

ParatISOa and other rimmed burrows from Bathyal sediments in the Cretaceous – Neogene of Venezuela and the Paleogene of Barbados.

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ParatISOa is an endobenthic ichnogenera, a series of straight to curved, branching galleries, up to 55 mm in diameter, a characteristic axial tube of millimetric diameter runs along middle of the burrow system. Branching can be either T or Y-shaped, galleries are cylindrical or with distinct swellings and are commonly calcareous. The axial tube is commonly filled with ferruginous material, or with argillaceous sediment. It was originally discovered in the late Jurassic (Oxfordian) marls in the Vocontian basin of France. Further research turned up branching centimetric and decimetric gallery systems from the allochthonous Bobare and Mucaria formations of Cretaceous age, and the para-autochthonous Querecual Formation in Northern Venezuela.

Pluridecimetric, cylindrical, smooth galleries were found in place in the Upper Eocene hemipelagic Bath Cliff section of the Oceanic Formation in Barbados. Previous DSDP reports refer to siliceous galleries, with little or no swellings, but agree with the "rind burrows" from deep-sea cores of Cretaceous to Quaternary age.

It is proposed herewith to extend the term ParatISOa to include the "rind burrows" of subdecimetric to subcentimetric size, but with the same diagenetic evolution. In the Cubagua Group's La Guica Formation's hemipelagic shales, a horizon of typical *P. contorta* G. galleries can be followed for 14 km along the Upper Miocene/Lower Pliocene contact.