

In 2003, an aetosaur plate with an elongate spine-like dorsal eminence was collected from PFV 75. This plate is referable to “*Desmatosuchus*” *chamaensis*, previously known only from the Petrified Forest Member of the Chama Basin in New Mexico (Zeigler et al., 2002). Parker (2003) demonstrated that “*D.*” *chamaensis* possesses few synapomorphies with *Desmatosuchus*, and instead represents a sister taxon of *Paratypothorax* and represents a distinct genus.

E) Joseph City/Winslow (Figure 1)

Extensive badlands of the Chinle Formation outcrop north and east of Winslow, including the “Little Petrified Forest” State Park and along the flanks of Marcou Mesa. Historically these exposures have been rarely prospected.

Key Reference: Long and Murry (1995)

Stratigraphy: The Shinarump and Cameron Members of the Chinle Formation are widely exposed around Winslow and north of Interstate 40. Farther north of the freeway, stratigraphically higher exposures are encountered including the Blue Mesa, Sonsela and Petrified Forest Members. To date, fossils have only been recovered from the Blue Mesa and Sonsela Members.

Faunal List:

Osteichthyes:	Osteichthyes indet. <i>Arganodus</i> sp.
Amphibia:	<i>Buettneria perfecta</i>
Archosauria:	indeterminant form
Phytosauridae:	<i>Leptosuchus</i> sp.
Stagonolepididae:	<i>Desmatosuchus haplocerus</i> <i>Acaenasuchus geoffreyi</i> <i>Paratypothorax</i> -like form

Discussion: In 1983 the UCMP briefly collected in the area of Rincon Basin, northeast of Winslow. Long and Murry (1995) list the presence of *Buettneria perfecta*, *Leptosuchus* sp., *Desmatosuchus haplocerus*, and *Acaenasuchus geoffreyi* but provide no specimen data. The occurrence of “fabrosaurid” teeth probably references an archosaur similar to *Revueltosaurus callenderi*. In 2003, Sterling Nesbitt recovered a small cervical paramedian plate of a *Paratypothorax*-like aetosaur from Sonsela Member outcrops north of Joseph City (S. Nesbitt, personal commun. 2003). The plate morphology is similar to that of a new taxon from Petrified Forest National Park.

A brief reconnaissance of a locality discovered by private individuals in exposures along Marcou Mesa by staff from the Museum of Northern Arizona, including the author, in 2002, revealed a vertebrate microsite that contained *Arganodus* sp. toothplates and numerous scales and teeth of indeterminate osteichthyans.

None of this material was collected pending the determination of land ownership (private).

F) Nazlini (Figure 1)

The Chinle Formation is extensively exposed in the Defiance Uplift on the Arizona-New Mexico border (Figure 1). Exposures of the Blue Mesa Member near Nazlini on the Navajo Reservation were collected by Charles Camp and Samuel Welles of the UCMP in 1932 and 1956 (Long and Murry, 1995).

Key Reference: Long and Murry (1995); Camp (1932)

Stratigraphy: U. S. Route 191 climbs onto outcrops of the Owl Rock Formation before dropping down into the Chinle Valley. The Chinle Valley is broadly exposed to the east and a small road switches back down through exposures of the Owl Rock and Petrified Forest Members continuing onwards towards Nazlini. Vast exposures of the Sonsela and Blue Mesa Members are present in the valley.

Faunal List:

Amphibia:	<i>Buettneria perfecta</i>
Phytosauridae:	<i>Leptosuchus</i> sp. <i>Leptosuchus gregorii</i>
Stagonolepididae:	<i>Stagonolepis wellesi</i>

Discussion: Charles Camp, Samuel Welles, and a crew from the UCMP spent July 8-14, 1932 collecting vertebrate and plant material from the Chinle Formation in the Beautiful (Chinle) Valley near the Nazlini Trading Post (Camp, 1932). Material collected during this expedition includes UCMP 35738 and UCMP 36656, several plates of the aetosaur *Stagonolepis wellesi*, as well as two phytosaur skulls. UCMP 35740 is a partial skull of *Leptosuchus* sp., whereas UCMP 63921 is a large skull of *Leptosuchus gregorii*. Although Camp (1932) noted the presence of numerous other specimens in the field, most were apparently too badly weathered to collect.

G) Many Farms/Round Rock (Figure 1)

Exposures east of the town of Many Farms and south of a prominent geological feature known as Round Rock were prospected by the UCMP in 1927, 1932, 1938, and 1942 and by the MNA in the late 1990s (Long and Murry, 1995; Parker, 2003).

Key References: Camp, 1930; Long and Murry, 1995; Parker, 2003.

Stratigraphy: Chinle Formation exposures east of Many Farms and south of Round Rock are mainly those of the Blue Mesa Member capped in places by resistant sandstones of the Sonsela Member (Deacon, 1990). Farther to the north, the Petrified