

AN INDEXED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF CENOZOIC VERTEBRATE TRACKS

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Abstract—A bibliography of 584 references describing Cenozoic or Holocene vertebrate tracks and trackways with a world-wide distribution is presented. We have analyzed the reports by decade; there has been a steady increase in the publication of such studies since the first verifiable report of a Cenozoic track in 1859. We show all described occurrences on two maps, one for the Paleocene to Miocene, and another for the Pliocene and Pleistocene, with map symbols for each Epoch. We provide an extensive cross-index by categories of age, geographical location and taxa. Finally, we list all described Cenozoic vertebrate ichnotaxa known to us.

INTRODUCTION

The earliest report of Cenozoic vertebrate tracks that we have been able to locate is Desnoyer's report of giant bird tracks from the Late Eocene gypsum beds in the vicinity of Paris, France (Desnoyers 1859; reference 148 herein). Since that time, Cenozoic tracks and trackways have taken a backseat to Mesozoic occurrences, with dinosaurs, other reptiles and amphibians receiving more attention than their later mammalian and avian counterparts. Nevertheless, there has been a steady increase in scientific publications dealing with Cenozoic tracks since then, with 140 publications appearing so far in the current decade (Fig. 1). The curve shows a steady increase, with just two anomalies. There is a significant increase above the curve in the decade beginning in 1880, which is based almost entirely on just two localities – the Carson City, Nevada Pleistocene track site (66, 117, 144, 185, 207, 283, 284, 285, 323) and the discovery of Holocene human footprints in Nicaragua (19, 81, 164, 165, 166, 168, 169, 170, 237, 326, 420). For the dip in the decade beginning in 1970 we have no explanation.

The number of references for each epoch increases with time (Fig. 2). There are only 8 (2%) citations for the Paleocene, 42 (8%) for the Eocene, 38 (7%) for the Oligocene, 86 (16%) for the Miocene, 89 (17%) for the Pliocene, 179 (33%) for the Pleistocene, and 99 (17%) for the Holocene, which is a much shorter interval relative to the others.

Geographically, most of the citations are for either Europe or the United States (Fig. 3). Together, those two regions account for more than half (54%) of all references.

Analyzed by class (Fig. 4), reptile or amphibian tracks are each described in less than 2% of the references, while bird tracks are de-

scribed in 24% of the references. Among the mammals, which together are mentioned in approximately 83% of the references, hominids are mentioned in 24%, artiodactyls in 24%, carnivores in 19%, perissodactyls in 11% and other groups in less than 10% each.

In terms of ichnotaxa that we have been able to find, 1.0% are Amphibia, 2.0% are Reptilia, 32.7% are Aves and 64.3% are Mammalia.

In the following bibliography we have endeavored to collect all references to Cenozoic, including Holocene, tracks and trackways. While we have made an effort to examine as many of these as possible, given that publications on Cenozoic tracks appear in a diverse array of journals and other publications, we do not claim that the following bibliography is complete. We were not able to locate copies of a number of the references, and have accepted them at face value, extracting what information we could from their titles or references to them in other publications. We attempted to collect data in three categories from each reference: age, geographic location and taxa reported. Because of the rather uneven reporting of these three factors in the various publications, we have kept the analysis rather coarse-grained. Age is given as the epoch, as this is available from nearly all references. A few have been listed as Neogene or Paleogene where finer definition was lacking. Geographic area is given as continent and country. Finally, we have listed the taxa given in each reference to the lowest taxonomic category mentioned. We have listed ichnotaxa when possible, but in some cases the tracks have been referred only to biological taxa and these have been listed when the information is available. We have provided a few references to field or identification guides to the tracks of modern vertebrates.

