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Regular Poster Session 2 (Thursday, October 19, 2023, 4:30 - 6:30 PM)

A NEW VERTEBRATE-BEARING LOCALITY FROM THE CARNIAN (LATE TRIASSIC) OF VIRGINIA (NEWARK SUPERGROUP, TAYLORSVILLE BASIN)

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The Carnian-Norian Taylorsville Basin (TVB) includes some of the oldest Mesozoic fossils in the mid-Atlantic region of North America. Exposed at various sites northwest of Richmond, Virginia, USA, the TVB has primarily produced redfieldiiform fish, with less common coelacanths and semiontids. Tetrapod fossils include the partial skeleton and isolated bones of the doswelliid archosauriform *Doswellia kaltenbachi,* as well as isolated bones of poposauroid archosaurs and other unidentified reptiles.

Here, we report on a new vertebrate-bearing locality near the town of Ashland in Hanover County, Virginia from the Falling Creek Formation of the basal Doswell Group, the lowest unit of the TVB section. The site occurs along a tributary of South Anna River that exposes a linear kilometer of interbedded fossiliferous conglomerates, sandstones, mudstones, and microlaminated siltstones. The mapped stratigraphic position of this outcrop places it within correlative, and lithologically similar Carnian age strata identified in outcrop and in industry rock cores and cuttings from the TVB.

The siltstones produce abundant spinocaudatans (clam shrimp), skeletons of semionotiform and redfieldiiform fishes, and one conical, striated reptile tooth. A well-preserved blattodean and partial beetle elytra indicate that these siltstones may represent an insect lagerstätte. The less-well laminated mudstones are dominated by plant fossils, including bennettitalian leaves, stems and leaves of the conifer *Pagiophylum*, horsetails, and wood fragments. Animals are represented by bivalve steinkerns and by a bromalite containing ganoid fish scales.

The sandstones have produced indeterminate plant fragments and vertebrate fossils. Fish fossils include isolated, three-dimensionally preserved actinopterygian skull elements and scales. Reptile materials are dominated by unserrated conical teeth and rare serrated teeth. Archosauromorph materials include one partial limb skeleton and an association of two vertebrae and a rib. The new reptile fossils differ from equivalent elements in *D. kaltenbachi*, indicating a higher diversity of reptile taxa from the TVB than previously known. Apomophically identifiable phytosaur fossils are absent, as is true of known Carnian age strata in eastern North America. These records add to the developing picture of the Carnian-Norian transition in North America and valuable points of floral and faunal comparison for similar-age basins of the southern Newark Supergroup.

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Regular Poster Session 4 (Saturday, October 21, 2023, 4:30 - 6:30 PM)

SYSTEMATICS OF THE LONG-NOSED FLORIDATRAGULINE CAMELS (ARTIODACTYLA: CAMELIDAE)

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The weird-looking tubular-snouted camels known as floridatragulines have been a controversial group ever since the first specimens were found in the 1930s. We describe only the second known skull of *Floridatragulus dolicanthereus,* which gives us a better understanding of their cranial anatomy and proof of association of the jaws and skull, because the holotype skull was badly crushed and mostly