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Analytic summary

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ABSTRACT: The still active Los Santos granite quarries, about 50 km to the south of Salamanca, have been documented as a source material for many historical buildings in Salamanca. The excellent conditions of the natural outcrops, together with activation of the Vía de la Plata Roman route, are essential factors in explaining the competitive use of the Los Santos granite. Two different granite facies, both belonging to the Spanish Central System Batholith, have been distinguished: an external facies made up of biotite (\pm muscovite) and cordierite-bearing porphyritic monzogranites, and an internal facies, consisting of biotite porphyritic monzogranites, the latter one containing about 15% of biotite in volume. Heterogeneities are shown by both granite in quarries and monuments, microgranular mafic enclaves being the most remarkable feature in the internal facies, whereas internal-flow structures appear to be common at the contact of two facies. Geochemical classification and chondrite-normalized trace element patterns allow the correspondence between some samples from monuments and quarries to be checked. The stone from Los Santos was used from Roman periods onwards, the Roman Bridge being an emblematic monument. Later, two periods were particularly relevant: 1) the sixteenth century, in which the granite was used for columns of many Renaissance style monuments, as well as for pavements and steps, and 2) the twentieth century, the granite being used for the foundations of new buildings, and as ashlar material where a replacement has been required. The Los Santos stone seems to have witnessed the urban development of the Salamanca city during the 50's and early the 60's, when many buildings outside the city centre were built, combining the "golden" sandstone and the granite itself, as a result of a renewed awareness of the monumentality of Salamanca.

Key words: The Los Santos quarries, granite facies, continuous use, Salamanca, quarry-monument correspondence, urban development.

BOGAN, S. & DE LOS REYES, M. L. (2009): First fossil record of the genus *Oligosarcus* Günther, 1864 (Teleostei: Characiformes). *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 45 (1): pp. 41-52, 4 figs., 26 bibliographical references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In the present paper the first fossil record for the genus *Oligosarcus* Günther, 1864, is reported, on the basis of specimens collected in Bonaerian stage (Mid-Pleistocene) from the Centinela del Mar locality, Buenos Aires province,

Argentina. The present record is based on isolated dentary bones that exhibit a unique combination of traits that allow an unequivocal generic determination. On the basis of detailed comparisons with living species of the genus *Oligosarcus*, the fossil material is well nested within the species that show a large number of teeth in the second series of the dentary bone. The material here described constitutes the first fossil Characiformes described from the Argentine Pampas.

Key words: Characiformes, Characidae, *Oligosarcus*, Bonaerian, Middle Pleistocene, Argentina.

F. AGNOLIN: The fossil record of *Ciconia lydekkeri* Ameghino, 1891 in the Pleistocene of South America. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **45** (1): pp. 53-58, 2 figs., 22 bibliographical references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In the present note new materials referable to the living species *C. lydekkeri* are described and reviewed. The extinct species *C. maltha* is here considered as junior synonym of *C. lydekkeri* and the latter is reported for the first time in the Pleistocene of Argentina. Moreover, all fossil records of the genus *Ciconia* in the Pleistocene of South America are briefly analyzed.

Key words: *Ciconia lydekkeri*, Ciconiidae, Pleistocene, Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia.

C. R. TWIDALE: "Obscure" references: A cautionary tale. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **45** (1): pp. 59-89, 18 figs., 153 bibliographical references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Several concepts that have come to be significant in the interpretation of landforms and landscapes were first published in obscure local outlets, mentioned in passing, or tucked away in a large tome or in a footnote or appendix, before being revived or discovered anew and developed as part of the geomorphological canon. In some instances, the observations that led to new concepts were first aired decades or even centuries ago. But a new idea is a new idea, whenever it was discovered. Although the importance of testing and corroboration is not denied, natural justice surely calls for the recognition of those with whom the first glimmer of the various concepts originated.

Key words: Obscure sources, old sources, neglected ideas, scientific process.