Following the bibliography proper, we have provided a cross index for the three major categories of age, location and taxa. After each citation we have provided a list of the key or index words pertinent to that citation. We have also provided a list of all Cenozoic ichnotaxa of

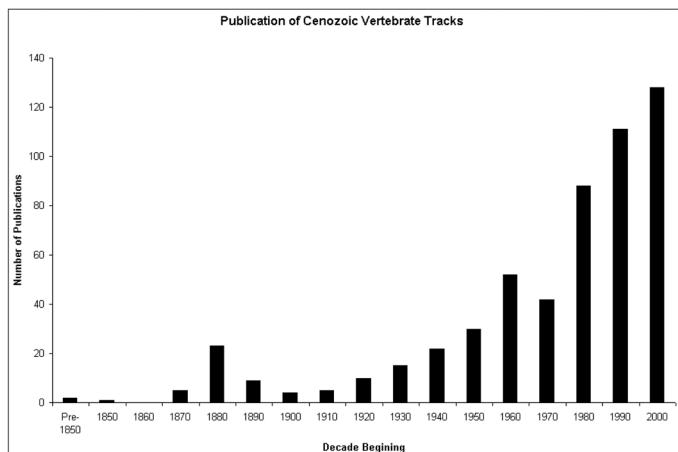


FIGURE 1. Cenozoic track and trackway references graphed by decade.

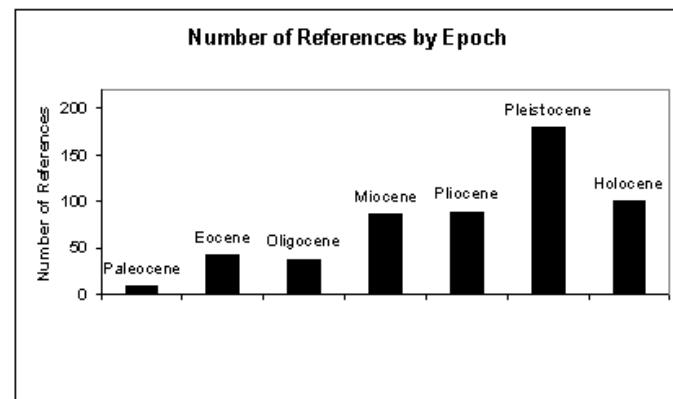


FIGURE 2. Cenozoic track and trackway references graphed by epoch.

which we are aware. It should be noted that the rigor with which accepted taxonomic principals have been followed by those describing ichnotaxa has varied considerably. We note in particular difficulties in determining the actual date of description of many taxa, particularly those described by Panin or Panin and Avram. Panin himself often cites different dates as the date of description of his own taxa. We have also noted inconsistencies in spelling for some of the ichnotaxa even by the

original author in subsequent publications. Our spellings follow that utilized in the original description of the taxon. No attempt has been made to examine possible synonymies or other changes in the taxonomy as that is beyond the scope of this paper. Our goal has been to provide as comprehensive a list as possible with a basic index in order to facilitate and encourage future work on tracks from the Cenozoic, whether it is systematic, functional, sedimentological, paleoecological or biostratigraphical.

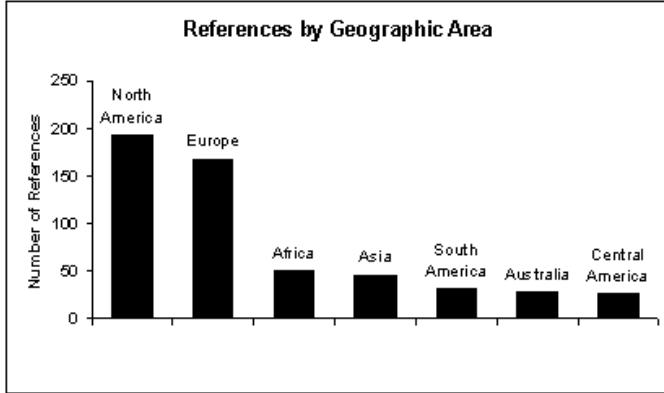


FIGURE 3. Cenozoic track and trackway references graphed by continent.

