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ABSTRACTS



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thick packages), suggest that the reefal deposits appearance, their facies distribution and the architecture of the carbonate platform itself were governed by several orders of cyclicity, presumably of eustatic origin, with a local tectonic overprint of variable importance.

In this work, several examples, mainly from the third and fifth episodes mentioned above, are discussed to show the sequential arrangement of the reefal deposits. These two episodes are found in the Lochkovian shales of the Valporquero Formation (La Vid Group) and in the Givetian–earliest Frasnian Candás-Portilla Formation, respectively.

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LOWER DEVONIAN (EARLIEST PRAGIAN) CORALS AND STROMATOPOROIDS FROM THE CANTABRIAN ZONE (NW SPAIN)

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Devonian rocks in the Cantabrian Zone (NW Spain) are well known for their abundant content in reefal faunas. Up to seven reefal episodes of different importance are recorded in this zone. The first episode developed during the earliest Pragian and it consists of thin bedded biostromal limestones with a rich fauna of corals (tabulate and rugose) and stromatoporoids. The aim of this work is to show the faunal composition and the sedimentological features of this first reefal episode.

Of the few outcrops of this interval that are known, we have selected three well exposed sections for this study: the Santa María del Mar section (Asturias province) in the northern part of the Cantabrian Zone and the Cantera de Vañes and Arauz sections (Palencia province) in the southern slope of this zone. The Santa María del Mar section belongs to the Nieva Formation, whereas the other two sections correspond to the laterally equivalent Lebanza Formation. Both formations are Lochkovian–Pragian in age.

The Santa María del Mar section is composed of bioclastic limestones interbedded with marlstones. Reefal levels are mainly developed at the top of the bioclastic beds. Some of these levels are thin biostromes composed of rugose corals (*Disphyllum* and *Embolophyllum*). Others yield laminar and flattened domical stromatoporoids belonging to the genera *Intexodictyon*, *Plectostroma*, *Habrostroma* and *Parallelostroma* and abundant but not diverse tabulate corals represented by the genera *Favosites* and *Thamnopora*.

The Cantera de Vañes section consists of a wide range of limestone deposits forming limestone packages and limestone-marlstone alternations. Rugose corals are especially found in small disphyllid biostromes. Most of the tabulate corals are rounded small to medium coralla of the genus *Favosites*; in several levels the genera *Thamnopora* and *Heliolites* are also common together with auloporida corals. Three genera of stromatoporoids have been identified as *Labechiella*, *Parallelostroma* and *Plectostroma*.

The succession in the Arauz section is lithologically similar to the former and displays a diverse fauna of tabulate corals (mainly the genus *Praemichelinia* and to a lesser degree *Parastriatopora* and *Favosites*), rugose corals (*Disphyllum* and *Tryplasma*) and stromatoporoids (*Labechiella* and *Plectostroma*). Bryozoan colonies are also very common at certain levels.

In all these successions the occurrence of post-mortem overgrowths between tabulate corals and stromatoporoids and of borings is frequent.

Regarding the stromatoporoids, it is worth noting that this is the first time that the genera *Habrostroma*, *Labechiella* and *Intexodictyon* have been found in Spain.

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