

STUPENDEMYS SOUZAI SP. NOV. (PLEURODIRA, PODOCNEMIDIDAE) FROM THE MIOCENE-PLIOCENE OF THE SOLIMÕES FORMATION, BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT – A new species of turtle, *Stupendemys souzai*, is based on one incomplete humerus and additional material from several outcrops of the Solimões Formation in the state of Acre. Diagnostic features of the species include the humerus noticeably less massive than in *Stupendemys geographicus*, the thick curved margin of the nuchal and peripheral 1 plates, the femoroanal sulcus located very anteriorly on the xiphiplastral plate, the posterior lobe of the plastron short and broad and the centrum of cervical vertebrae relatively narrow and excavated laterally.

Key words: *Stupendemys*, turtle, Neogene, Solimões Formation, Acre, Brazil.

RESUMO – A nova espécie de tartaruga, *Stupendemys souzai*, da Formação Solimões (Mioceno-Plioceno) está baseada num úmero incompleto e em material adicional proveniente de diversos sítios no Acre. Os caracteres distintivos da espécie constam de um úmero menos maciço em relação ao de *Stupendemys geographicus*, de uma espessa margem recurvada na frente das placas nuchal e periferais 1, de um lobo posterior do plastrão curto e largo, de um sulco femoroanal disposto anteriormente no xifiplastrão e de vértebras cervicais com centro vertebral estreito.

Palavras-chave: *Stupendemys*, tartaruga, Neógeno, Formação Solimões, Acre, Brasil.

INTRODUCTION

The presence of the giant turtle *Stupendemys* in the area of the northwestern region of Brazil was first recognised by the staff of the paleontological laboratory of the Universidade Federal do Acre, in State of Acre, Brazil (Figura 1). Fieldwork in the Mio-Pliocene beds of the Solimões Formation, mainly along the Purus and Acre rivers has yielded various fragmentary bone plates of this turtle, which was previously known only from the late Miocene of the Urumaco Formation of Venezuela with the extremely large species *S. geographicus*. Bocquentin & Negri (1993) mentioned two vertebrae with saddle-shaped articulations and Broin *et al.* (1993) presented a detailed description of a thick humerus, a long pleural plate, a big xiphiplastron and vertebrae from the Patos and Cavalcante localities along the Acre River. In Bocquentin & Guilherme (1997) described an almost complete pelvic girdle from the Cachoeira do Bandeira and Negri & Bocquentin (1998) reported a cervical vertebra from Pedra Preta locality along the rio Juruá. Gaffney *et al.* (1998) published a nuchal bone from Cavalcante locality (=Acre 1) as *Stupendemys* sp.

The occurrence of *Stupendemys* would be of considerable paleogeographic interest, since the paleoenvironments of the Urumaco Formation are interpreted as inner sublittoral and

costal lagoon with riverine and estuarine influence (Diaz de Gamero, 1989). Broin *et al.* (1993) assigned the Patos material tentatively to *Stupendemys* based on the thick structure of the fragments, but they emphasized the provisional nature of this identification because none of the fragments contain the diagnostically important “collar shell”.

During several fieldtrips to the Solimões Formation, the discovery of additional specimens formed the basis of this study and justified the erection of a new *Stupendemys* species. *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov. is characterized by a humerus (UFAC 1764) with more slender and longer shaft than that in *S. geographicus*. This paper redescribes the humerus UFAC 1764 from the Patos locality and describes recently discovered materials from two new localities of the Acre State: a nuchal bone, an hypoplastron and a new cervical vertebra. *S. souzai* sp. nov. is based on the humerus.