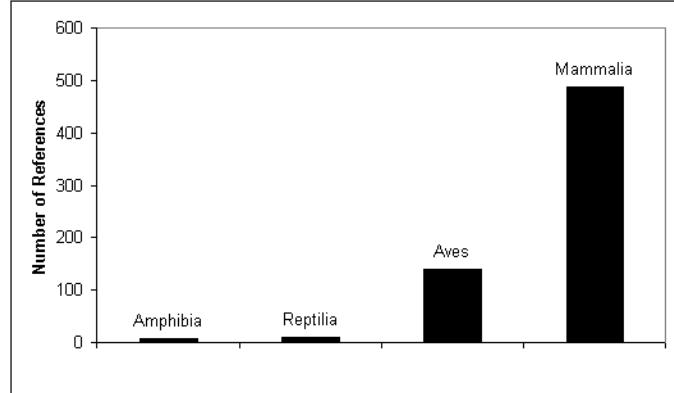


FIGURE 4. Cenozoic track and trackway references graphed by taxonomic class.



FIGURE 5. Distribution of Paleocene – Miocene tracks sites. Paleocene – open circle, Eocene – solid circle, Oligocene – open square, Miocene – open triangle.



FIGURE 6. Distribution of Plio-Pleistocene track sites. Pliocene – open circle, Pleistocene – solid circle. The map does not include Pliocene or Pleistocene sites that produced only hominid tracks.

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We have included in this index each combination of names used to describe ichnotaxa in the literature we have seen. We have not made an attempt to produce synonymies; thus, the canoid species *gracilis*, which has been referred by various authors to three different ichnogenera (*Canipeda*, *Bestiopeda* and *Chelipus*) is listed three separate times in the index. We have done our best to provide the author and date for the original description, and have followed the standard practice of giving the author's name and date *in parens* when the genus is different from that used by the original describer. We have not provided the name and date of the subsequent revision. We have used the age and locality information directly from the reference in which the specific combination of generic

and trivial name is used, and thus the data may vary slightly for the same taxon under different generic attributions.

We have placed these ichnotaxa in the framework of a Linnaean taxonomy at the higher levels, following the lead of several modern workers. This seems to us the best compromise between a completely biological taxonomy, impossible to obtain in the case of tracks, and a completely artificial taxonomy devoid of any biological implications. Within the Mammalia, the order of Orders follows McKenna and Bell's 1997 classification. Where family level designations are provided, as within the Carnivora, they are arranged alphabetically.

Where an entry consists only of a genus name, no trivial name was associated with the genus, at least in the reference available to us.

Amphibia

- Ambystomichnus montanensis* (Gilmore, 1928)
- Ammobatrachus montanensis* Gilmore, 1928

Paleocene, Montana
Paleocene, Montana

Testudina

- Chelonipus chadronicus* Sargeant and Langston, 1994
- Chelonipus parvus* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas
Late Eocene, Texas

Crocodilia

- Albertasuchipes russellia* McCrea, et al., 2004
- Borealosuchipus hanksi* Erikson, 2005

