

Maylpaisomys insularis (Hutterer, López-Martínez & Michaux 1988) and *Haliaeetus* sp. Comments on the terrestrial fauna of the Pleistocene of the Jandía Isthmus, Fuerteventura

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Along the Jandia Isthmus, on Southern Fuerteventura Island, Pleistocene fossil dunes and paleosoils are particularly well developed. They are above Miocene lava flows and dikes and a Pliocene marine conglomerate. On those fossil dunes and in the windward coast (Laderas del Veril site) has been found remains of: the extinct “lava mouse” *Maylpaisomys insularis* (Hutterer, López-Martínez & Michaux 1988); osprey (*Haliaeetus* sp.); seabird (*Puffinus holei* Walker, Wragg y Harrison 1990); terrestrial gastropods and locust oothecae.



Fossil remains, egg and bones, of seabirds (*Puffinus holei*)

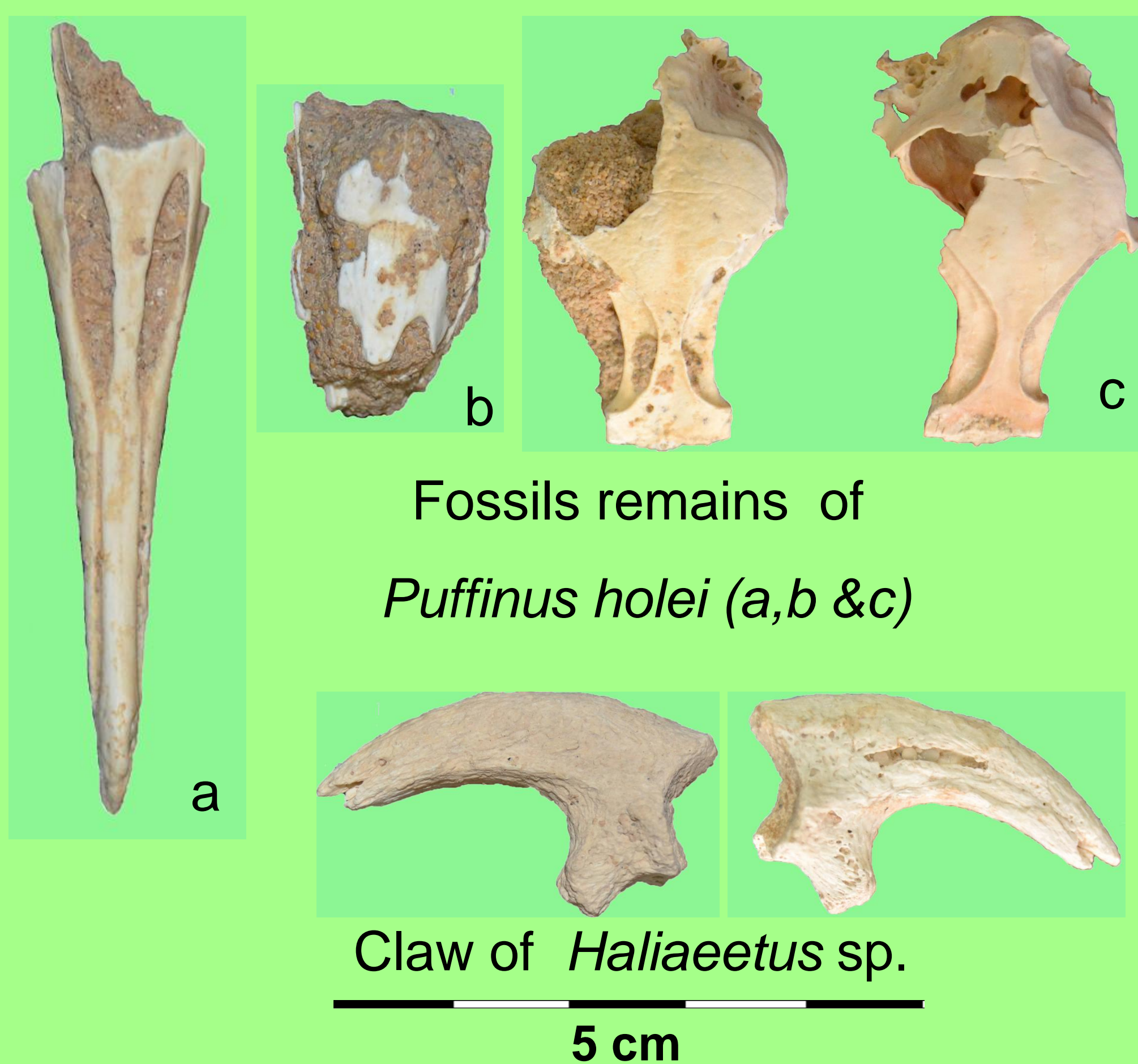


Location of Laderas del Veril



General view of Laderas del Veril

Besides, in the close site of Hueso del Caballo, three dunes are distinguished and the upper one contains fossil remains similar to those of Laderas del Veril. There has been, radiocarbon dated giving an age of > 40 ka, then attributed to the upper Pleistocene.

