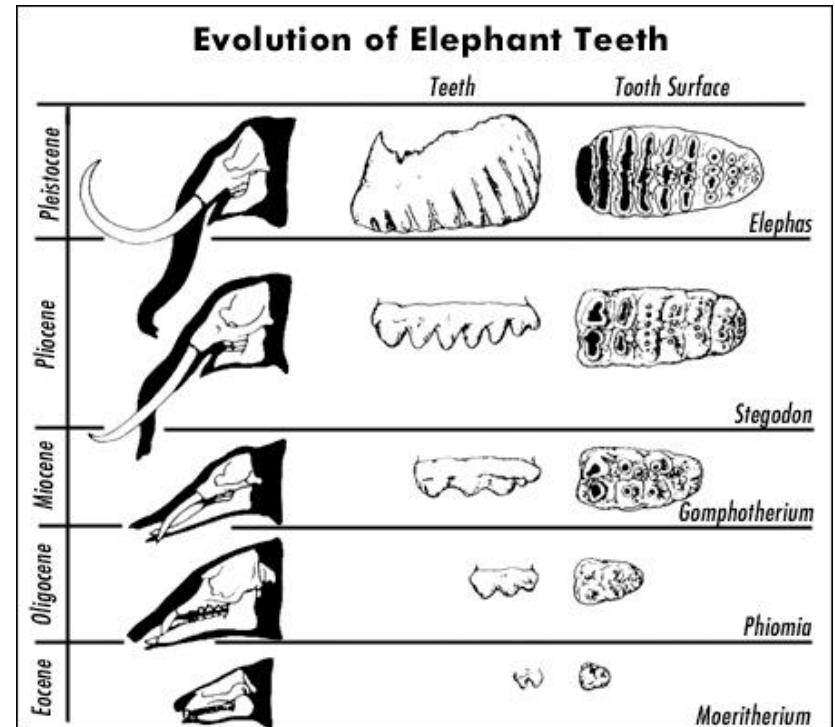
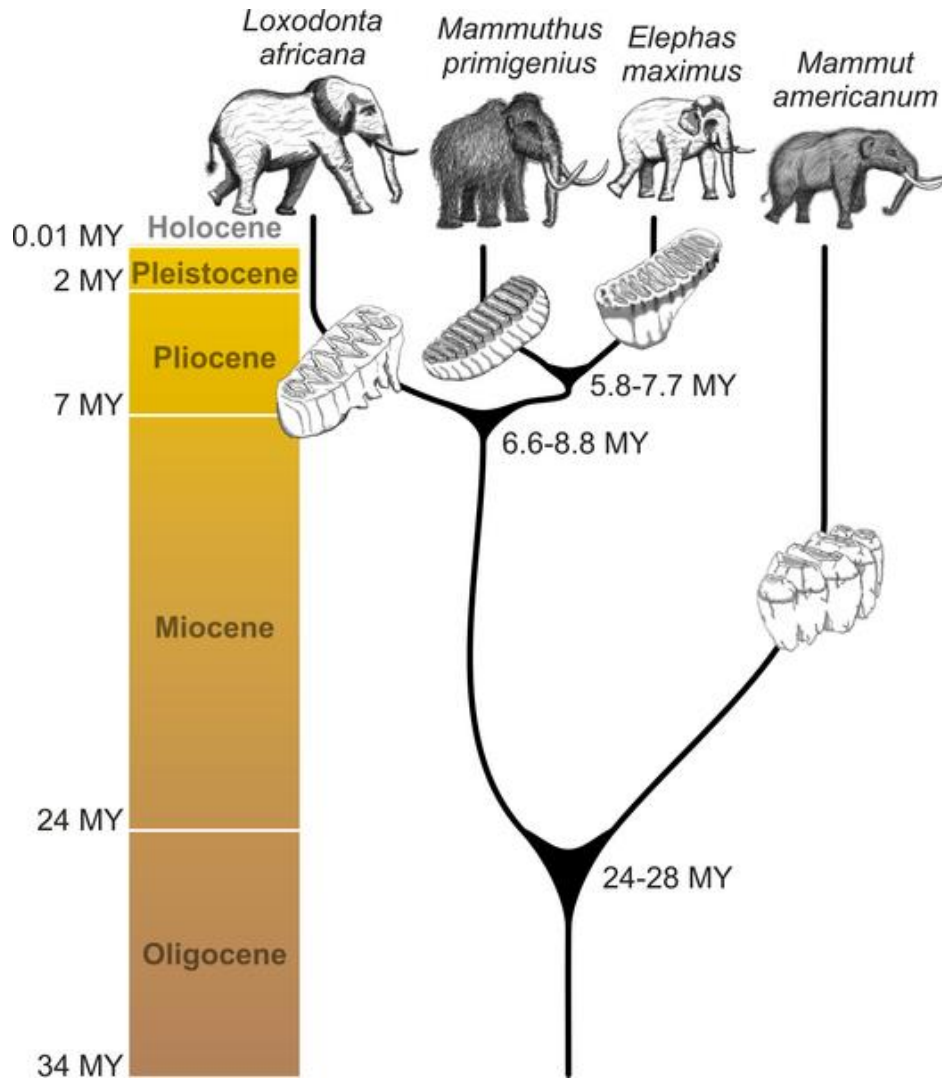


Stegodon:
Plio-Pleistoceno
Europa



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

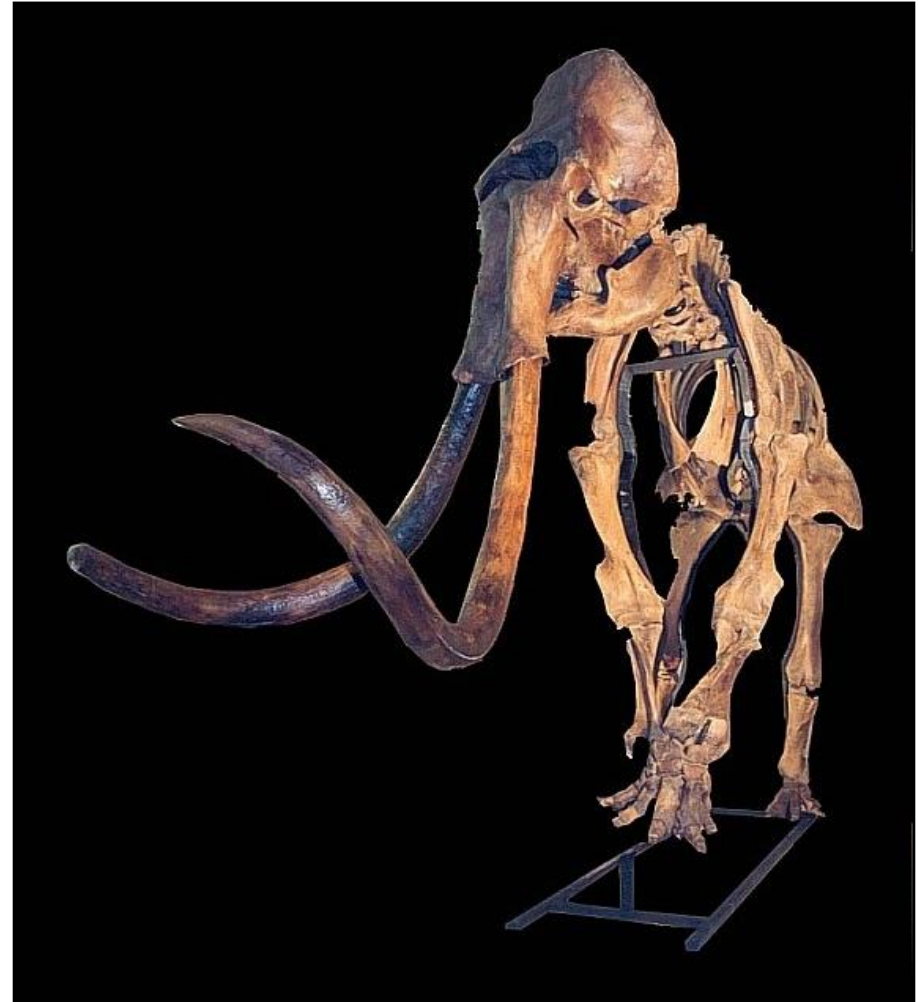
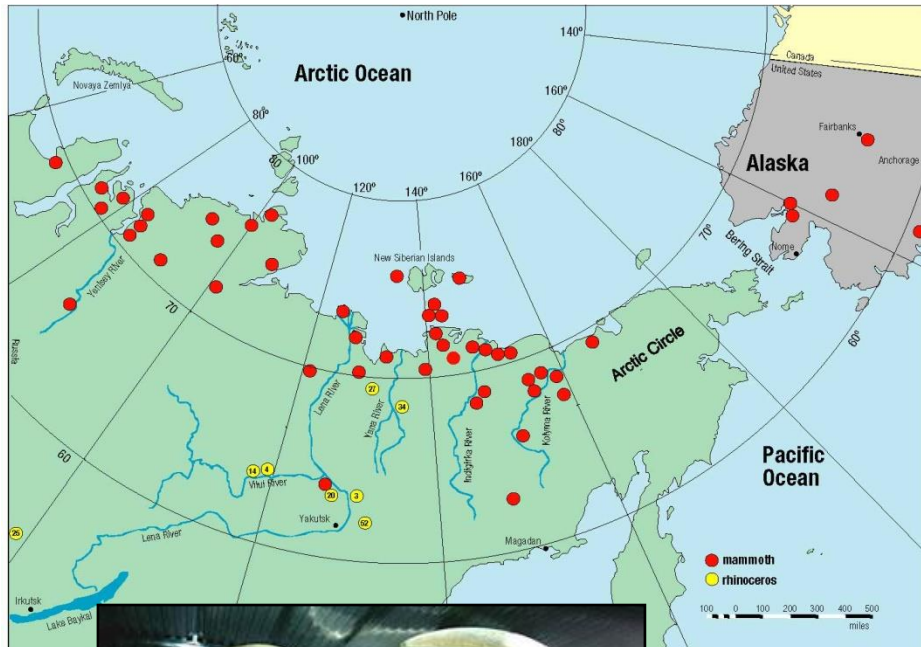
Elephantidae (Mioceno-Recente) basais



