

The permian ichthyofauna from Uruguay : its spatio-temporal relationships in the Pangea at the beginning of the whole break-up.

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In Northeast Uruguay, early permian beds have yielded a marine ichthyofauna including three orders : Cheirolepidiformes (1), Paleonisciformes (2), Elnichthyiformes (3). The families investigated, e. g. Itararichthyidae (1), Gondwanaichthyidae (2), Coccocephalusidae n. f. (2), Eigillidae (3), in particular, *Dalteachelion richteri* n. g., n. sp., display a great diversity of features, from the primitive to derived aspect. Relationships are established between this fauna and those discovered in several pangean provinces, from Devonian to Triassic.

Gondwana : The uruguyan ichthyofauna from the San Gregorio-Formation is closely related to the brazilian one from the Itararé-Formation of the same age, in the southeastern Brazil. Indeed, a few genera are common, suggesting that exchanges occurred between the Chaco-Paraná Basin (Uruguay) and the Paraná Basin (Brazil). Towards the East Gondwana, the Rhadinichthyidae has been investigated in South Africa (Karoo Basin, Viséan) as in Uruguay. The Acrolepididae present in Uruguay, occurred also in triassic outcrops of Tasmania. *Irajapintoseidon* is closely related to the Gogo Paleoniscids from the upper Devonian of western Australia.

Northern Hemisphere : A few examples of relationships are mentioned. *Cheirolepis* (Devonian, Canada) has affinities with *Irajapintoseidon*. *Coccocephalus* and *Mesonichthys* occurred also in Carboniferous of England, and moreover *Coccocephalus* in Carboniferous of Kansas. The Permian of Kazakhstan has yielded a fish fauna which has been compared to uruguyan one : e.g. Karaunguriidae to Monesedeiphiidae.