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The bauxite mine at Cornet, near Oradea, north-western Romania, produced thousands of bones in an excavation in 1978, representing ornithopod dinosaurs, and rare pterosaurs and supposed birds. The fossils are disarticulated bones in good condition which occur in highly concentrated lenses within bauxite clays, which are dated as Berriasian (earliest Cretaceous). The bauxite represents detrital material washed into deep fissures and caves formed within a karst of uplifted Tithonian (latest Jurassic) marine limestones. The area represented one of several islands on the northern shore of Tethys, and it was inundated by the sea later in the Early Cretaceous. The ornithopod dinosaurs may represent several taxa, but they are smaller on average than an assemblage of typical Wealden ornithopods, perhaps because of dwarfing on the island. The fauna is geographically significant since it shows relationships with Western Europe, and with Asia. It is also the oldest reported assemblage of several bird species.

Architectural innovations in trimerophyte derivatives in the Middle Devonian flora

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Although primitive plant groups persisted into the Middle Devonian, the main innovations in plant architecture were to be found amongst those plants derived from the Lower Devonian trimerophyte lineages. The ribbed xylem column of the main axis of these plants, together with lateral dichotomous branching systems, may have been the basis for the eventual emergence of iridopterid, cladoxylopsid and progymnosperm organisations which become prevalent in the Middle Devonian. Recent observations on Middle Devonian plants from Venezuela (collected on a Sylvester-Bradley Award-funded expedition), Scandinavia, Europe (in collaboration with Muriel Fairon-Demaret) and the USA have provided new data on the morphology and anatomy of plants within the complex of potential trimerophyte derivatives. From this new information it is hoped to establish a clearer understanding of radiation within this group, particularly with regard to the as yet enigmatic origins of ferns and horsetails.

***Anaspyroceras pseudocalamiteum* (Barrande, 1852) (Cephalopoda) in the Scyphocrinites Bed of the Carnic Alps**

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Anaspyroceras pseudocalamiteum (Barrande, 1852) (Cephalopoda), well known from the Silurian of the Prague Basin, Sardinia, and Tajmyr (Eastern Siberia), is recorded for the first time from the Scyphocrinites Bed of the Carnic Alps (Austria). Morphological features and facies distribution reflect a pelagic adaptation of the molluscs.

Soft-bodied fossils from a Silurian volcanoclastic deposit

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