

medida, podemos obter informações sobre o ponto onde o chuveiro alcançou o seu máximo desenvolvimento (X_{max}). Usado independentemente, o aparato Cerenkov é principalmente dedicado a medidas de astronomia gama;

4) 3 antenas de rádio.

Através da observação simultânea de várias componentes do EAS (eletromagnética, muônica, hadrônica, luz Cerenkov), o experimento EAS-TOP é capaz de realizar estudos da composição e inclinação do espectro primário, estudos de astronomia gama, estudos de correlação com os laboratórios subterrâneos de Macro e LVD. Estudando a composição dos raios cósmicos primários próximo ao "joelho" do espectro ($E_0 \approx 3.10^3$ TeV), região de energia onde o espectro muda a sua inclinação, obtemos informações sobre os processos de aceleração e propagação dos raios cósmicos dentro da galáxia.

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¹A quantidade K é chamada inelasticidade e para a região de energia do ISR sabemos que seu valor vale 0.5. Para outros valores de energia, ainda não existem dados experimentais disponíveis, embora existam muitos e contraditórios trabalhos teóricos nesse assunto [J. Bellandi, R.J.M. Covolan e A.L. Godoi, (1995), *Phys. Lett. B* 343: 410].

ADAPTATIVE STRATEGIES OF PERMIAN ANOMALODESMATAN PELECYPODS TO PHYSICAL DISTURBANCE

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Soft-bottom, suspension feeding anomalodesmatans found in event concentrations (Tubarão Group, Early Permian), Paraná Basin, show two types of adaptive strategies: exposed strategy (shallow or active burrowers) and sheltered strategy (deep-burrowers). Exposed strategy is shown by *Myonia? costata*, *M. tayoensis* and *Australomya sinuosa* from the Taió assemblage (Rio Bonito Fm.). Their shells are usually found disarticulated and butterflyed and chaotically

distributed in a fine amalgamated sandstone, generated by storms in a shallow marine environment. When articulated the shells are not found *in situ*, indicating exhumation and rapid sedimentation. Shells of *Astartilla* sp., *Myonia* sp., e *Pyramus* sp. (São Sepé assemblage, Palermo Fm.), show the same preservational pattern. On the other hand, deep burrowers like *Allorisma barringtoni* (Baitaca assemblage, Rio do Sul Fm.) are commonly found *in situ*, in platformal marine siltstone. Life positioned specimens show evidence of escape structures, suggesting ability to elevate the shell during rapid sedimentation, probably induced by storm. However, in this species, reburrowing ability was not efficient, as suggested by the reduced anterior portion of the shell. Our data agree with Kondo's observations, *Canadian Paleont. Conf. Progr. and Abstr.*, p. 18-19, which suggest that shallow-burrowers are easily exhumed, reworked, transported and deep-burrowers are rarely exhumed and exposed on the water/sediment interface, even after death. — (5 de dezembro de 1996).

VERTEBRATE TAPHONOMY IN BAURU BASIN (UPPER CRETACEOUS, BRAZIL)

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The Caiuá and Bauru Groups were deposited during the Late Cretaceous in the Bauru Basin located at the south-central part of the South American Platform (Brazil). This inland basin accumulated as a sandy siliclastic sequence from marginal alluvial fan systems that supplied sediments for further fluvial and aeolian transport, until their final destination in a great interior desert (Caiuá Group). Life in the Bauru Basin developed best in areas of greatest water availability, such as on the broad plains of braided streams with ephemeral alkaline lagoons (Marília and Adamantina Fms. – Bauru Gr.). There, reptiles mainly dinosaurs, crocodiles and turtles, reigned together with amphibians, fish, molluscs, crustaceans and charophytes.