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Mammuthus (Plio-Pleistoceno)

Plio-Pleistoceno da África e Pleistoceno glacial da Eurásia e América do Norte
Gigantescos (4.5 m da altura e 5 m de presas) extintos junto com megafauna



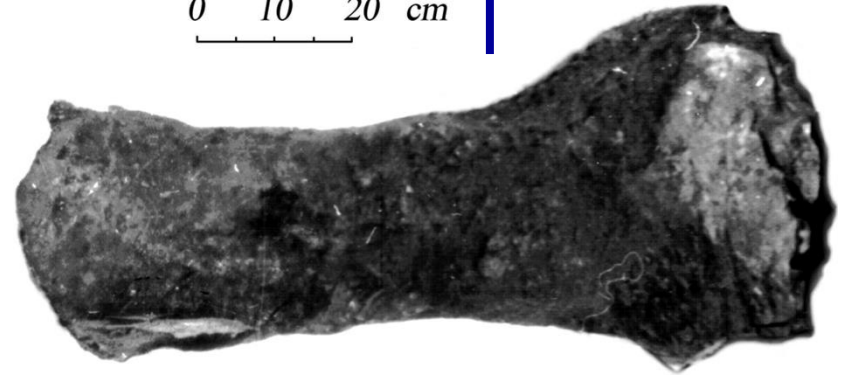
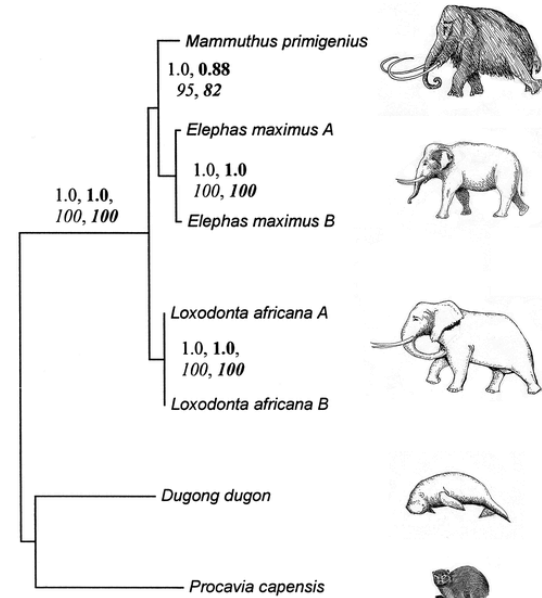
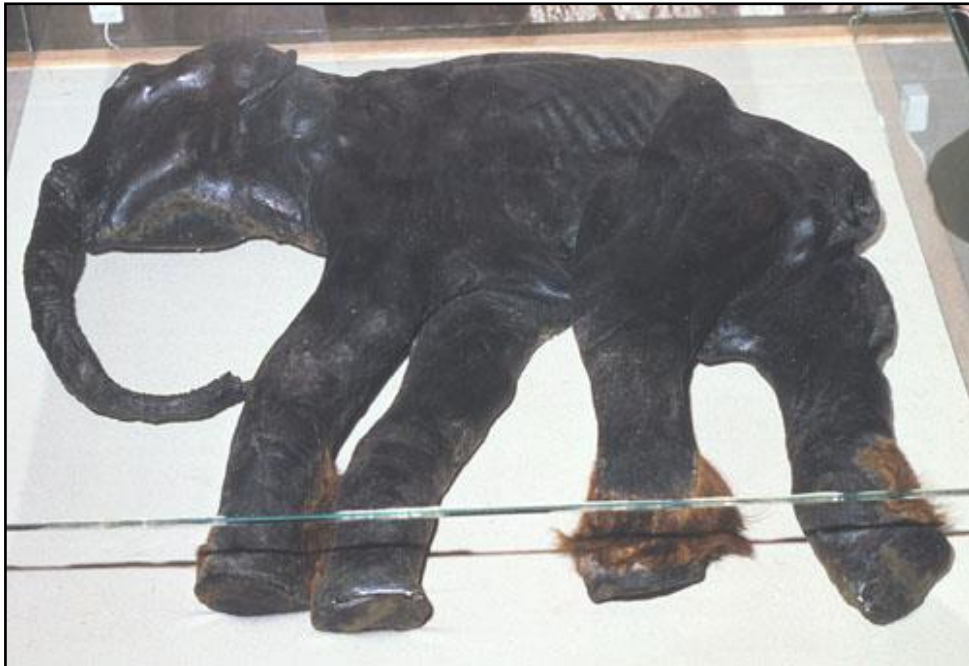
Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)
Mammuthus (Plio-Pleistoceno) - Beresovka



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

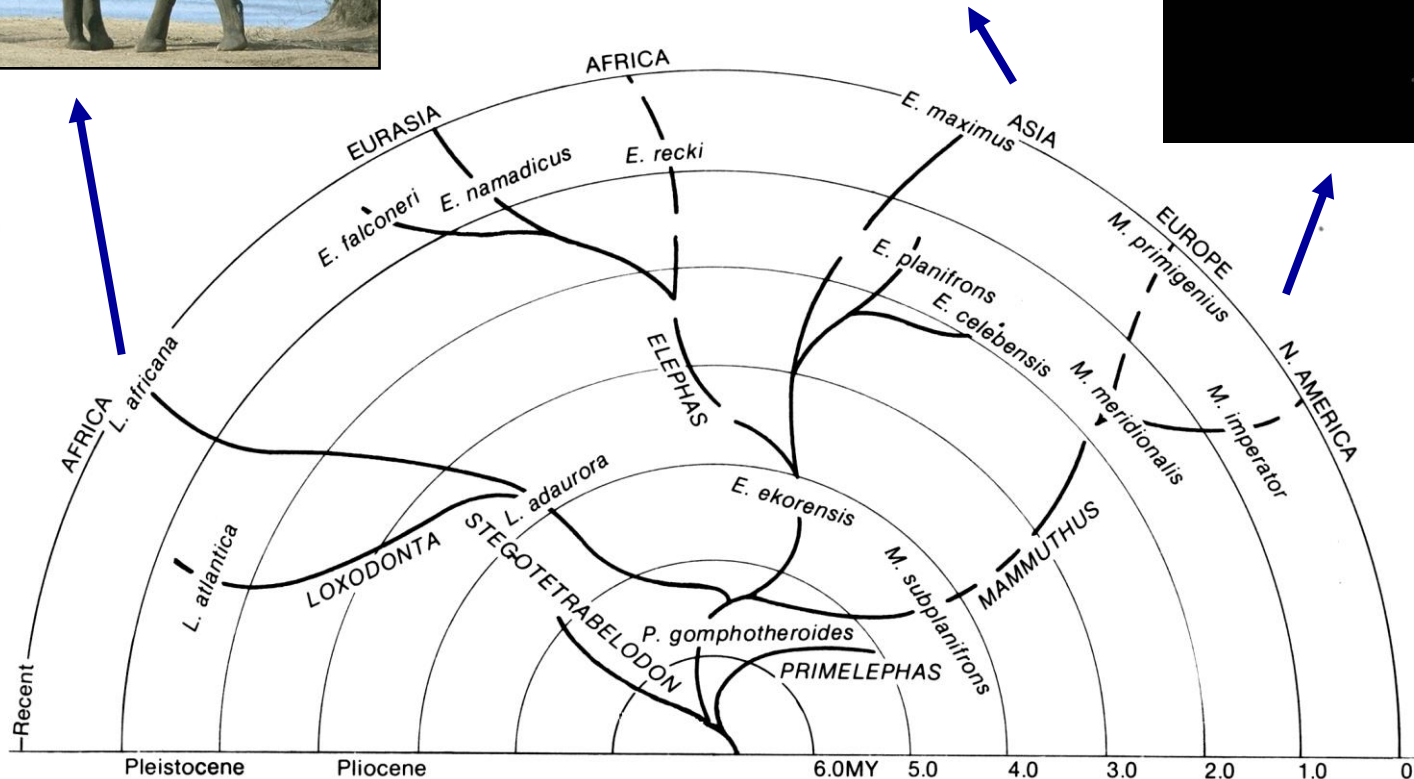
Mammuthus (Plio-Pleistoceno)

