ABSTRACT

Two new archosauromorphs *P. dolichotrachela* n. gen. n. sp. and Rauisuchidae gen. et sp. indet. recovered from the Middle Triassic Yerrapalli Formation, Deccan India are important additions for understanding the Triassic vertebrate biochronology of India. The detailed study of *Pieleria dolichotrachela* strongly suggests it as a member of the Family Prolacertidae and close to the type genus *Prolacerta broomi*, while the rauisuchid has been recognised as close to *Ticinosuchus* and 'Mandasuchus'. The two new taxa differ in their habits considerably.

The detailed geological study of the area around Yerrapalli from where the animals were excavated help to establish formational status of the Yerrapalli and Bhimaram Formations following the International Stratigraphic Codes. These two formations together are a part of a continuous continental Permo-Triassic sequence and thus qualifies the Pranhita-Godavari Valley succession as possibly the only continuous sequence of the world from which a more complete picture of Permo-Triassic history of land vertebrates can be drawn.