

FIRST OCCURRENCE OF FOSSIL AMPHIBIANS IN THE CORUMBATAÍ FORMATION (UPPER PERMIAN), SÃO PAULO STATE

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This note presents the first occurrence of fossil amphibians in the Upper Permian of the Corumbataí Formation, the newest geological unity of the Passa Dois Group, also composed by the Irati shales and limestones, in the São Paulo State. The Corumbataí Formation presents a fossil assemblage composed mainly by bivalves and fishes: teeth, dental plates, scales and diversified fragments of Osteichthyes (Dipnoi, Crossopterygi, Paleonisciformes) and Chondrichthyes (Petalodontida, Xenacanthida). The biota of the Corumbataí Formation, especially the stratigraphic levels with bone-beds, which includes petalodont dental plates, is considered Late Permian. The amphibian remains were found disarticulated and they are skull fragments and labyrinthodont teeth, recovered from bone-beds, very common in the upper portion of the Corumbataí Formation. The amphibian skull fragments exhibit a typical ornamentation, with small holes and ridges, related to the frontal/parietal region, with around 5cm length. The teeth present longitudinal grooves, a delicate curvature and well marked edges, with lateral fillets. They have about 1.5cm length and the bases have elliptical transversal section, where the longest axis measures 0.6cm and the shortest 0.5cm. These bone-beds are interpreted as deposited during storm events, more usual in the upper portion of the Corumbataí Formation, and the fossil fishes and amphibians associated were submitted to transportation, which justifies their fragmentation. The paleoenvironment of the Corumbataí Formation is interpreted as marine nearshore. The presence of amphibian remains, usually associated to continental paleoenvironments, suggest an environment with continental estuarine influence, to the bone-beds where they were collected.