Fossilização por criopreservação e preservação de material genético



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

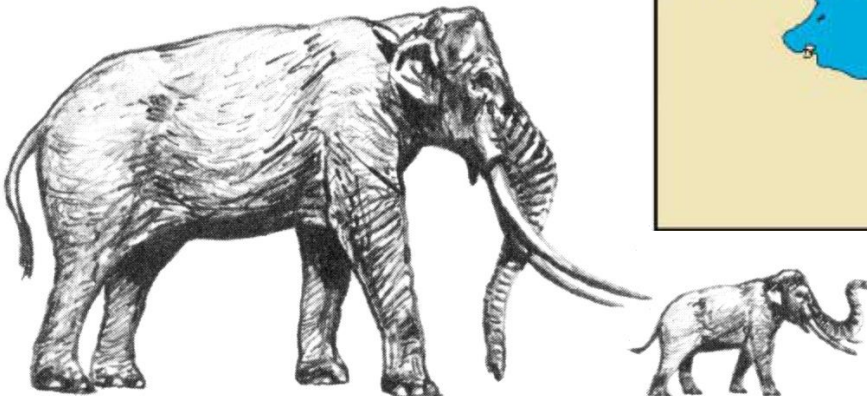
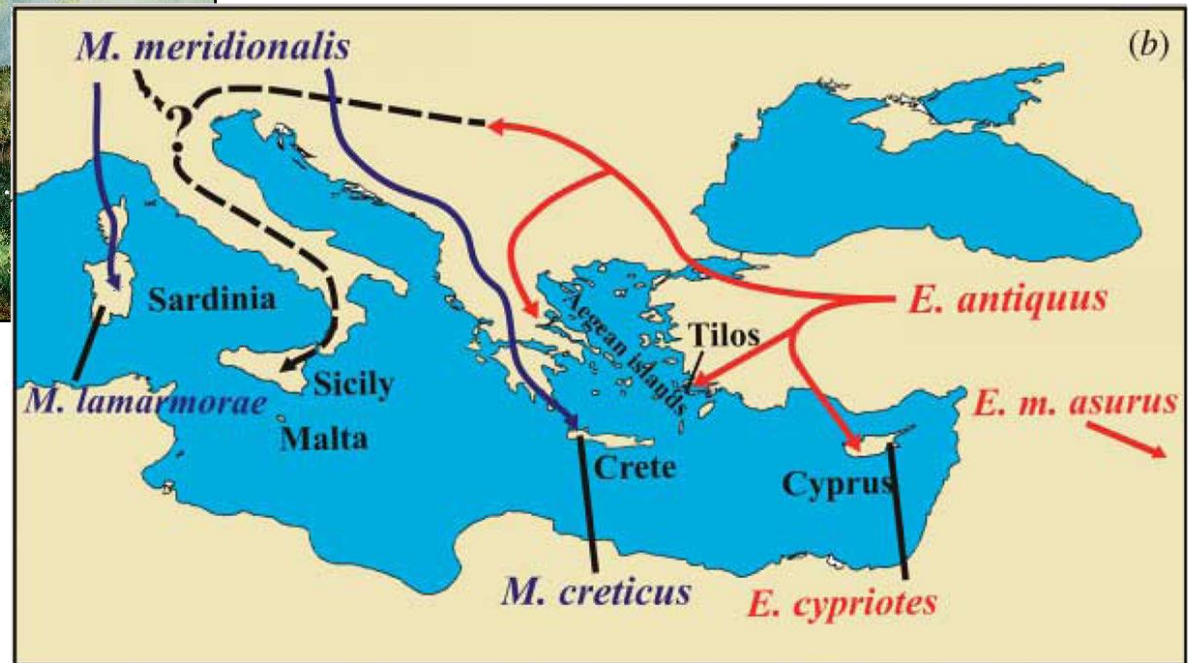
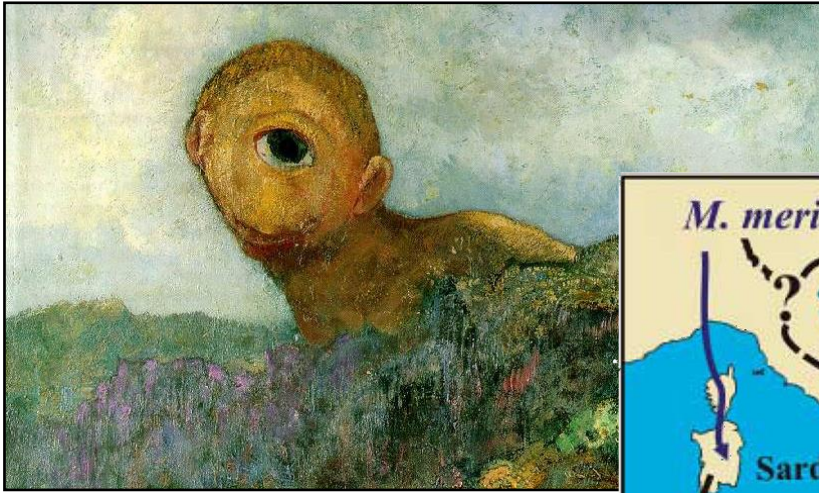
Loxodonta: táxon irmão de *Elephas* e *Mammuthus*



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

Elephas (Plioceno da África e Eurásia): inclui formas anãs insulares

Stegodon (Indonésia) e *Mammuthus* (Sardenha, Creta, Ártico e Califórnia)



Proboscidea (Paleoceno – Recente)

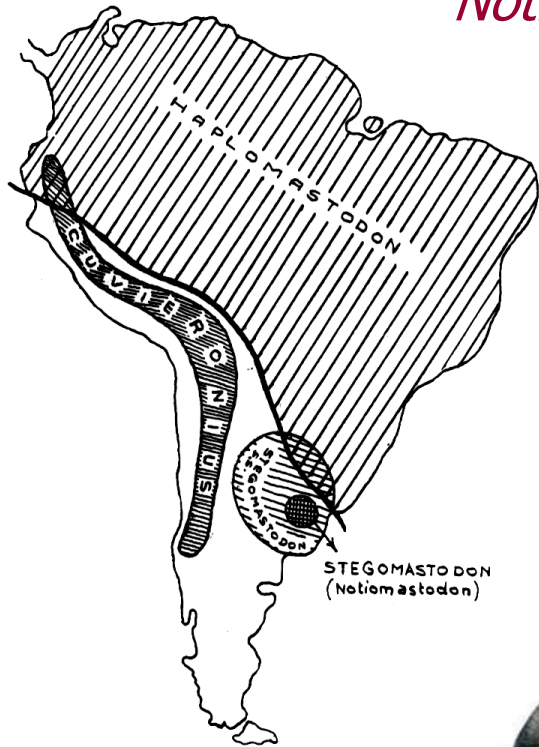


Elephantoidea (Eoceno - Recente)

Cuvieroniiidae (Mioceno-Pleistoceno das Américas)

Gonfotérios que invadem América do Sul no Plio-Pleistoceno

Notiomastodon no Pleistoceno do Brasil

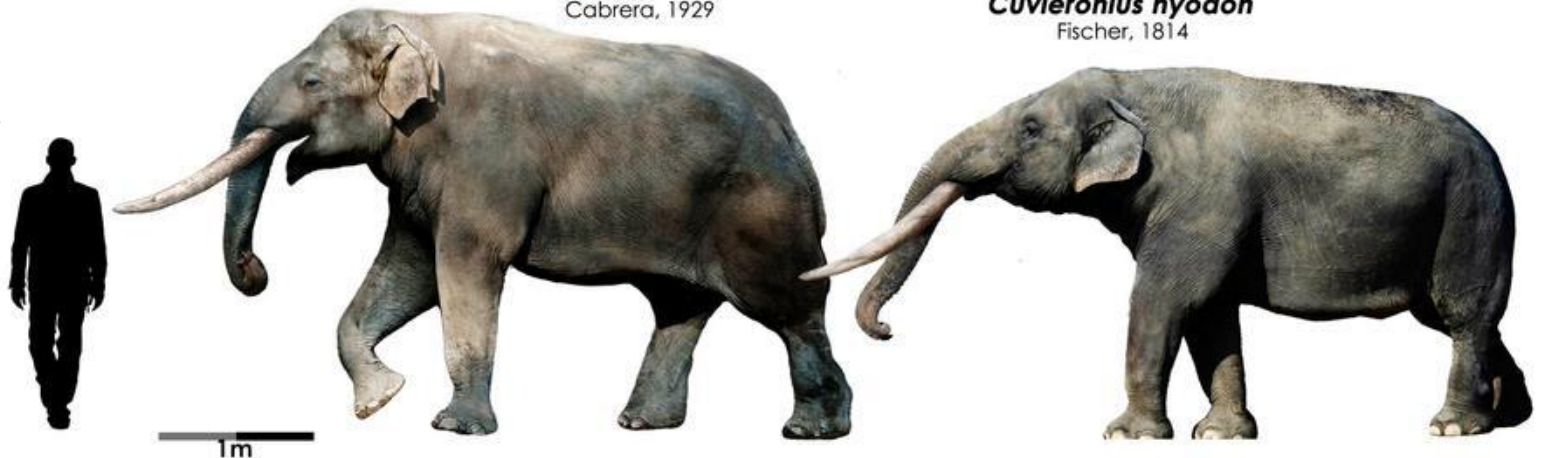


STEGOMASTODON
(*Notiomastodon*)



