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Analytic summary

KARL, H.-V. & TICHY, G. (2007): ***Maorichelys wiffeni* n. gen. n. sp., a new sea turtle from the Eocene of New Zealand (Chelonii: Dermochelyidae).** [*Maorichelys wiffeni* n. gen. n. sp., una nueva tortuga marina del Eoceno de Nueva Zelanda (Testudines: Dermochelyidae)]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43 (1)**: pp. 11-24, 4 figs., 2 pls., 1 tab., 25 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: From the South Island of New Zealand a new Eocene genus of a sea turtle *Maorichelys wiffeni* n. gen. n. sp., is erected. The holotype, a fragment of a humerus, is described and compared in its features to the known species of the same age.

Key words: Chelonii, Dermochelyidae, *Maorichelys wiffeni* n. gen. n. sp., humerus, taxonomy, New Zealand, Eocene.

KARL, H.-V. (2007): **The fossil reptiles (Reptilia: Chelonii, Crocodylia) from the marine Early Oligocene of the Weisselster Basin (Central Germany: Saxonia).** [Reptiles fósiles (Reptilia: Chelonii, Crocodylia) del Oligoceno inferior marino de la cuenca de Weisselster (Alemania Central: Sajonia)]. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43 (1)**: pp. 25-66, 14 figs., 12 pls., 1 tab., 78 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The fossil turtles and crocodiles from the marine Early Oligocene of the Weisselster Basin are described and compared with related species of the same stratigraphical age. Additionally, an overview is given on the history of research, the palaeogeographic and stratigraphic situation as well as on the relationships of the species mentioned. Beside the known representatives of the Trionychidae, Testudinidae, Cheloniidae and *Psephophorus*, the turtles include also a new species of *Allopleuron*. The crocodile remains are poorly preserved and therefore only tentatively assigned to *Diplocynodon* sp.

Key words: Testudines, Cryptodira, *Trionyx triunguis* (Forskål, 1775), *Glarichelys knorri* (Gray, 1837), *Allopleuron lipsiensis* n. sp., *Psephophorus* cf.

rupeliensis Van Beneden, 1887, *Cheirogaster* sp., gen. et sp. indet., Crocodylia, *Diplocynodon* sp., Early Oligocene, Rupelian, Weisselster Basin, Saxonia, Middle Germany.

CORROCHANO, D. & BARBA, P. (2007): Estratigrafía, sedimentología y evolución isotópica del tránsito Podolskiense-Myachkoviense (sector Lois-Ciguera, Cuenca Carbonífera Central, Zona Cantábrica). **[Stratigraphy, sedimentology and isotopic evolution of the Podolskian-Myachkovian interval (Lois-Ciguera sector, Central Coal Basin, Cantabrian Zone)].** *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43 (1)**: pp. 67-114, 14 figs., 1 tab., 68 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: It has been studied the stratigraphy, sedimentology and isotopical geochemistry of the Podolskian-Myachkovian interval in the Lois-Ciguera sector (Central Coal Basin, Cantabrian Zone), formed by Bachende limestones (late Kashirian-late Podolskian/Myachkovian), Dueñas sandstones, shales and limestones (Myachkovian) and Ciguera limestones (Myachkovian), that had been correlated with Lena Group. The main mineralized level of the Salamón gold deposit is near the boundary between the units of Bachende and Dueñas, and consists in black silicificated and laminated shales, that are sometimes brecciated. There have been realized 72 analyses of stable isotopes (^{13}C and ^{18}O), 68 in micrite and 4 in cements. The Podolskian-Myachkovian boundary could be reflected in the isotopical sign. This succession was deposited in a carbonate ramp, that was occasionally invaded by terrigenous materials which disabled, totally or partially, the production of carbonate, giving place to the development of a siliciclastic-mixed shelf. The main production of carbonate was focused in the mid- and outer-ramp and was controlled by calcareous algae buildups and mud mounds.

Key words: Cantabrian Zone, Central Coal Basin, Lois-Ciguera, stratigraphy, sedimentology, stable isotopes, Podolskian, Myachkovian.

LÓPEZ PLAZA, M.; GONZÁLEZ SÁNCHEZ, M.; GARCÍA DE LOS RÍOS COBO, J. I.; CORTÁZAR ESTÍBALIZ, J.; CARLOS ÍÑIGO, A.; VICENTE TAVERA, S. & LÓPEZ MORO, F. J. (2007): La utilización de rocas vaugneríticas en los monumentos de Salamanca. **[The use of vaugneritic stone in the historic buildings of Salamanca].** *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **43 (1)**: pp. 115-142, 6 figs., 2 tabs., 51 referencias bibliográficas. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: Many Renaissance and Baroque monuments of the city of Salamanca ("Mankind Heritage") were built between the sixteenth and nineteenth centuries using vaugneritic stone. Recognition of the stone itself in monuments together with historic documentation led to two quarries to be proposed as the original sites of provenance. One of them might be located close to the village of La Magdalena, about 70 km south of the city of Salamanca, close to the locality of Barco de Ávila, in the Spanish Central System; the rocks from this quarry being Variscan coarse-grained diorites and quartzdiorites. The second quarry is located at Calzadilla del Campo, close to Ledesma, 34 km west of Salamanca. The rocks from this quarry include Variscan monzo-diorites and quartz-monzodiorites showing a conspicuous vaugneritic texture consisting of large decussate biotite and amphibole crystals. For this latter quarry, an almost continuous production during a time-span of 300 years has been inferred, although the varying rhythms of production appear to have depended on historic, economic and social circumstances. An initial period of prosperity can be dated to the end of the sixteenth century and the beginning of the seventeenth century, while a second one seems to have developed during the second half of the eighteenth century as can be deduced not only from certain relevant monuments to be found in the city of Salamanca but also from many ancestral homes from the town of Ledesma made of vaugneritic stones. The weathering of the typical sandstone ("golden stone") from Salamanca used close to the base of the monuments seems to have been an increasingly important problem in construction in medieval times. This problem was partially solved using Cainozoic microconglomerate and mainly by the use of vaugneritic stones and other plutonic rocks (granitoids), which also were used to definitively reinforce the Roman Bridge and the Cathedrals. The vaugnerite stone also provided an interesting chromatic effect on some Baroque monuments, such as that of la Clerecía, resulting in a good combination of black vaugneritic stones and white or golden Cainozoic sandstones. Finally, the presence of many shields, lintels and monolithic shafts made of vaugneritic stone underscores its versatility and a appropriateness for sculpture work. Technical tests applied to the stone of the monuments and to the stone from the quarries are currently in progress with a view to completing the necessary groundwork for future restorations.

Key words: Vaugnerite, texture, quarries, monuments, Renaissance, Baroque, Salamanca, Ledesma, constructive history.