COLLECTING SITES

Patos and Cavalcante. These localities (LACM locality 4611=Acre 6 and LACM Locality 4418 =Acre 1 of Frailey, 1986) on the rio Acre, have yielded the largest number of specimens. The diverse freshwater fish fauna including the Teleostei *Acregoliath rancii*, the Pimelodidae

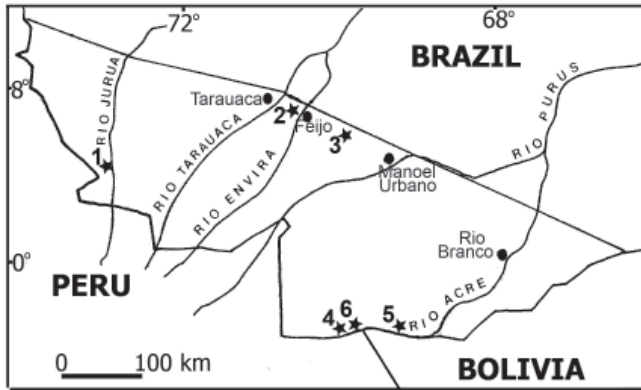


Figure 1. Map of the State of Acre showing the collecting localities (stars): 1, Pedra Preta; 2, Morro do Careca; 3, BR-364; 4, Patos; 5, Bandeira; 6, Cavalcante.

(*Phractocephalus*), the Characidae (*Colossoma*), the Dipnoi *Lepidosiren*, the sharks and rays reflect a lowland fluvial assemblage. Long-snouted, presumably piscivore, crocodiles are represented by the gavial *Gryposuchus*, the crocodylid *Charactosuchus fisheri* and the broad flat-snouted *Mourasuchus*. Among the caimans, *Purussaurus brasiliensis* had a estimated body size between 11 and 13 m. Three different families of turtles are found here: the strictly aquatic Chelidae (*Chelus colombiana*) and Podocnemididae (*Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov.); and the terrestrial Testudinidae (*Chelonoidis*). At the Cavalcante site, Gaffney *et al.* (1998) reported the presence of a pelomedusoid with a shell "as large as or larger than that of *Stupendemys*". The mammalian fauna includes xenarthran sloths (*Acremylodon campbelli*), rodent caviomorphs (*Phoberomys burmeisteri*, *Telicomys amazonensis*, *Potamarchus murinus*, *Tetrastylus* and *Kiyutherium*), ungulate toxodontids (*Gyrinodon*, *Trigodon*) and protherotheriids, and Chiroptera (*Noctilio lacrimaelunaris*) was described. Fossil birds are represented by the Pelecaniformes *Anhinga fraileyi*.

The fossils from Patos and Cavalcante localities occur in clasts within the Acre conglomerate but the preservation of very delicate and yet complete specimens suggest little or no transport at all. This fauna is considered to be late Miocene (Huayquerian Land Mammal Age; Gaffney *et al.*, 1998; Campbell *et al.*, 2001). The fish fauna presents wide dietary diversity, including the frugivorous/carnivorous *Colossoma macropomum* that suggests the presence of fruiting plants along the river margins or in the flood plain. According to Campbell (1996), the composition of the fossil vertebrate fauna recorded at Patos site indicates an aquatic environment (Frailey, 1986; Baya & Bocquentin, 1997; Campbell, 1996; Czaplewski, 1996; Bergqvist *et al.* 1998; Negri & Bocquentin, 1998).

Morro do Careca. This new fossiliferous locality of the Solimões Formation is situated along both sides of a road embankment, 15 km from the city of Feijo (08°10'30"S, 69°31'24"W). The fossils are found throughout the somewhat consolidated sedimentary rocks, consisting of isolated teeth and ends of bones and generally worn and broken. The fauna is represented by Osteichthyes fish, including Callichthyidae,

Characidae, Erythrinidae and Dipnoi; Crocodyliformes, with *Purussaurus brasiliensis*, *Mourasuchus*, *Charactosuchus* and gavials; turtles, Chelidae *Chelus* and the Podocnemidinae *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov.; and mammals, represented by remains of xenarthran sloths and teeth of the rodent Neopiblemidae *Neopiblema*.

BR 364. This locality, is situated at approximately 15 km east of the city of Manoel Urbano (08°30'54"S, 70°02'21"W). Most part of the identified fossil materials are referred to *Purussaurus brasiliensis*. Although the relative small size of this outcrop, it covers no more than 20 m, the occurrence of *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov. makes it an important site.

