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New Data on the Middle Triassic Vertebrate Locality in Miedary (Southern Poland)

Poster Presentation

Since 2013, fieldwork proceeds in the new Middle Triassic, vertebrate-yielding locality in Miedary, Silesia (Southern Poland). Palynological data as well as the local geology indicate a Ladinian age of bone-bearing deposits. Previously, we reported the occurrence of shark teeth, ganoid fish scales, a mastodonsaurid mandible, nothosaurid and tanystropheid vertebrae, and teeth of rauisuchians. Since then, we have organized two month-long excavation camps with European students. During these two seasons of intensive excavations, we have collected a lot of new materials. Reptilian ribs and three-dimensionally preserved vertebrae dominate the site and the very elongated cervical vertebrae of *Tanystropheus* are most characteristic among them. We also collected two new mandibles of a mastodonsaurid and many of its teeth. In 2016, we found a very large scapulo-coracoid, probably belonging to this taxon as well. Totally new is an extremely large tooth plate of a dipnoan fish. This specimen represents one of only few known Ladinian dipnoans in the world. Another novelty are the remains of Plagiosauridae (e.g., a clavicle). As evidenced by the taxonomic composition, Miedary is mainly an aquatic assemblage. The locality is very rich in specimens, competing only with the Carnian Krasiejów lagerstätte for the title of the most abundant vertebrate-yielding outcrop in Poland.