Late Paleocene, Alberta
Paleocene, North Dakota

Aves

- Alaripedo lofgreni* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Anatipeda alfi* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Anatipeda anas* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Anatipeda californica* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Antarctichnus fuenzalidiae* Covacevich and Lamperein, 1970
- Ardeipeda egretta* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Ardeipeda gigantea* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Ardeipeda incerta* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Aviadactyla media* Kordos, 1985
- Aviadactyla panini* (Kordos and Prakfalvi, 1990)
- Aviadactyla vialovi* (Kordos and Prakfalvi, 1990)
- Avipeda adunca* Sargeant and Langston, 1994
- Avipeda filipotatis* Vialov, 1965
- Avipeda gryponyx* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Avipeda (Tridactypeda) gaurlenis* Vialov, 1983
- Avipeda ipolyensis* (Kordos, 1983)
- Avipeda (Tridactypeda) istchenkoi* Vialov, 1983
- Avipeda phoenix* Vialov, 1965
- Avipeda sirin* Vialov, 1965
- Avipeda thrinax* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Carpathipeda panini* Kordos and Prakfalvi, 1990
- Carpathipeda vialovi* Kordos and Prakfalvi, 1990
- Charadriipeda becassi* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Charadriipeda disjuncta* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Charadriipeda limosa* Radan and Brustur, 1993
- Charadriipeda minima* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Charadriipeda minor* Panin, 1965
- Charadriipeda recurvirostra* Panin, 1965
- Charadriipeda recurvirostroidea* Panin and Avram, 1962
- Culcitapeda ascia* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Culcitapeda eccentrica* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Culcitapeda tridens* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 2001
- Fuscinapeda meunieri* Sargeant and Langston, 1994
- Fuscinapeda sirin* (Vialov, 1965)
- Fuscinapeda texana* Sargeant and Langston, 1994
- Gruipeda abeli* (Lambrecht, 1938)

Miocene, California
Miocene, California
Early Miocene, Romania
Miocene, California
Late Miocene, Antarctica
Early Miocene, Romania
Early Miocene, Romania
Early Miocene, Hungary
Neogene, Europe
Neogene, Europe
Late Eocene, Texas
Early Miocene, Ukraine, Romania
Miocene, California
Pliocene, Turkmena
Early Miocene, Hungary
Pliocene, Turkmena
Early Miocene, Ukraine
Early Miocene, Ukraine
Miocene California
Neogene, Europe
Neogene, Europe
Early Miocene, Romania
Early Miocene, Romania
Late Oligocene, Romania
Early Miocene, Romania
Miocene, California
Miocene, California
Miocene, California
Late Eocene, Texas
Miocene, Ukraine
Late Eocene, Texas
Pliocene, Iran

<i>Gruipedida becassi</i> (Panin and Avram, 1962)	Miocene, Romania
<i>Gruipedida calcarifera</i> Sargeant and Langston, 1994	Late Eocene, Texas
<i>Gruipedida diabloensis</i> Remeika, 1999	Blancan, California
<i>Gruipedida disjuncta</i> (Panin and Avram, 1962)	Miocene, Romania
<i>Gruipedida filipotatis</i> (Vialov, 1965)	Miocene, Hungary
<i>Gruipedida intermedia</i> Panin, 1965	Early Miocene, Romania
<i>Gruipedida lambrechti</i> Ataabadi and Khazaee, 2004	Middle Eocene, Iran
<i>Gruipedida maxima</i> Panin and Avram, 1962	Early Miocene, Romania
<i>Gruipedida minima</i> (Panin and Avram, 1962)	Miocene, Romania
<i>Gruipedida minor</i> (Panin, 1965)	Miocene, Romania
<i>Iranipeda abeli</i> (Lambrech, 1928)	Miocene, Iran
<i>Iranipeda millumi</i> Doyle et al., 2004	Late Miocene, Spain
<i>Leptoptilostipus pyrenaicus</i> Payros et al., 2000	Late Eocene, Spain
<i>Ludicharadripodus edax</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Upper Eocene, France
<i>Ornithoformipes controversus</i> Patterson and Lockley, 2004	Eocene, Washington
<i>Ornithoidichnites badensis</i> Boehm, 1896 ²	Oligocene, Germany
<i>Ornithotarnocia lambrechti</i> Kordos, 1985	Early Miocene, Hungary
<i>Ornithichnites argenterae</i> Portis, 1879	Upper Eocene, Italy
<i>Ornithichnites taurinus</i> Portis, 1888	Upper Eocene, Italy
<i>Phoenicopterichnus rector</i> Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987	Pleistocene, Argentina
<i>Passeripeda ipolyensis</i> Kordos, 1983	Early Miocene, Hungary
<i>Presbyorniformipes feducci</i> Lockley and Hunt, 1995	Eocene, Utah
<i>Pulchravipes magnificus</i> Demathieu et al., 1984	Early Oligocene, France
<i>Roepichnus grahami</i> Doyle et al., 2004	Late Miocene, Spain
<i>Tetraornithopeda tasnadii</i> Kordos, 1983	Early Miocene, Hungary
<i>Urmiornis abeli</i> Lambrecht, 1938 ¹	Pliocene, Iran
<i>Venatoripes riojanus</i> Frenguelli, 1950	Miocene, Argentina

