ANALYSIS OF MATERIALS FROM THE APENDICULAR SKELETON ATTRIBUTED TO *STAHLECKERIA* (ANOMODONTIA, DICYNODONTIA) OF MUSEU DE CIÊNCIAS DA TERRA/DEPARTAMENTO NACIONAL DE PRODUÇÃO MINERAL (DNPM-RJ)

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Dicynodont fossils represent the most abundant skeletal remains in mesotriassic sediments of Santa Maria Formation (bacia do Paraná, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil). Tusked forms (*Dinodontosaurus*) are the most common, but tuskless forms (as *Stahleckeria*) are also present. Both genera are registered only in Brazil until now. Usually, the dicynodonts have been identified using cranial characters, and the postcranial bones are not used for phylogenetical studies. Nevertheless, the study of postcranial elements could contribute to better knowledge of taxa, allowing the comparison between triassic genera and clarifying their phylogenetical relationships. In this context, dicynodont postcranial materials from the paleovertebrate collection of Museu de Ciências da Terra of Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral (DNPM/RJ) have been analyzed and re-studied. There are lots of axial and appendicular isolated elements, also fragmented, collected near Chiniquá by A. Loegfren in expeditions to South Brazil in 1928/29 and informally attributed to *Stahleckeria.* All material has been analyzed, attempting to determine the number of specimens, their ontogenetic stages and confirming (or not) their taxonomical determination. Pelvic materials are represented by only two specimens (DGM 140-R e DGM157-R). The specimen DGM 140-R, very fragmented, is an incomplete left ilium, probably belonging to a juvenile with medium proportions without characteristics that assure its taxonomic determination. The specimen DGM 157-R, although also fragmented, represents a right pelvic girdle, almost complete, with three elements: ilium, ischium and pubis. Even, the anteroventral margin of the iliac blade does not reach to level of dorsal acetabular margin, other characteristics as the ischium project dorsally to the acetabular cavity and pubic tubercle extending anteriorly to the acetabular cavity suggests that the material belongs to *Stahleckeria*.