Pedra Preta. This outcrop is located at margin of the upper Juruá River, in the State of Acre. Pedra Preta locality has yielded two specimens of the rodent *Phoberomys burmeisteri* and teeth of the toxodontidae *Gyrinodon*. The black coloration of the cervical vertebra of *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov. coming from Pedra Preta is very possibly derived from the black coated conglomerate referred by Paula Couto (1978) and Simpson & Paula Couto (1981). Campbell *et al.* (2000, 2001) suggested that all the fossils from Pedra Preta are late Miocene in age.

Bandeira. This locality (=cachoeira do Bandeira, Rio Acre) is situated in Acre River at Brazil and Bolivia border (Radambrasil, 1976; Kay & Frailey, 1993). The outcrop consists of consolidated, ferruginous cemented sandstones in the bottom and sides of the river channel (Gaffney *et al.*, 1998). The vertebrate fauna, mostly aquatic is especially rich with very well preserved specimens: Osteichthyes (*Acregoliath rancii*, *Colossoma macropomum*, *Paleohoplias assisbrasiliensis*, *Phractocephalus* sp.), Dipnoi (*Lepidosiren paradoxa*), Alligatoridae, Nettosuchidae, Crocodylidae, Gavialidae; turtles (*Chelus colombiana*, and *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov.), and birds, with *Anhinga fraileyi*. The mammal fauna includes primates (*Stirtonia*), xenarthran sloths, toxodontids, rodents and river dolphins (Bocquentin & Guilherme, 1997; Gaffney *et al.*, 1998; Gayet *et al.*, 2003).

In the last 20 years, extensive geological studies have shown that the Formation Solimões was mainly formed in a fluvio-lacustrine system originated during the Middle Miocene as a result of the uplift of the Eastern Cordillera during the late Miocene to Pliocene (Räsänen *et al.*, 1995; Lundberg *et al.*, 1998). Subsequently, northwestern Amazonia was at least partially uplifted and the marine connection with the north was closed (Hoorn, 1993, 1996). The Rio Acre local fauna (Frailey, 1986, Kay & Frailey, 1993; Czaplewski, 1996), exposed along the banks and floodplain of the Acre River basin, is assigned to the Huayquerian and Montehermosan land-mammal ages (Late Miocene-Pliocene; Latrubesse *et al.*, 1997; Bergqvist *et al.*, 1998). In accordance with the sedimentary model proposed by Latrubesse *et al.* (1997) the occurrence of medium and large vertebrates, represented by giant crocodile (*Purussaurus brasiliensis*) and turtles, suggest floodplain and lacustrine environmental conditions associated to rivers, grasslands and gallery forests.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The material described here come from the Solimões Formation outcrop (see locality descriptions above), in the Acre State (Figure 1). All material is housed in the collection of the paleontology at the Universidade Federal do Acre (UFAC), Rio Branco, Acre. Measurements of the humerus were made with a calliper. Measurements include anteroposterior diameter (AP) and dorsoventral diameter (DV).

Materials. *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov.: UFAC 1764, right humerus; UFAC 1544, left pleural 2; UFAC 1547, right xiphiplastron and UFAC 1553, cervical vertebra; all specimens from Patos locality. UFAC 1163, cervical vertebra, from Pedra Preta; UFAC 1294, left peripheral 1 from Cavalcante; UFAC 1554, cervical vertebra and UFAC 4370, pelvic girdle, from Bandeira. UFAC 5275, cervical vertebra, from the Morro do Careca; UFAC 5508, anterior margin of the carapace and left hypoplastron, from BR 364 locality.

Abbreviations. AMNH, New York; DNPM, Departamento Nacional da Produção Mineral, Rio de Janeiro; LACM, Los Angeles County Museum; MCNC, Museo de Ciencias, Caracas, Venezuela; MCZ(P), Museum of Comparative Zoology, Paleontological collections; MPEG, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém; UFAC, Universidade Federal do Acre, Rio Branco, Brasil.