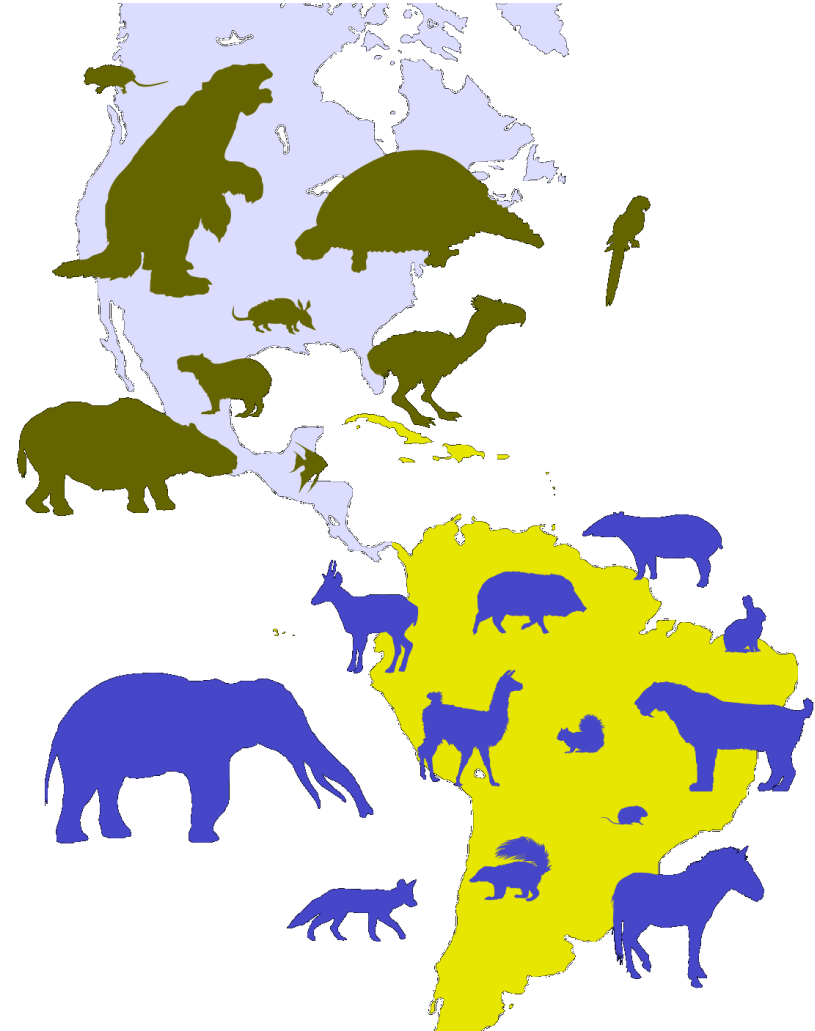
Notiomastodon platensis
Cabrera, 1929

Cuvieronius hyodon
Fischer, 1814



Quaternário (Pleistoceno-Holoceno) últimos 2,5 Ma

No fim do Plioceno, forma-se o istmo do Panamá e as Américas conectam-se, gerando um importante intercâmbio faunístico



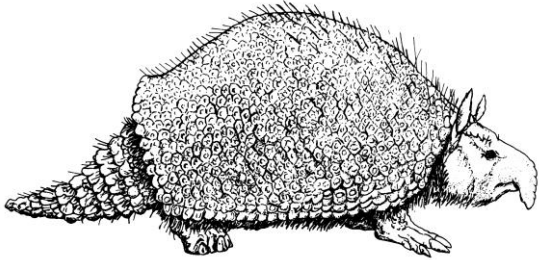
Quaternário (Pleistoceno-Holoceno) últimos 2,5 Ma

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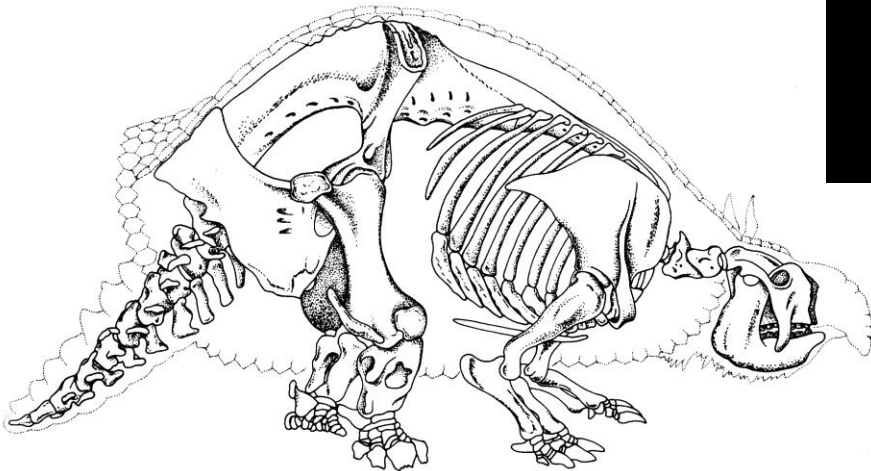


Quaternário (Pleistoceno-Holoceno) últimos 2,5 Ma

No fim do Plioceno, forma-se o istmo do Panamá e as Américas conectam-se, gerando um importante intercâmbio faunístico



Glyptotherium (Plio-Pleistoceno da América do Norte)



Os preguiças-terrestres invadiram a América do Norte no Plioceno
Megalonyx atinge o Alasca

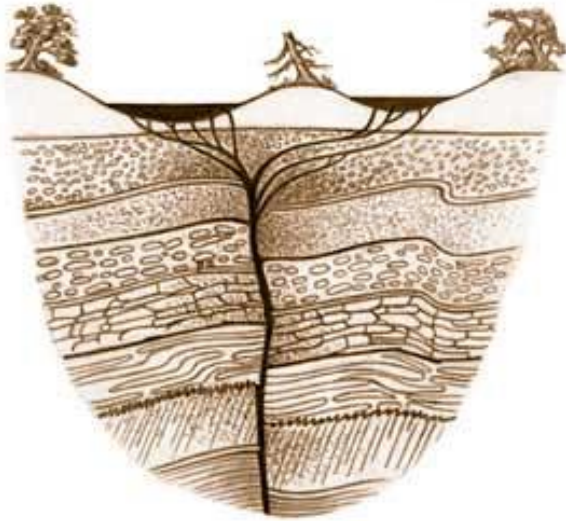
Phorusrhacidae (Paleoceno-Pleistoceno)

Titanis: Pleistoceno da Flórida



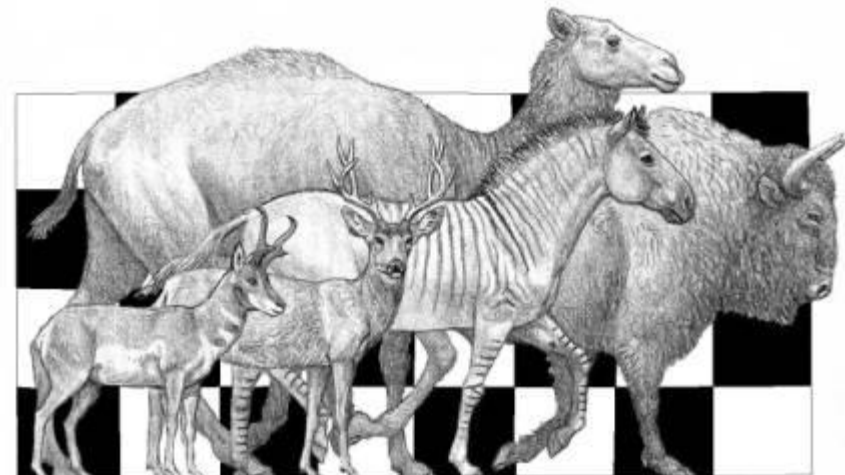
Rancho La Brea *tarpit* (Pleistoceno sup. da Califórnia)

Soterramento rápido em posse de piche (ainda ativos) que formavam armadilhas naturais no verão (piche viscoso)



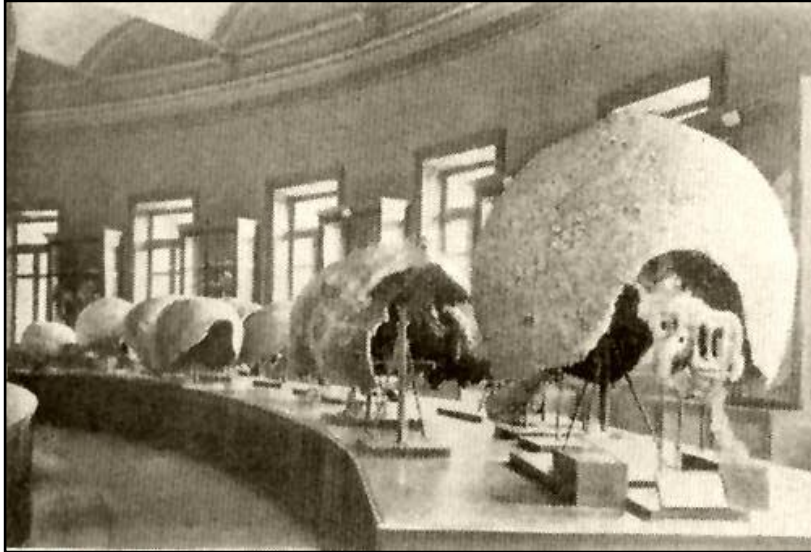
Rancho La Brea *tarpit* (Pleistoceno sup. da Califórnia)

