Oral presentation, Symposium T7 (IGCP 499); Title: **Lower Devonian faunistic succession from the Obejo-Valsequillo-Puebla de la Reina Domain (Ossa-Morena Zone, Spain); a preliminary multidisciplinary approach**

VALENZUELA-RÍOS, JOSÉ I; LIAO, JAU-CHYN*; PARDO ALONSO, MIGUEL V., Dpto de Geología; Universitat de València; c/ Dr. Moliner 50; E-46100 Burjasot; Spain. Jose.I.Valenzuela@uv.es, Jau.Liao@uv.es, Miguel.V.Pardo@uv.es; FERNÁNDEZ-MARTÍNEZ, ESPERANZA, Dpto. de Ingeniería Minera, Universidad de León, c/Jesús Rubio 2; E-24071 León, Spain. dimefm@unileo.es; RODRÍGUEZ, SERGIO AND PEDRO CÓZAR, Dpto. de Paleontología, Universidad Complutense de Madrid, Av. Complutense s/n E-28040 Madrid, Spain. sergrod@ucm.es; pcozar@ucm.es

Key words: Lower Devonian, Conodonts, Brachiopods, Corals

Lack of adequately palaeontological studies, complex tectonics and discontinuous outcrops difficult the knowledge of the Devonian litho –and biostratigraphic sequence from the Obejo-Valsequillo-Puebla de la Reina Domain and prompted us to start a multidisciplinary study (conodonts, brachiopods, corals, stromatoporids, ostracods, dacryoconarids, fish remains, biofacies) of the region. Herein we present data from four sections (Peñón Cortado –PCR, Pozo del Rincón -PZR, Guadámez 2 –GUA 2 and Zújar – ZUJ) that allow the establishment of a preliminary time framework for further studies.

The sections PZR and PCR are quite similar in age but differ in lithological aspects. Dolomitic platty packstone is the dominant rock-type at PCR, whilst shale to shaly limestone rule the lower third at PZR, which are overlain by thick massive limestone that turn upwards to calcareous shale and thin-bedded limestone. The age spans the Lochkovian/Pragian boundary in both sections. The lowest conodont record consists of

middle to upper Lochkovian taxa (*Icriodus rectangularis lotzei*, *I. fallax* group, *I. angustoides* cf. *alcoleae* and *Pelekysgnathus serratus* cf. *elongatus*). *I. ang. castilianus* in the upper part of both sections proves the Pragian age. *Parastriatopora* ex. gr. *annulata* from several beds, above the lowest conodont records, agrees with an upper Lochkovian age. The upper beds with *Thamnopora*, *Favosites*, *Chaetetes*. *Hysterolites*, *Paulinella* and *Vandercammenina* also justified a Pragian age for some beds of PCR.

Shale with a few interbedded lenticular limestone govern the lower part of GUA2; they are overlain by massif reefal limestone with some marly limestone. GUA2 spans from the Lochkovian to, at least, the upper Emsian. In the lower part *I. rect. lotzei*, *I. f. fallax* and *Pel. serr. elongatus* proves the middle-upper Lochkovian; this is in agreement with the records of *Par.* ex. gr. *annulata* and *Hysterolites* sp. The Pragian/Emsian boundary lies close to the record of *I. curvicauda* transitional to *I. celtibericus*. Above it, the association of *I.* "*bilatericrescens* group", *Brachyspirifer*, *Thamnopora*, *Squameofavosites* and *Favosites* indicates Emsian age. *I. corniger ancestralis*, *I. corn*. cf. *leptus*, and *Uncinulus* cf. *pila* prove the upper Emsian at the upper levels. The section could reach the Eifelian, but it is as yet not warranted.

Yields at ZUJ are scarce but document a Pragian age for parts of the section. Main taxa are *I. ang. castilianus*, *I.* cf. *simulator*, *Hyst*. cf. *venus* and *Chonetes* (*Pleurochonetes*) cf. *aulnensis.*

**Acknowledgements**: This work has been supported by Spanish Research Project DGICT-BTE 2003-02065 and represents a contribution to IGCP 499 Devonian land-sea interaction: evolution of ecosystems and climate.