SYSTEMATICS

ORDER CHELONII Brongniart (Latreille) 1800
SUBORDER PLEURODIRA Cope, 1864
FAMILY PODOCNEMIDIDAE Cope, 1868
SUBFAMILY PODOCNEMIDINAE Cope, 1868

Stupendemys Wood, 1976

Type species. *Stupendemys geographicus* Wood, 1976.

Occurrence. Late Miocene Urumaco Formation, Venezuela and Mio-Pliocene of the Solimões Formation, Acre State, Brazil.

Revised diagnosis. Gigantic turtle; carapace depressed; anterior margin of carapace thickened and upturned with a deep median notch at front; mesoplastra largely confined to bridge; very massive humerus with distal and proximal ends both markedly expanded; in cross-section the shaft of the humerus is triangular; cervical vertebrae with massive centra and central articular surfaces not extended out beyond the main body of the centrum.

Included species. *S. geographicus*, *S. souzai* sp. nov.

Stupendemys souzai sp. nov.
(Figures 2-4, Table 1)

Stupendemys Bocquentin & Negri, 1993: 324

cf. *Stupendemys* Broin, 1993: 659

Stupendemys sp. Broin, 1993: 66

Stupendemys Bocquentin & Guilherme, 1997: 47

Stupendemys sp. Negri & Bocquentin, 1998: 17

Stupendemys sp. Gaffney *et al.*, 1998

Holotype. UFAC 1764, incomplete right humerus (Figure 2), figured by Broin *et al.* (1993: plates 5,6,7).

Type locality. Patos (= Acre 6, LACM Locality 4611), Assisbrasil County, Acre, Brazil.

Horizon. Solimões Formation, Acre conglomerate (Frailey, 1986; Gaffney *et al.*, 1998; Bergqvist *et al.*, 1998).

Age. Mio-Pliocene.

Etymology. Named in honour of the palaeontologist Jonas Pereira de Souza Filho.

Diagnosis. Gigantic freshwater turtle; collar structure of the anterior margin of the carapace thick and not recurved; short and broad posterior lobe of the plastron with straight lateral sides; femoroanal sulcus of the xiphiplastron situated more anteriorly than in *S. geographicus*; humerus with a more slender and longer shaft than in *S. geographicus*; narrow centrum of the cervical vertebrae.

Paratypes. UFAC 1163, cervical vertebra; UFAC 1294, left peripheral 1; UFAC 1544, left pleural 2; UFAC 1547, right xiphiplastron; UFAC 1553, cervical vertebra; UFAC 1554, cervical vertebra; UFAC 4370, pelvic girdle; UFAC 5275, cervical vertebra; UFAC 5508, anterior margin of the carapace and left hypoplastron; LACM 131946, nuchal bone (Gaffney *et al.*, 1998).

Description. The incomplete right humerus UFAC 1764, type specimen of *S. souzai* sp. nov. lacks the distal extremity. The preserved part of the humerus is 26 cm long, the estimated total length being at least 31 cm. The lateral (radial) process is a little incomplete near the humeral head. The large caput humerus, oval to nearly quadrangular, is preserved in nearly perfect condition. The caput is located at the end of a very short neck that extends from the shaft of the humerus of about 90°. The main axis of the articular surface of the caput lies at a slight angle to the main axis of the shaft. The medial (ulnar) process is as larger than the lateral process. The medial process extends posteriorly from the shaft at an angle of about 45°. The intertubercular fossa or bicipital fossa is well-developed. The lateral process diverges anteriorly from the shaft at an angle of about 35°. It does not extend medially to the level of the medial process. At the base of the lateral process, the insertion of the latissimus dorsi muscle is clearly marked in two weak points. The ventral face of the shaft is elevated medially, the preserved distal cross-section being triangular. The shaft expands gradually toward the missing distal extremity. As a whole the element is more slender than that of *S. geographicus*. Wood (1976) identified the humerus

Table 1. Measurements (mm) of the humerus in *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov. (holotype, UFAC 1764) and in *Stupendemys geographicus* (MCZ P4378).