Soterramento rápido em resina de pinho (ainda ativos) que formavam armadilhas naturais no verão (resina viscosa)



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Gliptodontidae: formas herbívoras de até 2 toneladas

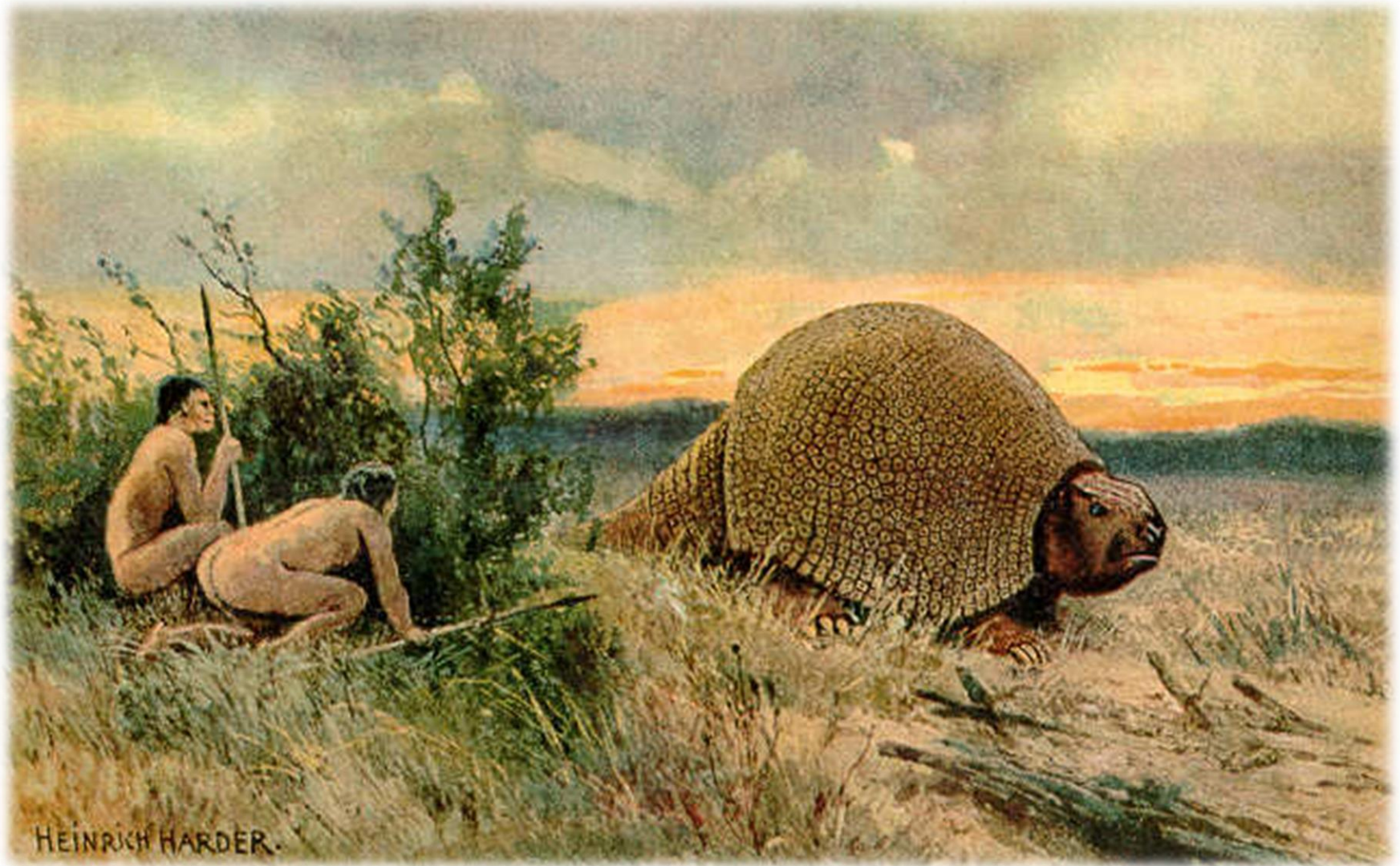


Glyptodon



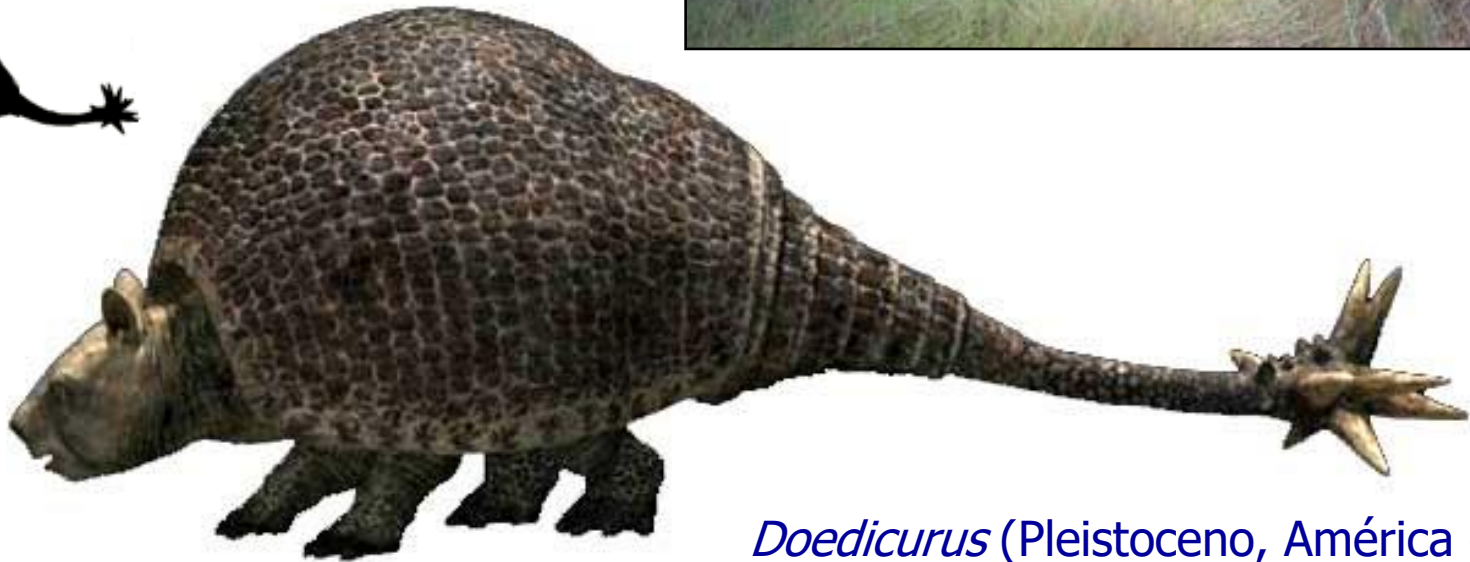
Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Gliptodontidae: formas herbívoras de até 2 toneladas



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Gliptodontidae: algumas formas com cauda ornamentada



Doedicurus (Pleistoceno, América do Sul)

Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Gliptodontidae: algumas formas com cauda ornamentada

Doedicurus
(Pleistoceno, América do Sul)



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Tardigrada (Oligoceno sup. – Recente)

Grupo mais basal (Mylodontidae): terrestres de médio porte

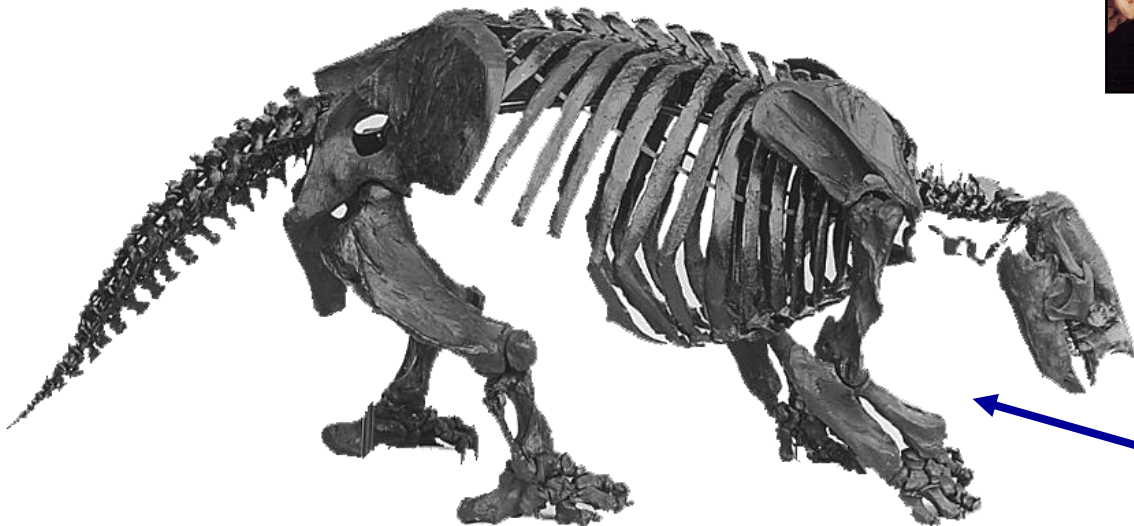


Scelidotherium, Pleistoceno da Argentina



Mylodon

Pleistoceno da Argentina e
Rancho la Brea (Califórnia)



