

Miospore-based correlations of the Late Devonian Curuá Group, Amazon Basin, Brazil.

¹MELO, J.H.G., ¹BARRILARI, I.M.R., ¹QUADROS, L.P.,
²LOBOZIAK, S. and ³MATSUDA, N.S.
¹PETROBRAS/CENPES/DIVEX/SEBIPE, Ilha do Fundão, 21949-900,
Rio de Janeiro, RJ, Brazil; ²UPRESA 8014 CNRS, F-59655 Villeneuve
D'Ascq, France; ³PETROBRAS/E & P-AM/GEXP/GELAB, Rod.
Arthur Bernardes, 5511, 66800-000, Belém, PA, Brazil.

The miospore biostratigraphy of the Curuá Group in its type area (Tapajós River near Itaituba town, Pará State, North Brazil) has been assessed in terms of the two most used miospore zonal schemes of Euramerica and Western Europe.

The present study is mainly based on the palynological investigation of core samples from the Caima PH-2 shallow borehole near Tapajós River. A supplementary reference section is provided by cores and cuttings from a nearby deep well, 1-RX-1-AM. In terms of the regional lithostratigraphy, the studied section extends from the Curiri Formation down into the basal Barreirinha Formation or the topmost part of the underlying Ererê Formation (top unit of the Urupadi Group).

The lower part of the Curiri Formation is a silty/shaly succession of variable thickness, distinguished from overlying parts of the formation by the absence of diamictites. Well 1-RX-1-AM shows further miospore evidence for this separation, implying an important intraformational gap. The upper Curiri displays latest Famennian age ("Strunian", LE-LN palynozones) whereas the lower Curiri is within the VH Zone (late Famennian). The lower Curiri Formation rests conformably on non-radioactive shales of the uppermost Barreirinha Formation, of similar late Famennian age (VCo Zone). The lower part of the Barreirinha Formation consists of radioactive shales, which correspond to a condensed section. This comprises early Frasnian to possibly mid to late Famennian strata (BJ-?GF palynozones), despite the absence of early and mid Famennian diagnostic miospores. The lower contact of the Barreirinha Formation with the Ererê Formation is probably a paraconformity.