

## RIBOTA: A LACUSTRINE VERTEBRATE ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE JURASSIC–CRETACEOUS TRANSITION OF THE CAMEROS BASIN (SPAIN)

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Ribota is a site with several bonebeds in the Matute Formation (eastern Cameros basin, Ágreda, Soria, Spain), originated around the Tithonian–Berriasian (Jurassic–Cretaceous) transition. The site is composed of various lacustrine carbonate layers outcropping over 10 ha and has around 100 identified vertebrate bone accumulations. Something interesting about the fossils found here is their unusual replacement of the original composition of the bioapatite by quartz, but preserving the bone tissue internal structure. This creates positive reliefs on top of the lacustrine limestone beds due to the greater hardness of silicified fossils. Over 80 specimens have been collected so far, composing an assemblage that includes osteichthyans, crocodylomorphs, turtles, and pterosaurs. A preliminary study of the collection has identified at least 5 different taxa: Halecomorphi indet. and Neoginglymodi indet.; Goniopholididae indet.; Testudinata indet.; and Pterodactyloidea indet. Therefore, the site is dominated by aquatic and semiaquatic vertebrates and was formed by attrition in the lake, possibly far from the shoreline. Ribota represents one of the few Iberian sites from the Tithonian–Berriasian transition that is preserved in a fully lacustrine environment, with a vertebrate assemblage composed of different vertebrates that presumably lived within (or flew over) the lake. This macrovertebrate assemblage provides additional data about the diversity in the faunal ecosystems around the