

closely linked to aquatic environments and with a rather limited fossil record in the Palaeogene (i.e. late Eocene of southern England, early Oligocene of Romania and late Oligocene of Germany). Their associated presence may suggest that in the early Oligocene dispersal of European proteids occurred through the same freshwater corridor as that of *Albionbatrachus* being directed from northwestern European territories into southeastern territories, rather than from east to west (i.e. from Asia into Europe), as it has been suggested recently.

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Southern Germany: An Early to Middle Miocene Lizard Melting Pot?

Oral Presentation

The Miocene of Southern Germany is particularly rich of localities having yielded remains of lizards. A survey of fossils collected from some of these sites and now stored in the Bayerische Staatssammlung für Paläontologie und Historische Geologie in Munich (Gisseltshausen 1a and 1b, MN 5 [1]; Griesbeckerzell 1a, MN 6 [2]; Kleinenbach, MN 8 [3]; Stubersheim 2 and 3, MN 3 [4]) has revealed a rather high diversity of the lizard assemblage from the early and middle Miocene of the region. On the whole, identified taxa include Chamaeleonidae indet. [1], Gekkota indet. [1,3], *Eduardina* cf. *E. sansaniensis* [3], cf. *Eduardina* sp. [4], *Janosikia ulmensis* [1,2], *Mediolacerta* sp. [4], cf. *Miolacerta* sp. [1,3], *Eduardina* sp. vel *Miolacerta* sp. [2], Lacertidae indet. [1,2,3,4], ?Lacertidae indet. [4], aff. *Eumeces* sp. [1,4], Scincidae indet. [1], *Anguis* sp. [2], *Ophisaurus holeci* [4], *Ophisaurus* sp. [1,2,3,4], *Pseudopus laurillardi* [2], cf. *Pseudopus laurillardi* [1], *Pseudopus* sp. [1,2,3,4], *Merkurosaurus* sp. [4], Varanidae indet. [3], cf. *Blanus* sp. [3] and *Amphisbaenia* indet. [1,2,4]. These add to *Chamaeleo caroli*, *Ophisaurus feffari*, *Blanus antiquus* and *Palaeoblanus tobieni*, previously reported from these localities. The assemblage figures as a mix of components having either Western (*Eduardina*, *Mediolacerta*) or Eastern (*Miolacerta*, *O. holeci*, *Merkurosaurus*) European affinities, but it also presents its peculiar taxa (e.g., *J. ulmensis*). The rare findings of teeth closely resembling those of extant African skinks, currently unknown in other Neogene European localities outside Southern Germany, is also intriguing.

This project was supported by an EAVP Research Grant 2016 to AV.

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First Record of *Latonia gigantea* (Anura, Alytidae) From the Iberian Peninsula

Poster Presentation

The single extant species of *Latonia* lives in Israel, but in the fossil record the genus is known mainly from Europe, spanning from the Oligocene to the Early Pleistocene. During the Miocene, the genus was widespread all over the continent, being represented by four species. Here we report new remains of *Latonia* from the early to late Miocene (MN4 to MN9) of the Vallès-Penedès Basin (NE Iberian Peninsula). Fossils from the late Aragonian and early Vallesian are attributed to *Latonia gigantea* mainly because of the morphology of the ornamentation that covers the maxillae. In turn, an ilium from Sant Mamet (MN4) is not diagnostic at the species rank and is therefore assigned only to the genus *Latonia*. The newly reported remains represent the first record of *L. gigantea* in the Iberian Peninsula, where *Latonia* was previously known by a single report of *Latonia* cf. *ragei* from Navarrete del Río (Teruel, MN2) and remains from other localities unassigned to species. Moreover, the Vallès-Penedès remains represent one of the southernmost records of the species known thus far. The presence of *Latonia* in these localities confirms the humid and warm environment suggested by the recorded mammal fauna. The extant *Latonia nigriventer* lives in a marshy area, but it is unclear whether extinct species of the genus had the same ecological requirements or displayed a wider range of habitat preferences (as most of the extant discoglossines).

Work supported by project CGL2016-76431-P (AEI/FEDER, UE) and Generalitat de Catalunya (CERCA Programme and 2014 SGR 416).

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