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Analytic summary

AGNOLIN, F. L. (2007): Un nuevo Emberizinae (Aves, Passeriformes) del Pleistoceno medio de la Provincia de Buenos Aires, Argentina. **[A new Emberizinae (Aves, Passeriformes) of the Middle Pleistocene of the Buenos Aires Province, Argentina]**. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 43 (2): pp. 167-173, 1 fig., 26 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: A new Emberizinae (Aves, Passeriformes) from the Mid-Pleistocene of Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. In this note a new genus and species of emberizine finch is described. The new taxon is based on a nearly complete rostrum. The material was collected in Mid-Pleistocene outcrops from the Necochea city, Southern Buenos Aires Province, Argentina. The new taxon is here named as *Pampaemberiza olrogii* nov. gen. nov. sp. and appears to be nearly related to the living genus *Zonotrichia*, from which it differs in having a wider and more flattened rostrum, indicative of seed-eating habits.

Key words: Passeres, Fringillidae, Emberizinae, Argentina, Mid-Pleistocene.

MUÑOZ QUIJANO, I. N. & GUTIÉRREZ ALONSO, G. (2007): Respuesta topográfica a un proceso de delaminación litosférica: un modelo simple para el final del Orogéno Varisco en el NO de la Península Ibérica. **[Topographic effects during a lithospheric delamination process: a simple model for the Variscan Orogen in NW Iberia]**. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, 43 (2): pp. 175-192, 8 figs., 29 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: In order to establish a lithospheric scale scenario in which the geologic record is in agreement with the theoretical topographical evolution that results from lithospheric delamination process that took place at the end of the Variscan orogeny within the NW of the Iberian peninsula. A simple isostatic model is performed to reconcile geophysical and geologic data that may represent an approach to one of the possible lithospheric and topographical configurations that took place in the aftermath of the Variscan Orogeny. From this point of view, the results obtained, together with their comparison with the geologic, sedimentary and igneous record, during the Upper Carboniferous and the Permian, allow to explain most of the geological processes that took place in the studied region due to a process of lithospheric thickening under the Cantabrian

Zone and the subsequent lithospheric delamination of the formerly generated root. The topographical response to this process consisted on an inversion of the polarity of the relief, from initially higher mountains in the western part of the Variscan Orogen (in present day coordinates) to subsequent dominant elevations in the east (Cantabrian Zone), contemporary with the lithospheric delamination. The genesis of the Stephanian and Permians basins in the Cantabrian and West Asturian-Leonese Zones are compatible with the topographical variations deduced in our model.

Key words: Topography, delamination, isostasy, Cantabrian Zone, Variscan Orogeny, Iberian Peninsula.

PASCUAL-ARRIBAS, C.; SANZ-PÉREZ, E.; HERNÁNDEZ-MEDRANO, N. & LATORRE MACARRÓN, P. (2007): *Lepidotes* sp. en la Aloformación Valdeprado del Cretácico Inferior (Berriasiense) de la cuenca de Cameros (Cordillera Ibérica, Soria, España). [***Lepidotes* sp. from the Valdeprado Aloformation of the Lower Cretaceous (Berriasian) of Cameros Basin (Iberian Chain, Soria, Spain)**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43** (2): pp. 193-206, 5 figs., 35 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: A *Lepidotes* Agassiz sample (1832) is described coming from the lacustrine limestones of the Valdeprado Aloformation of the Low Cretaceous (Berriasian). The specimen has many of the anatomical features that have been proposed (THIES, 1989; WENZ, 1999; JAIN & ROBINSON, 1963) to identify this genus. Besides it stands out for its small size, for the appearance of a thermal smooth skeleton and for having at first only a couple of extraescapulars.

These and other features make it differ from the big *Lepidotes* of the subgroups of JAIN & ROBINSON (1963) to which they should belong for having the suborbitals (7) only in one row, as the *L. mantelli*. With almost the same number of suborbitals (6), the head of *L. laevis* has an anatomy similar to the fish, the purpose of this study, though the dermic skeleton of this one is covered by numerous tubercles of ganoids and has got 3 couples of extraescapulars.

As its peculiarities do not coincide completely with those of other species of the genus, we consider it to be possibly a new species.

Key words: Actinopterygii, *Lepidotes*, Cameros Basin, Iberian Mountain Range, Soria, Spain.

AGNOLIN, F. L. (2007): *Argyrodyptes microtarsus* Ameghino, 1905: un petrel (Procellariiformes) del Eoceno-Oligoceno de Argentina. [***Argyrodyptes microtarsus* Ameghino, 1905: a petrel (Procellariiformes) of Eocene-Oligocene of Argentina**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43** (2): pp. 207-213, 1 fig., 27 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: *Argyrodyptes microtarsus* Ameghino, 1905: a shearwater (Procellariiformes) from the Eocene-Oligocene of Argentina. In the present note the

systematic position of the problematic genus and species *Argyrodyptes microtarsus* is discussed. This taxon comes from Eocene-Oligocene beds of the San Julián Formation, Chubut Province, Argentina. *Argyrodyptes* is a valid genus of the family Procellariidae, and appears to be closely related to *Puffinus*. If its familiar assignment is correct, *Argyrodyptes* represents one of the oldest record for the family.

