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THE *EURYDESMA-LYONIA* FAUNA OF THE CAPIVARI MARINE BEDS, LATE PALEOZOIC OF THE ITARARÉ GROUP, BRAZIL

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A 2-m-thick silty shale bed within the Taciba Formation, Itararé Group, Paraná Basin, State of São Paulo, southeastern Brazil, records marine sedimentation in a siliciclastic-dominated, low energy, shelfal setting during a short-lived deglacial event. Within this bed, which is located 100-150 m below the base of the early Permian, post-glacial, overlying Tatui Formation, remains of shelly marine benthos (Cativari assemblage) are dispersed, and representing the highest phylum-level diversity so far identified within a given fossil-bearing horizon in the uppermost portion of the Itararé Group. The marine assemblage is dominated by rhynchonelliform brachiopods, with subordinated occurrences of bivalves, gastropods and crinoids. Shells of brachiopods (*Lyonia rochacamposi*, *Rhynchopora grossopunctata*, *Biconvexiella* sp., *Quinquenella rionegrensis*), bivalves (*Phestia tepuelensis*, *Streblopteria* aff. *lagunensis*, *Limipecten capivariensis*, *Praeundulomya* cf. *subelongata*), and gastropods [*Woolnoughia* (*Mourlonia*)? sp., *Peruvispira* sp.] were identified. Crinoid columns were assigned to *Pentariidica* sp. *Biconvexiella* and *Peruvispira* are probably new species. The overwhelming majority of brachiopods belongs to *B.* sp. followed by *R. grossopunctata*. Particularly noteworthy is the record of *L. rochacamposi* that are also present in the uppermost part of the Taciba Formation in southern Brazil. *Quinquenella*, *Phestia*, *Limipecten*, and *Praeundulomya* are also recorded in fine to very fine sandstones/siltstones with hummocky cross-stratification and intercalated mudstones of the Taciba Formation, Teixeira Soares region, State of Paraná. Hence, the Capivari marine fauna correlates, but is not necessarily strict synchronous, with those of the upper part of the Taciba Formation from the southern Brazil, and Sauce Grande-Colorado

(Argentina), Huab (Hardap shale of the Dwyka Group), Aranos area (Namibia), southwest Africa, and the Carnarvon (Western Australia) basins. This correlation suggests a latest Asselian-earliest Sakmarian age for the fauna. Data indicate that the Capivari fossil-bearing marine beds record a short-lived deglacial event and the first occurrence of members of the *Eurydesma-Lyonia* fauna in the northeastern part of the Paraná Basin, Brazil. [FAPESP 13/25317-7; CNPq 302903/12-3].

Sessão:
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