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Tardigrada (Oligoceno sup. – Recente)

Mylodontidae: vários registros no Pleistoceno do Brasil

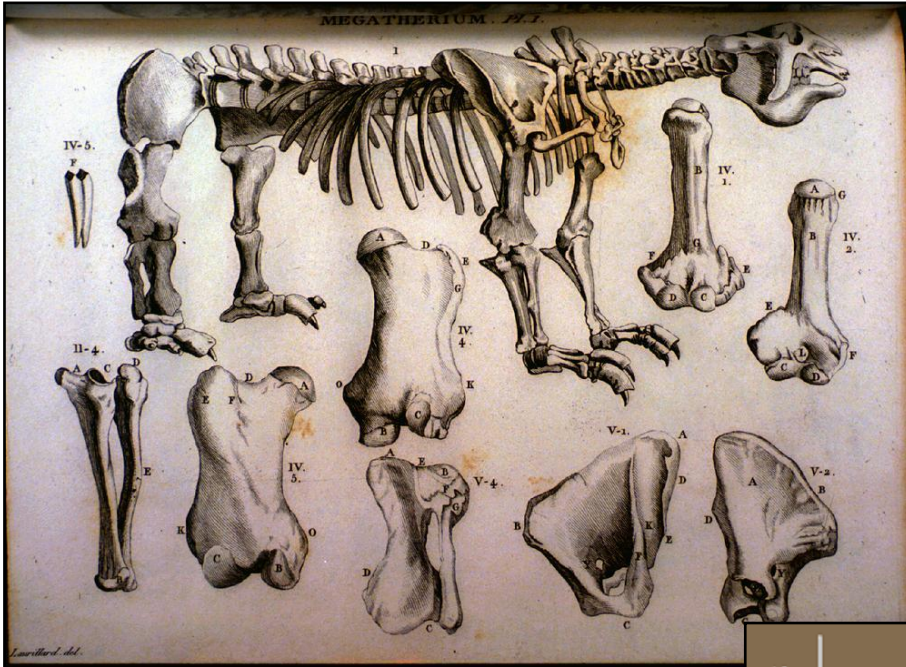
Glossotherium (Última Esperanza, Chile)

Glossotherium
Rancho la Brea
Califórnia

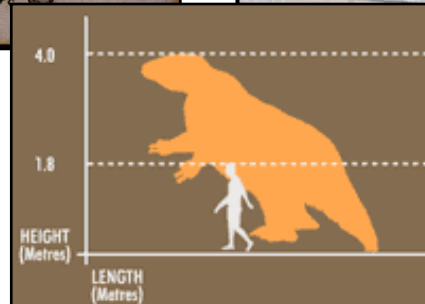


Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

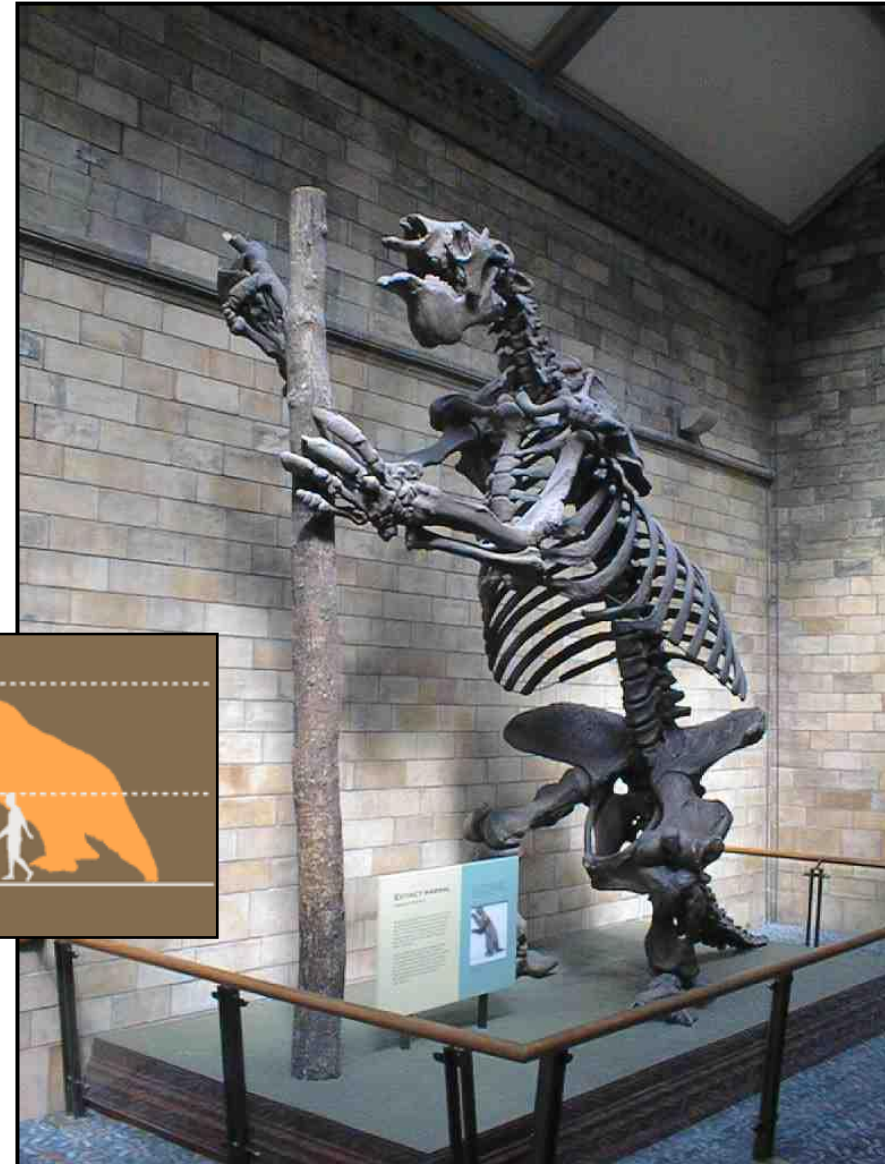
Tardigrada (Oligoceno sup. – Recente): Megatheriidae, gigantes terrestres



Cuvier (1812)



Megatherium atingia até 6 m,
e era possivelmente onívoro
Registros no RS



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Megatheridae no Brasil: amplamente distribuído no Pleistoceno

Feto preservado (Toca da Boa vista, BA) de *Nothrotherium maquinensis*



Eremotherium

Registros em quase todos
estados brasileiros

Até 5 toneladas

Posso Encantado
(Chapada Diamantina)



