

Sergipe-Alagoas. Os briozoários da Formação Jandaíra provêm do afloramento Camurim 1 (CMU-01), caracterizado por uma seção em área escavada à margem leste da RN-117, 15 km ao sul de Mossoró, Rio Grande do Norte. Em outros afloramentos dessa formação também são encontradas conchas de moluscos incrustadas por briozoários. As colônias de briozoários do gênero *Conopeum* ocorrem associadas, em sua maioria, aos ostreídeos. São colônias formadas por camadas simples ou múltiplas, com variados graus de preservação. Os zoécios incrustantes do tipo membranoporiforme, sub-retangulares ou hexagonais alongados, principalmente multisseriais, que surgem a partir de zoécios preexistentes. Estudos bioestratigráficos realizados na localidade Camurim 1 indicam idade turoniana. Os exemplares de briozoários de Sergipe são provenientes da Formação Cotinguiba e foram coletados em localidades já conhecidas, Pedro Gonçalves 02 (PG-02), Retiro 26 (RT-26) e Mata 11 (MT-11). O material consiste de colônias incrustantes isoladas, com zoécios do tipo membranoporiforme, ovais a hexagonais, multisseriais, recristalizados e preenchidos, preservados em depósitos calcários. Essas formas podem ser associadas ao gênero *Membranipora* de Blainville, 1830. Na localidade Mata 11 podem ser observados dois morfotipos, que variam no tamanho e na largura do zoécio. A idade turoniana é atribuída a esses fósseis baseada na fauna de inoceramídeos. [CNPq 401775/2010]

DWARF BIVALVES FROM THE PERMIAN TERESINA FORMATION, PARANA BASIN, BRAZIL: TAPHONOMY, TAXONOMY AND PALEOECOLOGY OF A RESTRICTED HIPERSALINE SHELLY ASSOCIATION

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An unusual small shelly fauna yielding bivalve molluscs, brachiopods and ostracods is recorded in micritic limestones of the basal part of the Teresina Formation, Paraná Basin, at the Porangaba County (km 165, SP-280 highway), State of São Paulo, Brazil. In this locality, the Teresina Formation is characterized by intercalation of decimetric layers of fine grainstones/wackestones, siltstones, shales and heterolithic facies. The grainstone packages occur predominantly at the base of the section and commonly have wave cross lamination bioturbated by the *Paleophycus*-like traces at the troughs between ripple elevations. The wackestone layers are restricted to the lowest 1.5m of the section and are massive or show subtle planar lamination with chaotically oriented, disperse bioclasts of bivalves, ostracods and sponge spicules. Sparse euhedric crystals of gypsum are also common in these facies, and are interpreted as early diagenetic salt crystallization products. These carbonate facies are intercalated with centimeter-thick grey siltstone layers with desiccation cracks. Towards the top, this association is succeeded by pelitic facies of dark shales, siltstones and, in the topmost meter, a package with heterolithic lamination. The base of the limestone preserves microbialites (~ 20 cm thick) and abundant silicified shells of bivalves, ostracods, and other rare invertebrate remains. Bivalves include *Runnegariella fragilis*; three pachydomids assigned to cf. *Cowperesia* sp., cf. *Houdhausiella* sp.1 and cf. *Houdhausiella* sp.2; *Pinzonella* cf. *P. illusa*, a probable new species of *Pinzonella*, and two possible Plesiocyprinellinii, named morphotypes I and II. The most striking feature of the studied fauna is the body sizes of the bivalves that are exceedingly small, compared to coeval congeners and conspecifics of the Corumbataí and Teresina formations. The reduced diversity of the assemblage and the small size of the shells indicate that the marine environment was stressful. Salt pseudomorphs, and desiccation cracks support a restricted, evaporitic, hypersaline setting, with sporadic sub aerial exposure. The studied limestone beds are probably a rare record of a short-term marine incursion in the basal portion of the Teresina Formation. [FUNDUNESP-280/90 DFP, FAPESP 2011/20864-4, CNPq 302903/2012-7]