	UFAC 1764	MCZ P4378
length (as preserved)	260	310
estimated total length	310	340
maximum width of proximal expansion	188	180
maximum width of distal expansion	-	150
dorsoventral width at middle of shaft	57	83
anteroposterior width at middle of shaft	49	64



Figure 2. *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov., UFAC 1764, holotype, right humerus in dorsal (A) and ventral (B) views. Scale bar = 5 cm.

of *S. geographicus* MCZ P4378, as a left limb by comparison with a humerus of *Podocnemis expansa* MCZ H4469; nonetheless, the figures show that they are both right humerus (Broin *et al.*, 1993).

The anterior margin of the carapace UFAC 5508 from the BR 364 locality, lacks the most lateral portion of the left peripheral 1 and the posterior portion of the nuchal, the right peripheral 1 is well preserved. The round prominent border represents the collar like structure of *Stupendemys* Wood. In the Acre specimens UFAC 1294 and UFAC 5508 the curvature of the thick collar is developed to about the same extent seen in *S. geographicus* but it does not recurve. The specimen LACM 131946 from Acre 1, described by Gaffney *et al.* (1998), has the same morphology and it does not recurve. There is a strong median indentation at the large flange or collar at right angle to the main plate of the nuchal.

Associated with the anterior margin of the carapace and certainly from the same individual the left hypoplastron UFAC 5508 is badly crushed. Its relatively thin and nearly flat, partially covered by plastral elements. The specimen is missing some of the anterior edges at the midline and sutures with the hioplastron, the mesoplastron and the xiphoplastron are only visible for short segments. The lateral side of this hypoplastron is straight rather than curved. The width to the midline at the inguinal notch is about 30 cm. Based upon the relative proportions of the xiphoplastron UFAC 1547 from the Patos locality, Negri & Bocquentin (1998) suggested that the posterior lobe of *Stupendemys* was short and broad.

The cervical vertebra UFAC 5275 (Figure 5) from the new locality Morro do Careca has been eroded prior to discovery. Saddle shape articulation is visible anteriorly. The posterior saddle joint and the bottom of the centra are too badly

damaged to determine the original shape. Transverse processes located midway along the base of the neural arch are broken off. The left prezygapophysis is absent. The neural spine is elongate widening in an anteroposterior direction. In an anterior view the spine is fine anteriorly and thick posteriorly. The neural canal is small. The central articular facets are closed to the main body of the centrum. This cervical vertebra of *S. souzai* sp. nov. is similar to the probably eighth vertebra UFAC 1163 from Pedra Preta locality described by Negri & Bocquentin (1998). These vertebrae have a prominent and high median neural spine extending along the posterior half of the neural arch. The spine makes an angle of 50° with the anteroposterior axis of the centrum. Articular facets (poorly preserved) of postzygapophyses are forming an acute angle of less of ninety degrees with respect to each other. The centrum of vertebrae UFAC 5275 and 1163 are narrow and excavate laterally while in *S. geographicus* the centra are more massive. As noted by Gaffney *et al.* (1998), in most podocnemidids the central articular surfaces extend out beyond the main body of the centrum. In UFAC 5275 and 1163, as in *Stupendemys* the central articular surfaces are close to the main body.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

It is well known that very large specimens of podocnemidids were present in the late Tertiary of the Amazon Basin (Rancy & Bocquentin, 1987; Broin *et al.*, 1993; Gaffney *et al.*, 1998). The UFAC 1764 humerus of Acre differs from those of *Podocnemis* in its massiveness due to the great width of proximal and distal extremities and because its elevated shaft is less circular in cross section. *Stupendemys* sp. nov.