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

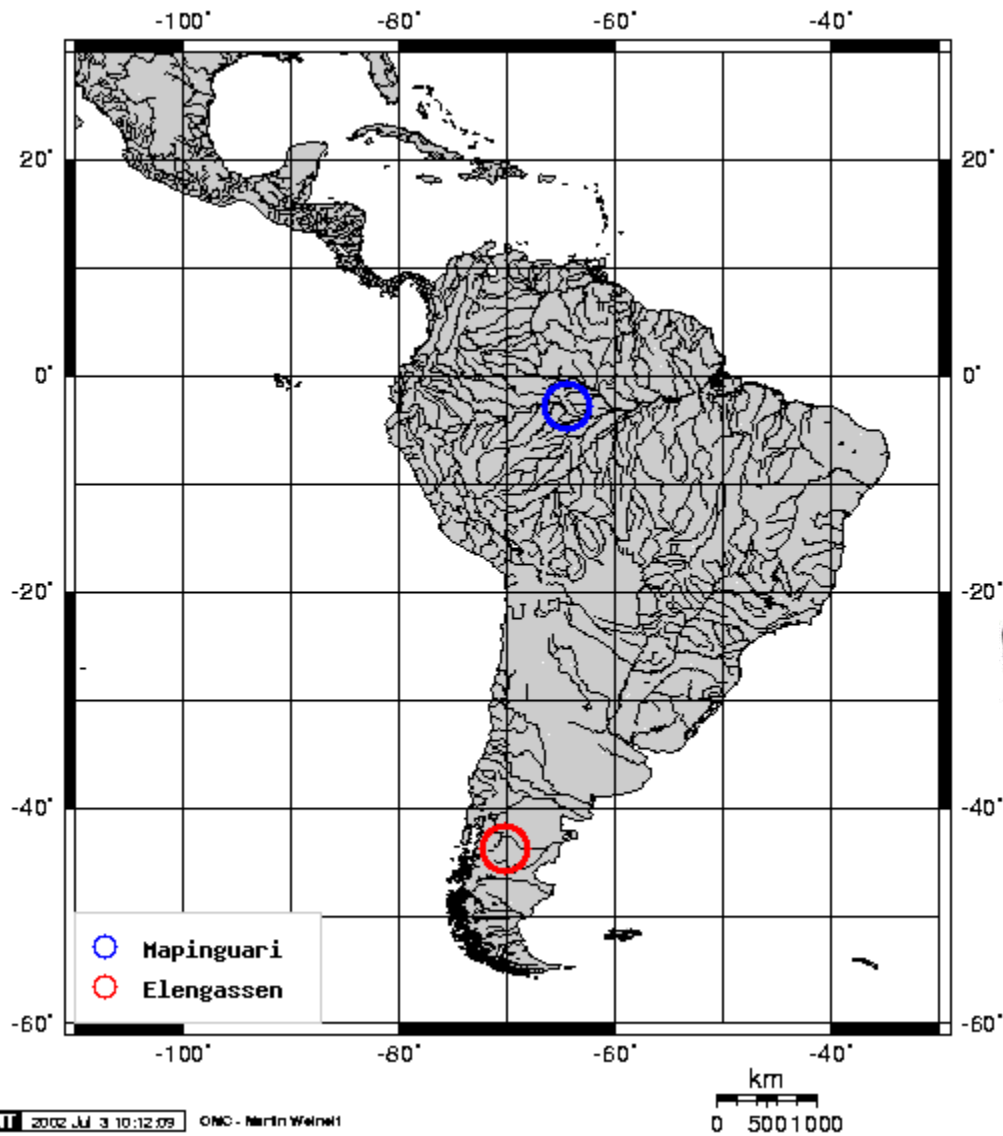
Megatheridae no Brasil: amplamente distribuído no Pleistoceno

Eremotherium



Xenarthra (Paleoceno – Recente)

Preguiças-terrestres se extinguem no Pleistoceno (Mapinguari!)



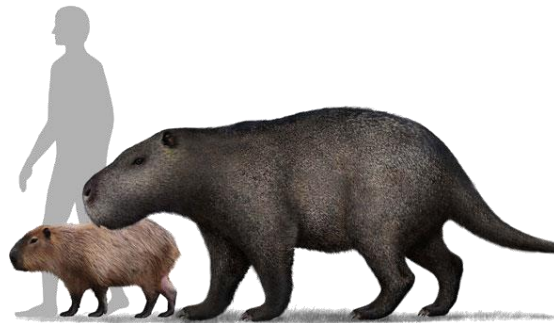
David Oren



Rodentia (Cretáceo?, Paleoceno – Recente)

Caviomorpha: *Josephoartigasia* (Plioceno do Uruguai)

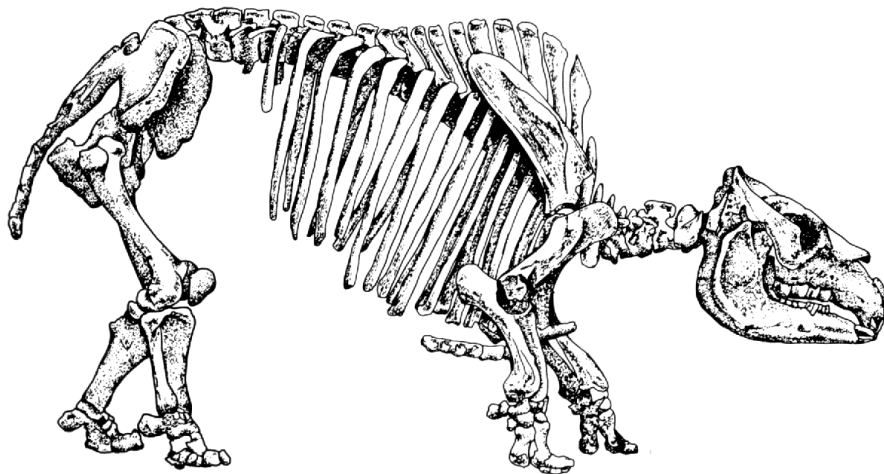
Também afim à Pacarana: maior roedor já existente (até 1.500 kg)



Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

Notoungulata (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

Toxodon do Pleitoceno (inclusive no Brasil) atinga o tamanho de um urso



Meridiungulata (Paleoceno - Recente)

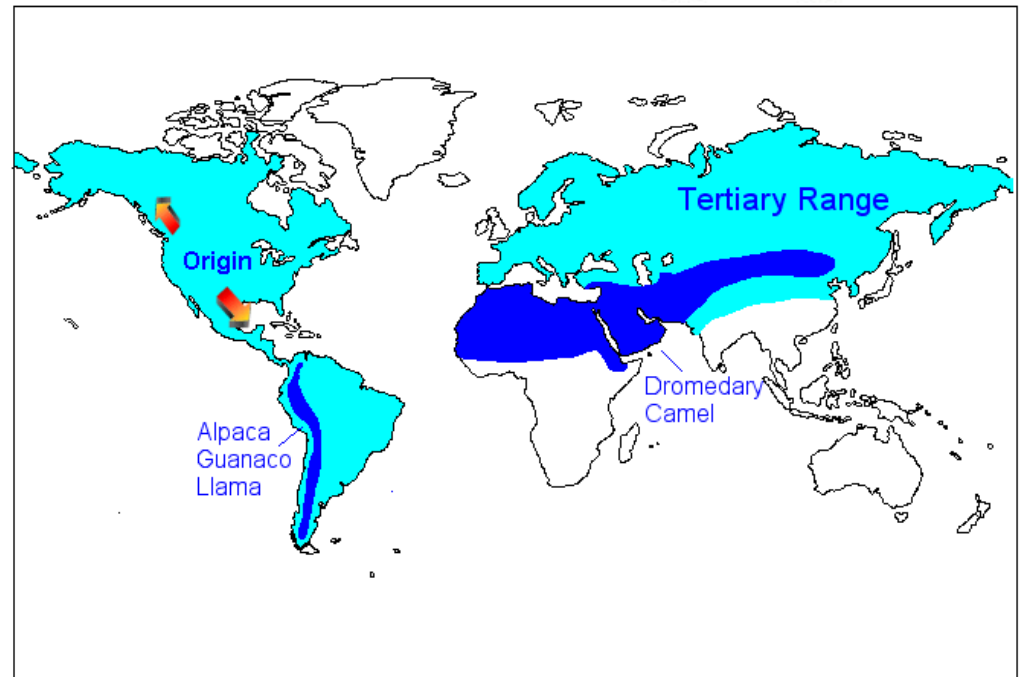
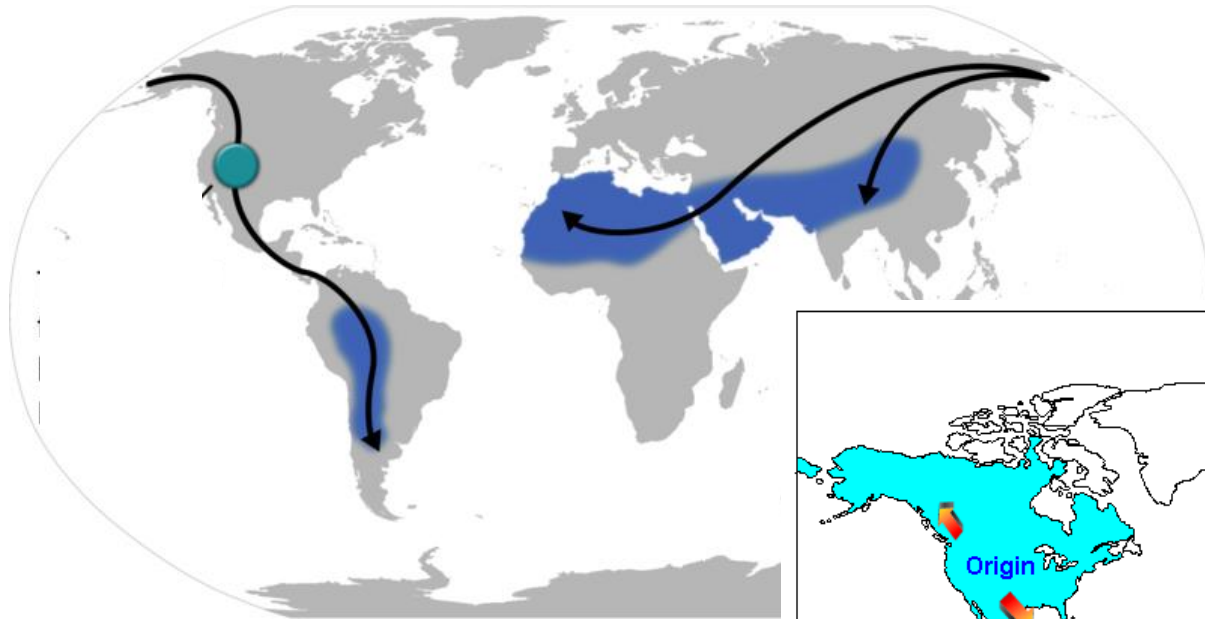
Litopterna (Paleoceno – Pleistoceno)

