

FIRST RECORD OF MAWSONIA WOODWARD, 1907(SARCOPTERYGII, ACTINISTIA) IN THE SERGI-PE-ALAGOAS BASIN, BRAZIL.

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One incomplete specimen of MAWSONIA, Woodward, 1907 was collected at the Atolquarry (MineIV) located in the municipality of São Miguel dos Campos, Alagoas, northeastern Brazil. It comes from gray shales of the Morro do Chaves Member of the Coqueiro Seco Formation (Eoaptian). Only the caudal fin, 104,8 mm long and 74,6mm high, is preserved. The dorsal lobe bears 17 rays, each showing a longitudinal middle furrow; the 4 most posterior ones are segmented distally. It's not possible to count the rays in the ventral lobe which are very poorly preserved. The family Mawsoniidae Schultze, 1993 ranges from the Middle Triassic (Ladinian) to the Late Cretaceous (Cenomanian). In Africa, MAWSONIA is found throughout a large palaeogeographic area in the Neocomian-Cenomanian, occurring in Congo, Niger, Morocco, Argel and Egypt. In Brazil, it has been found in the state of Bahia (Neocomian), Minas Gerais (Aptian), Ceará (Albian), Maranhão (Albian) and now in Alagoas (Eoaptian). The known distribution of Mawsonia in South America is noticeably less extensive than in Africa.