Key words: Eocene-Oligocene, Argentina, Procellariidae, Ameghino.

KARL, H.-V.; GRÖNING, E. & BRAUCKMANN, C. (2007): **Comment on a fossil civet skull from the Lower Oligocene of the Weissester Basin (Saxonia, Germany)**. [Sobre un cráneo de civeta del Oligoceno inferior de la cuenca de Weissester (Sajonia, Alemania)]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43** (2): pp. 215-225, 1 fig., 2 pls., 23 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: A nearly complete fossil skull of a civet from the marine deposits of Early Oligocene age in the Weissester Basin (Saxonia, Germany) is redescribed and compared with related species of the same age.

Key words: Feliformia, Stenoplesictidae, *Stenoplesictis* Filhol, 1880, *Palaeoprionodon* Filhol, 1880, Early Oligocene, Rupelian, Weissester Basin, Saxonia, Germany.

JIMÉNEZ FUENTES, E. (2007): Los Pelomedusidae (Chelonia) del Eoceno de Corrales del Vino (Zamora, España). [**Pelomedusidae (Chelonia) from the Eocene of Corrales del Vino (Zamora, Spain)**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43** (2): pp. 227-245, 9 figs., 1 tbl., 29 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The finding of 8 specimens of *Neochelys* aff. *salmanticensis* (Jiménez, 1968) in the paleontological excavation "El Tejar-93" (Middle Eocene of Corrales del Vino, Zamora, Spain) has resulted in the observation of the sexual dimorphism present in this Pelomedusidae specie. Sexual dimorphism is characterized by: 1. Female individuals are larger (49-55 cm) than males (30-36 cm). 2. Female length equals their width. 3. The female xifiplastral termination is sharp in the female individuals while it is rounded in the male ones.

Key words: Chelonia, Pelomedusidae, *Neochelys*, Middle Eocene, Zamora, Spain.

LÓPEZ PLAZA, M.; GONZÁLEZ SÁNCHEZ, M. & CARLOS ÍÑIGO, A. (2007): La utilización del leucogranito turmalinífero de Martinamor en los monumentos de Salamanca y Alba de Tormes. [**The use of the Martinamor tourmaline granite in the historic buildings of Salamanca and Alba de Tormes**]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43** (2): pp. 247-280, 14 figs., 4 tpls., 65 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The Martinamor quarries, consisting of tourmaline leucogranites, have been documented as a source material for many post-medieval historical

buildings of Salamanca and Alba de Tormes. The granite itself outcrops as a thin, shallowly northward-dipping sheet-like intrusion, belonging to a phase-3 Variscan antiform. Apart from its short distance from the city of Salamanca, several significant criteria can be considered to account for the successful use of the Martinamor granite: 1) petrographic, such as its quartz- and alkali feldspar-rich composition, scarce biotite and scarce Ca-rich minerals, as well as a microscopic-scale inequigranular interlobate texture with a strong quartz-feldspatic interlocking; 2) geochemical, showing high-silica contents; and 3) physical-mechanical properties, having low porosity values (0,75-0,86%) and low capillary absorption and imbibition coefficients. All these features result in a hard and consistent stone that has been used for more than 400 years (1515-1932) in Salamanca and Alba de Tormes. Three periods have been distinguished: 1) an initial period, in which the architect Juan de Álava may have introduced the stone for transitional Gothic-Renaissance buildings; 2) a main period, linked to the Lisbon earthquake (1755 A. C.), making reinforcement of the New Cathedral necessary, together with the construction of magnificent new buildings of Neoclassic style; and 3) a period of functional use, in which Martinamor stone has been systematically used for the foundations of new buildings as a result of urban alignments during the nineteenth century. Also, in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century Martinamor granite was used in many historic buildings as ashlar material where a replacement has been required. In order to recognize the reposition blocks several criteria have been proposed: a) remains of abandoned wedges at the top of the blocks; b) the diversity of the nature of the blocks in the same course; c) mismatching of courses; and d) old photographic documentation. Its use in steps and pavements from the sixteenth century onwards was also due to its hardness and consistency. Finally, an aesthetically based use seems to have played a role, taking advantage not only of the enclave-free homogeneous fabric and hand-scale overall equigranular texture, but also the non-conspicuous light colour of the stone, the former quality being exploited for Renaissance and Neoclassic style buildings, whereas the latter one proved to be a suitable quality for block reposition in Plateresque-style monuments.

Key words: Tourmaline leucogranites, source quarries, monuments, Salamanca, Alba de Tormes, stone qualities, restoration.