No Brasil: Paleoceno de Itaboraí, Mioceno de Taubaté,
e no Pleistoceno de Minas e Bahia (*Xenorhinotherium*)



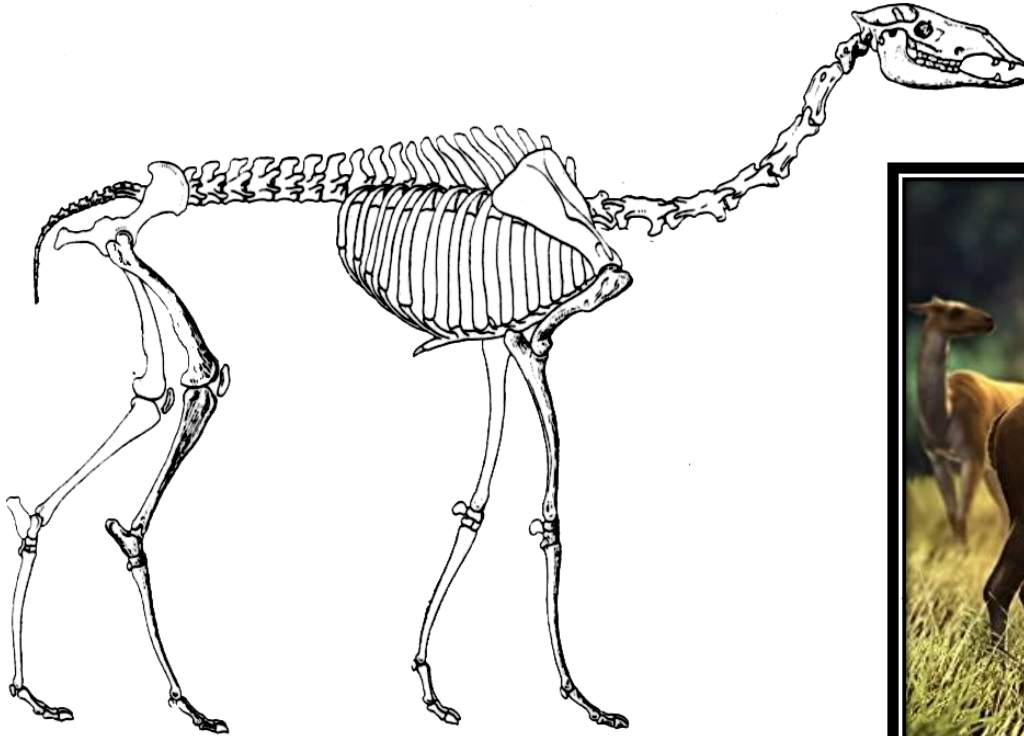
Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Camelidae (Eoceno – Recente) - Dispersam para Ásia e África no Mioceno e América do Sul no Plioceno, extinguem-se na América do Norte



Artiodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Camelidae (Eoceno – Recente) - Dispersam para Ásia e África no Mioceno e América do Sul no Plioceno, extinguem-se na América do Norte



No Brasil: *Palaeolama* no Pleistoceno do Nordeste e Minas Gerais
Evidências de clima mais úmido

Perissodactyla (Eoceno – Recente)

Equidae (Eoceno – Recente): dispersão para a América do Sul no Plioceno e extinção nas Américas no Pleistoceno

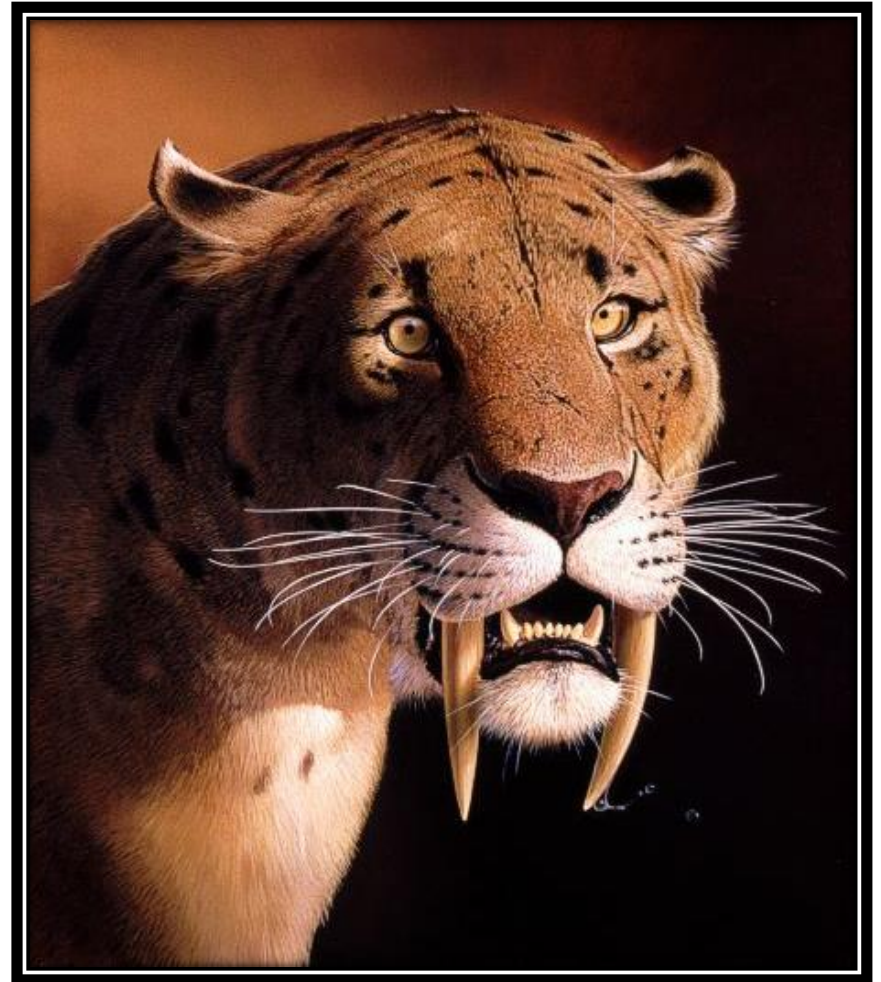
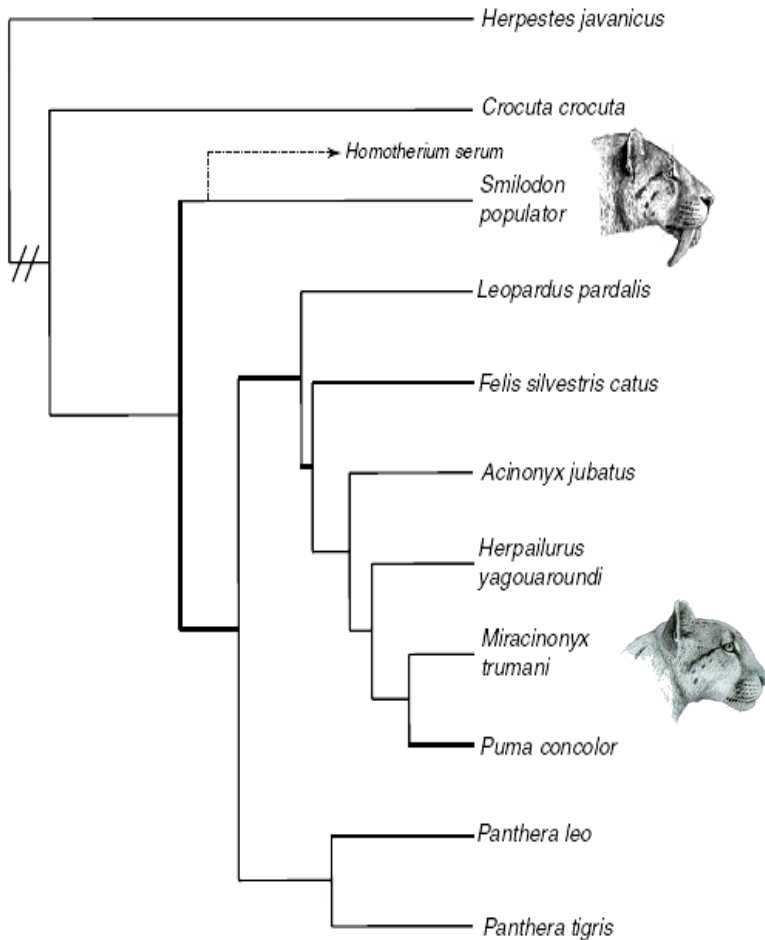


No Pleistoceno do Brasil:
Equus e "*Hippidion*" (forma mais rara, primitiva e robusta)

Carnivora (Paleoceno – Recente)

Felidae (Oligoceno - Recente): “Tigres-dente-de-sabre”

Machairodontidae: grupo irmão dos felinos vivos



Carnivora (Paleoceno – Recente)

Felidae (Oligoceno - Recente): “Tigres-dente-de-sabre”

Machairodontidae: grupo irmão dos felinos vivos




SMILODON
bronze by Nelson Maniscalco, 2012
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Smilodon
(Plio-Pleistoceno das Américas)