Figure 3. *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov., UFAC 5275, the eighth cervical vertebra in left lateral view (A) and posterior view (B). Scale bar = 5 cm.

shares with *Stupendemys* the collar-structure of the carapace and the median depression, which is absent in other podocnemid forms (Broin *et al.*, 1993). The probable eighth cervical vertebra UFAC 5275 has neural spine that is even more prominent than that of the eighth cervical in living podocnemidids, moreover the central articular surfaces are close to the main body of the centrum.

Stupendemys souzai sp. nov. differs from *S. geographicus* by the following combination of characters: the humerus has a more slender shaft than in *S. geographicus*; the femoroanal sulcus of the xiphiplastron of *S. souzai* is located more anteriorly than in the venezuelan species and the centra of the cervical vertebrae are narrower and more excavated laterally. The rich local Acre fauna is not strictly comparable to the Late Miocene Urumaco local fauna. The vertebrate fauna of Urumaco includes terrestrial, freshwater and littoral turtles. The paleoenvironments were tropical near shore marine to low costal savannas with freshwater rivers (Aguilera, 2004; Diaz de Gamero & Linares, 1989). *Stupendemys geographicus* was evidently a highly aquatic and gigantic form; the size of the shell of a specimen exposed at the MCNC (Venezuela) is 318 cm. According to Wood (1976), the type of *S. geographicus* was found west of the Quebrada Tio Gregorio and the horizon is the “capa de tortugas” known presently by the occurrence of the littoral *Bairdemys* turtle. *Stupendemys geographicus*, probably, inhabited the littoral too. The Acre fauna is continental. The marine influence should be only marginal and not so extreme as Räsänen (1995) suggested.

No functional or adaptative explanation for the development of such a large collar-structure of *Stupendemys* is immediately obvious. The morphological diversity in the curved margin at right angles to the nuchal among the two species of *Stupendemys* was probably reflect in a diversity of swimming strategies. The thick vertical structure of the collar at front of the flattened shell suggests that *S. souzai* sp. nov. was not a good swimmer against swift currents. *S. souzai* sp. nov. appears to have retreated into swamps and

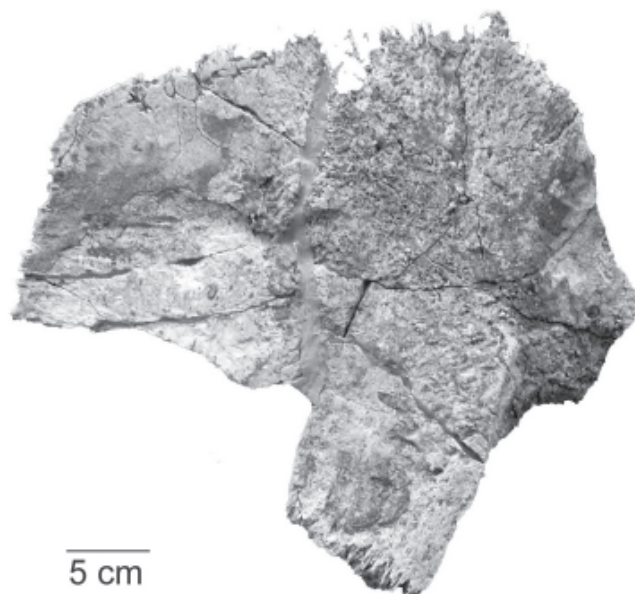


Figure 4. *Stupendemys souzai* sp. nov., UFAC 5508, left hypoplastron in ventral view. Scale bar = 5 cm.

small streams for survival. The feeding habits of the species are not known but the appearance suggests a predaceous bottom-dweller. According to Alvarenga *et al.* (2003) the various vertebrate recorded from the Solimões Formation “indicate an expansive flooded region during the late Miocene early Pliocene, with large bodies of fresh water, and surrounded by open vegetation interspersed with forests.”

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to Edson Guilherme (UFAC) for his interesting comments and suggestions on the manuscript and Orangel Aguilera (Universidad Nacional Experimental Francisco de Miranda, Coro, Venezuela) for a constructive review. Alceu Ranzi and Francisco Ricardo Negri provided information and access to the specimens.

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Received in April 2005; accepted in December, 2005.