

Dicynodonts in Brazil: a synthesis

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The first record of dicynodonts (Amniota, Synapsida) in Brazil was provided by F. von Huene and R. Stahlecker (University of Tübingen), in 1929, based on specimens from São Pedro do Sul and Santa Maria. Latter, expeditions such as of the Museum of Comparative Zoology/Harvard University (1936, 1959), Instituto de Geociências (UFRGS, Rio Grande do Sul), Museu de Ciências e Tecnologia (PUC, Rio Grande do Sul), Museu Vicente Pallotti (Santa Maria) and Museu Guido Borgomanero (Mata), collected more material forming extensive collections of permotriassic tetrapods, including dicynodonts.

In Brazil, six genera of dicynodonts are recognized, all found in the Paraná Basin. The only Permian form – *Endothiodon*, was found in the Morro Pelado Member of Rio do Rasto Formation, Paraná State. All other formerly described taxa – *Stahleckeria*, *Dinodontosaurus*, *Chanaria*, *Jachaleria* and *Ischigualastia*, occur at the Meso and Neotriassic of the Santa Maria Formation, Rio Grande do Sul State. In the Eotriassic of the Sanga do Cabral Formation (Rio Grande do Sul), new specimens indicate the presence of the *Lystrosaurus*.

Dicynodonts allow biostratigraphical correlations between Permian-Triassic non-marine deposits. *Endothiodon* permits the correlation with the *Tropidostoma-Endothiodon* and *Cistecephalus-Aulacephalodon* Assemblage-zones (Tatarian of Karoo Basin, South Africa). The new occurrence of *Lystrosaurus*, correlates the Sanga do Cabral Formation with the deposits of the *Lystrosaurus-Procolophon* Assemblage-zone (early Scythian). During the Ladinian-Norian, dicynodont fauna is more similar to the argentinean forms, and indicates close paleofaunistic affinities between those countries during that time.