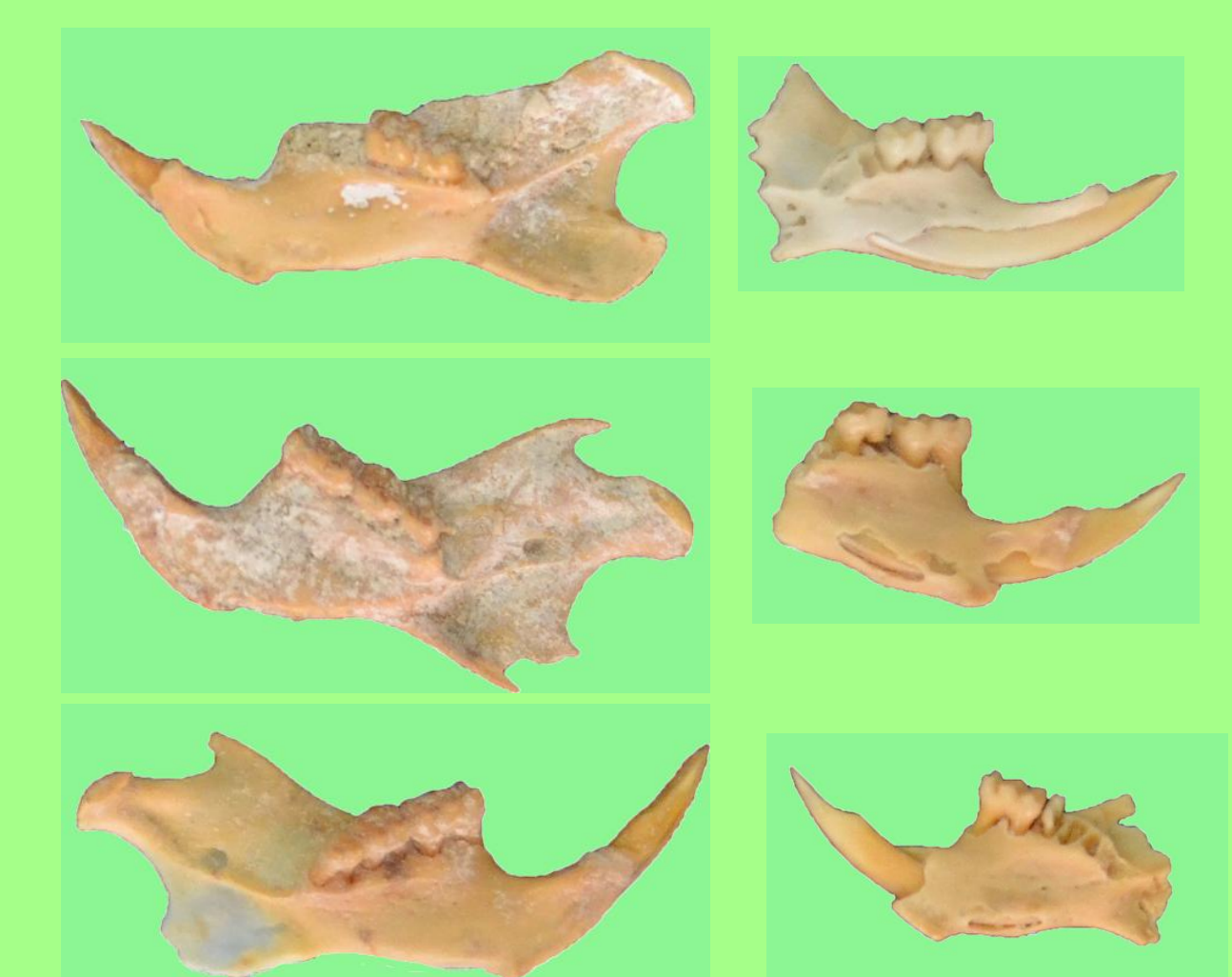


Fossils remains of *Puffinus holei* (a,b &c)

Claw of *Haliaeetus* sp.



Fossils remains in Ladera del Veril



Jaws of *Maylpaisomys insularis*

5 cm

These fossil dunes look like a complex fossil ecosystem being the nesting area of those seabirds and where the colonies of mice were developed. Finally, a great osprey occupied the role of super predator within this ecosystem.

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