Mammalia**“Micromammal” incertae sedis***Ucetipodiscus inanis* Ellenberger, 1980

Upper Eocene, France

Xenarthra*Acugnaichnus dorregoensis* Casamiquela, 1983

Pleistocene, Argentina

Iribarbichnum megamericanum Casamiquela, 1983

Pleistocene, Argentina

Neomegatherichnium pehuencoensis Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987

Pleistocene, Argentina

Mylodontidichnium rosalensis Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987

Pleistocene, Argentina

Megatherichnium oportoi Casamiquela, 1974

Pleistocene, Argentina

Venatoripes riojanus Frenguelli, 1950

Mio-Pliocene, Argentina

Rodentia*Ptyariopus aichmanticheirus* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Tricorynopus elaphrus Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Creodontia*Creodontipus almenarensis* Santamaría et al., 1989

Oligocene, Spain

Creodontipus mongayensis Santamaría et al., 1989

Oligocene, Spain

Dischidodacylus stevensi Sarjeant and Wilson, 1988

Late Eocene, Texas

Hyaenodontipus praedator Ellenberger, 1980

Upper Eocene, France

Quiriritipes impendens Sarjeant et al., 2002

Eocene, Wyoming

Sarcotherichnus enigmaticus Demathieu et al., 1984

Oligocene, France

Sarjeantipes whitei McCrea et al., 2004

Upper Paleocene, Alberta

Zanclonychopus cinicalcator Sarjeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Carnivora*Bestiopeda bockhi* Vialov, 1985

Lower Miocene, Hungary

Bestiopeda guoides Thenius, 1967

Pliocene, Hungary

Bestiopeda hungarica Vialov, 1985

Lower Miocene, Hungary

Bestiopeda tarnocensis Vialov, 1985

Lower Miocene, Hungary

Bestiopeda turkomanica Vialov, 1983

Pliocene, Turkmenia

Carnivoripeda nogradensis Kordos, 1987

Miocene, Hungary

Amphicyonidae*Axiciapes ferox* Sargeant and Langston, 1994*Axiciapes curvidigitatus* Sargeant and Langston, 1994*Hirpexipes alfi* Sarjeant et al., 2002

Late Eocene, Texas

Late Eocene, Texas

Miocene, California

Canidae*Bestiopeda amphicyonoides* Thenius, 1967*Bestiopeda gracilis* Vialov, 1965*Canipeda amphicynoides* (Thenius, 1967)*Canipeda gracilis* (Vialov, 1966)*Canipeda longigriffa* Panin and Avram, 1962*Canipeda therates* (Remeika, 1999)*Chelipus gracilis* (Vialov, 1965)*Chelipus therates* Remeika, 1999*Pehuencoichnum gracilis* (Vialov, 1965)

Pliocene, Austria

Miocene, Ukraine

Pliocene, Austria

Miocene, Ukraine

Miocene, Romania

Early Pleistocene, California

Miocene, Ukraine

Pliocene, California

Pleistocene, Argentina

Felidae*Bestiopeda bestia* Vialov, 1965*Bestiopeda biancoi* (Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987)*Bestiopeda maxima* Kordos, 1985*Bestiopeda sanguinolenta* Vialov, 1966*Felipeda bestia* (Vialov, 1966)*Felipeda biancoi* (Aramayo and Bianco, 1987)*Felipeda bottjeri* Sarjeant et al., 2002*Felipeda felis* Panin, 1965*Felipeda lynxi* Panin and Avram, 1962*Felipeda maxima* (Kordos, 1985)*Felipeda milleri* (Remeika, 1999)*Felipeda parvula* Anton et al., 2004*Felipeda sanguinolenta* (Vialov, 1966)*Felipeda scrivneri* Sarjeant et al., 2002*Pumaeichnum biancoi* Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987*Pumaeichnum milleri* Remeika, 2001*Pumaeichnum stouti* Remeika, 1999*Pycnodactylopus achras* Sarjeant et al., 2002*Tetrastoiopus phoros* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Miocene, Ukraine

