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PENNSYLVANIAN GASTROPODS FROM THE PIAUÍ FORMATION, PARNAÍBA BASIN, BRAZIL

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Dolostones of the upper Piauí Formation, Parnaíba Basin, Northern Brazil, record the most diversified invertebrate fauna of Neopaleozoic (Middle Pennsylvanian, Morrowan to Desmoinesian) age in South America. Although fossils of this formation have been collected over a century, only bivalves (31 species) and an inarticulate brachiopod (?*Lingularia*) were recently and formally described. Around thirty other species including brachiopods, bryozoans, gastropods, cephalopods, and trilobites remain undescribed. The fossil concentrations are found in two distinct dolostone facies as allochthonous storm (obruition) beds (Mucambo, shallow water facies, largely dominated by bivalve species) showing disharmonious time-averaging, to parautochthonous (Esperança facies, more deep water, dominated by brachiopods) assemblages. The present study aims to present the taxonomy of the gastropods and its correlation with assemblages known in northern South American (Amazon and Peru), and North American Late Paleozoic formations. Nine different species of gastropods were identified. Five species were recognized within four families in the Order Archaeogastropoda: the Bellerophontidae *Bellerophon* (*Pharkidonotus*) *amazonicus* and *Bellerophon* sp. n.; the Sinuitidae *Euphemites* sp.; the Euomphalidae *Straparolus* (*Euomphalus*) *batistai*; the Eotomariidae *Euconospira* cf. *brasiliensis*; and lastly the Murchisonidae (?Archeogastropoda) *Stegocoelia* (*Goniasma*) *lasallensis*. Species in different orders include the Cephalaspidea ?*Girtyspira* sp.; the Caenogastropoda *Strobeus* sp.; and lastly Mesogastropoda *Orthonema* sp. The gastropods identified show affinities to species of the Amazon basin (Itaituba Formation), and the Carboniferous of North America, reinforcing the Middle Pennsylvanian age for the fauna as well as the evidence of obvious marine connections with Amazonian and American Midwest

epicontinental seas during Late Paleozoic times. [FAPESP 2011/20864-4]

Sessão:
Biotas e ecossistemas do Paleozoico

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