

PLANT MEGAFOSSILS FROM A PERMIAN STORM DEPOSIT IN THE PARANÁ BASIN

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A rich megafloristic association was recovered from conglomerates and pelites strongly lithified, interpreted previously as a succession of storm generated sediments, deposited directly on the Precambrian shield, cropping out at São Sepé municipality, Rio Grande do Sul State, Brazil. The sequence represents the maximum flooding event in transgressive sedimentary package from the chronostratigraphic framework defined for southern Paraná Basin. According different authors, this outcrop has been included in Rio Bonito or Palermo Formation. The megaflora is characterized by high proportion of Lycophyta filled casts with different morphologies identified as *Brasilodendron*, *Leptophloeum*, *Cyclodendron* and *Angarodendron*. Foliar organs are rarely preserved, representing fragments of *Glossopteris*, *Rubidgea* and *Cordaite*s. Partially filled *Paracalamites* casts are also common within the megaflora.