

reservatórios de novas usinas hidrelétricas (Miranda. Capim Branco I e II). — (16 de dezembro de 1997).

NEW MIOPORE EVIDENCE OF PRAGIAN AGE FOR THE LOWER PONTA GROSSA FORMATION (DEVONIAN, PARANÁ BASIN) IN THE CHAPADA DOS GUIMARÃES AREA, MATO GROSSO STATE, BRAZIL*

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Since the late sixties, most palynological studies of the Ponta Grossa Formation have assigned an Emsian age (late Early Devonian) to its lowermost strata, in permissive agreement with its fossil invertebrate megafauna of Malvinokaffric Realm affinity. Nevertheless, Loboziak *et al.* (1995, *An. Acad. bras. Ci.*, 67, p. 391-2) provided new miospore evidence of a Pragian age (mid Early Devonian) for correlative sections in the subsurface of the Paraná Basin. Results of the present palynological investigation are consistent with Loboziak *et al.*'s datings. This study is based on four outcrop samples of the lower Ponta Grossa Formation from Bocaina-Laranjal (BL), Capão do Boi (CB) and Jamacá (J₁ and J₂) creeks, in the Chapada dos Guimarães area (NW border of the basin). Altogether, the low-diversity, small-sized miospore assemblage in those samples includes *Brochotriletes foveolatus*, *Dibolisporites echinaceus*, *Dibolisporites eifelensis*, *Dictyotriletes emsiensis*, *D. subgranifer*, *Emphanisporites* spp. (except *E. annulatus*), *Petrotrilites caperatus*, *Petrotrilites* sp. cf. *Zonotriletes* 3 in Jardiné & Yapudjian 1968 and *Synorisporites* spp. Of greater importance in this assemblage is the presence of *D. emsiensis*, which is one eponym of the *emsiensis-polygonalis* Assemblage Zone of Richardson & McGregor (1986, *Geol. Surv. Canada Bull.*, 364). This biozone is approximately equivalent to the *V. polygonalis-D. wetteldorfensis* (PoW) Opper Zone of Steemans (1989, *Ann. Soc. Géol. Belgique*, 112), of Pragian age, as defined in Western Europe. The presence

of *D. subgranifer* in two of the analyzed samples (J₁ and J₂) places them within the *D. subgranifer* (Su) Interval Zone, the highest subdivision of the PoW Biozone, late Pragian in age. No diagnostic or characteristic species of younger biozones have been observed. For this reason, a restricted assignment to the Su Biozone, and therefore a later Pragian age, is herein proposed for at least samples J₁ and J₂. Characteristic species of the PoW Biozone are seemingly absent in the two other samples (BL and CB). Therefore, the possibility of an older age within the latest Lochkovian/earliest Pragian time interval, corresponding to either the upper *B. breconensis-E. zavallatus* (BZ) Opper Zone or the base of the overlying Opper Zone PoW, cannot be excluded for samples BL and CB. The age discrepancy between the two pairs of samples can be real, indicating different stratigraphic positions, or only apparent, in response to local variations in composition of the miospore assemblages. Palynological datings in this contribution differ from those of Oliveira & Borghi (1997, III CRONOPAR, Barra do Garças, *Resumos...*, p. 9-10), who, based on acritarchs, had assigned an Emsian age to the oldest strata of the Ponta Grossa Formation in the Chapada dos Guimarães region. However, the miospore age interferences are partly based on the absence of younger key species, and hence, must be accepted with some caution. In any event, the present work provides the first palynological evidence of pre-Emsian outcrop sections of the Ponta Grossa Formation in the northern part of the Paraná Basin (Alto Garças Sub-basin). — (16 de dezembro de 1997).

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DIFERENCIAÇÃO BIOGEOGRÁFICA DOS DINOFLAGELADOS CRETÁCEOS NAS BACIAS BRASILEIRAS E SUA RELAÇÃO COM O PROVINCIALISMO NO ATLÂNTICO*

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Os dinoflagelados fósseis, sendo na maioria originários de organismos planctônicos, apresentam geralmente ampla distribuição geográfica. Entretanto,