Pleistocene, Argentina

Miocene, Hungary

Miocene, Ukraine

Miocene, Ukraine

Pleistocene, Argentina

Miocene, California

Miocene, Romania

Miocene, Romania

Miocene Hungary

Pleistocene, California

Miocene, Spain

Miocene, Ukraine

Miocene, California

Pleistocene, Argentina

Pliocene, California

Pliocene, California

Miocene, California

Late Eocene, Texas

Miacidae*Falcatipes floriformis* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Mustelidae*Mustelidichnum enigmaticum* Aramayo and Bianco, 1987*Mustelidichnum vallecitoensis* Remeika, 2001*Mustelipeda punctata* Kordos, 1985*Phacelpus therates* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Pleistocene, Argentina

Pliocene, California

Miocene, Hungary

Late Eocene, Texas

Ursidae*Platykopus ilycalcator* Sarjeant et al., 2002

Miocene, Nevada

Insectivora*Schyrromorphipus oxypages* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Mesonychia*Corymbipes superstes* Sargeant and Langston, 1994

Late Eocene, Texas

Artiodactyla*Anoplotheriipus compactus* Ellenberger, 1980*Anoplotheriipus lavocati* Ellenberger, 1980*Anoplotheriipus similicommunis* Ellenberger, 1980*Anoplotheriipus viai* (Casanovas-Cladellas and Santafe-Llopis, 1982)*Anoplotheriipus zeuctus* Sargeant and Langston, 1994*Bifidipes aeolis* Fornos et al., 2002*Bifidipes velox* Demathieu et al., 1984*Bijugopeda simplex* Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999

Upper Eocene, France

Upper Eocene, France

Upper Eocene, France

Oligocene, Spain

Late Eocene, Texas

Pleistocene, Mallorca

Oligocene, France

Miocene, California

<i>Bothriodontipus rovurai</i> Santamaria et al., 1990	Oligocene, Spain
<i>Bovipedidae</i> Vialov	
<i>Camelipeda turkomenica</i> Vialov, 1984	Miocene, Turkmenistan
<i>Camelopichnum</i> sp. Remeika, 2001	Pliocene, California
<i>Cervipeda dicroceroides</i> (Vialov, 1965)	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Diplartiopus longipes</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Upper Eocene, France
<i>Dizygopodium dorydium</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Dizygopodium elachistum</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Dizygopodium quadracordatum</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Entelodontipus viai</i> Casanovas-Cladellas and Santafe-Llopis, 1982	Oligocene, Spain
<i>Gambapes hastatus</i> Sarjeant and Langston, 1994	Late Eocene, Texas
<i>Gambapes satyri</i> (Vialov, 1965)	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Lamaichnum alfi</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999:	Miocene, California
<i>Lamaichnum borregoensis</i> Remeika, 1999	Pliocene, California
<i>Lamaichnum etoromorphum</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Lamaichnum guanicoe</i> Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987	Pleistocene, Argentina
<i>Lamaichnum marcopodum</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Lamaichnum obliquiclavum</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, Nevada
<i>Megalamaichnum albus</i> Remeika, 2001	Pliocene, California
<i>Megalamaichnum tulipensis</i> Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987	Pleistocene, Argentina
<i>Megapecoripeda miocaenica</i> Kordos, 1985	Miocene, Hungary
<i>Odocoileinichnum commune</i> Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987	Pleistocene, Argentina
<i>Pecoripeda abeli</i> Vialov, 1986	Lower Miocene, Hungary
<i>Pecoripeda amalpaea</i> Vialov, 1965	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Pecoripeda dicrocervoides</i> Vialov, 1965	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Pecoripeda djali</i> Vialov, 1965	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Pecoripeda gazella</i> Vialov, 1965	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Pecoripeda hamori</i> Vialov, 1986	Lower Miocene, Hungary
<i>Pecoripeda satyri</i> Vialov, 1965	Miocene, Ukraine
<i>Pecoripeda tasnadi</i> Vialov, 1986	Lower Miocene, Hungary
<i>Tayassuichnum</i> Remeika, 2001	Pliocene, California
Machauchenidae	
<i>Eumachauchenichnus patachonicus</i> Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987	Pleistocene, Argentina
Perissodactyla	
<i>Ancylotheriops tanzaniae</i> Guerin, 1987	Pliocene, Tanzania
<i>Apoxyphus tessellates</i> Sargeant and Langston, 1994	Late Eocene, Texas
<i>Dicerotinichnus laetoliensis</i> Guerin and Demathieu, 1993	Pliocene, Tanzania
<i>Dicerotinichnus serengetiensis</i> Guerin and Demathieu, 1993	Pliocene, Tanzania
<i>Hippipedida absidata</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Hippipedida araiochelata</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Hippipedida aurelianis</i> Vialov, 1966	Neogene, Ukraine
<i>Hippipedida downsi</i> Remeika, 1999	Pliocene, California
<i>Hippipedida gyripeza</i> Sarjeant and Reynolds, 1999	Miocene, California
<i>Hippipedida parva</i> Kulchitskij, 1980	Miocene, Europe
<i>Hippipedida</i> sp. A Scrivner, 1984	Miocene, California
<i>Hippipedida</i> sp. B Scrivner, 1984	Miocene, California
<i>Hippipedida</i> sp. C Scrivner, 1984	Miocene, California
<i>Lophiopus latus</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Upper Eocene, France
<i>Lophiopus rapidus</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Upper Eocene, France
<i>Paleotheriops</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Late Eocene, France
<i>Palaeotheriopus sarjeanti</i> Ataabadi and Khazaee, 2004	Middle Eocene, Iran
<i>Palaeotheriopus similimediuss</i> Ellenberger, 1980	Eocene, France
<i>Plagiolophustipes montfalcoensis</i> Santamaria et al., 1989	Oligocene, Spain
<i>Rhinoceripeda tasnadyi</i> Kordos, 1987	Miocene, Hungary
<i>Ronzoherichnus voconcense</i> Demathieu et al., 1984	Oligocene, France
<i>Thrinaxopus hoplephoreus</i> Sargeant and Langston, 1994	Late Eocene, Texas
Perissodactyla or Creodonta incertae sedis	
<i>Palimmecopus praecursor</i> Sargeant and Langston, 1994	Late Eocene, Texas
Proboscidea	
<i>Mammuthichnum</i> Remeika, 2001	Pliocene, California
<i>Mastodontipeda</i> Vialov 1984	Lower Miocene, Hungary

Proboscipeda Perez Llorente et al., 1999

Stegomastodonichnum australis Aramayo and Manera de Bianco, 1987

Stegomastodonichnum garbanii Remeika, 2001

Upper Miocene, Spain

Pleistocene, Argentina

Pliocene, California

¹*Urmiornis* was described by Mecquenem in 1925 for certain body fossils from the lower Pliocene of the Ukraine. *Urmiornis abeli* was described by Lambrecht in 1938 for a footprint from the late Miocene of the Hamrin Mountains in Iran, but was placed in the Linnaean taxon *Urmiornis*. Vialov later created the ichnogenus *Iranipeda* to receive *U. abeli*.

² *Ornithoidichnites badensis* Boehm 1896 is a tapir, not a bird.