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Analytic summary

M. JAMBRINA, Á. CORROCHANO & I. ARMENTEROS: Sedimentology and hidro-geochemistry of the El Cristo and La Cervera ponds (Salamanca, Spain). *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (1)**: pp. 25-45, 8 figs., 4 tables, 1 apend., 22 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The El Cristo and La Cervera ponds lie on the Neogene clastic deposits of the Ciudad Rodrigo basin. Their origin matches a hydroeolic model and the ponds were probably developed during the recent Quaternary. The neotectonic framework, the substrate lithology, the flat geomorphology and the semiarid regime with winds along the NE-SW trend favoured their genesis. The composition of water is of HCO_3^--Cl^--Ca^{2+} type, with 124 to 164 mg/L for TDS (total dissolved solids), and an average pH 9.61 for the El Cristo pond and 7.6 for the La Cervera pond. The high values of $\delta^{34}S$ in the dissolved sulphate suggest the importance of the bacterial sulphate reduction in the pond floor. The low $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$ values indicate the predominance of respiration processes and organic matter oxidation related to plants with C3 metabolism. The XRD data of whole rock from the pond sediments indicate that quartz is the main component with lesser proportion of K-feldspar and clays. The sediment fraction < 2 μm is mainly represented by kaolinite, some illite and, in the exposed marginal sediments, smectite. The hydrological features, the geological framework, the water composition, and the mineralogy of the pond deposits indicate an open lacustrine system where the recharge and discharge were mainly underground.

Key words: El Cristo and de La Cervera ponds, hydrogeochemistry, sedimentology, Ciudad Rodrigo basin, Salamanca.

H.-V. KARL: Turtle shell remains (Testudines: Bothremydidae) from the Cenomanien of Morocco. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (1)**: pp. 47-54, 3 figs., 3 tables, 9 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: From Cenomanian sediments of South Morocco a frontal plastron lobe and an isolated peripheral might become discussed with Kem-Kem-members of *Galianemys* (Bothremydidae), but that genus is based predominantly on cranial characteristics. A more detailed assignment to the two previously known species *Galianemys emringeri* or *Galianemys whitei* using carapace

features is not possible. A comparation with the only skull taxa *Hamadachelys* (Podocnemididae) and *Dirqadim* (Euraxemydidae) is impossible also.

Key words: Testudines, Bothremydidae, *Galianemys* spec., Cenomanian, Kem Kem beds, South Morocco.

H.-V. KARL & B. E. K. LINDOW: Eocene Leatherback Turtle material of the genus *Egyptemys* (Testudines: Dermochelyoidea) from Denmark. *Stud. Geol. Salmant.*, **46 (1)**: pp. 55-63, 1 fig., 1 pl., 28 bibliographic references. Salamanca.

ABSTRACT: The extinct leatherback turtle genus *Egyptemys* is reported for the first time from the Fur (lowermost Ypresian) and Lillebælt Clay (Ypresian-Lutetian) formations of Denmark. In addition, a review of the known genera and species of leatherback turtles is given.

Key words: Testudines, *Egyptemys*, Eocene, Denmark.

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ABSTRACT: The analysis of a continuous core collected in the Doñana National Park permits to drawn the palaeoenvironmental evolution (marsh, Flandrian transgression, open lagoon, ebb-tide channel, tsunamis) of this sector during the Middle Holocene. A geochemical background is proposed, based on unpolluted sediments deposited previously to the first metallurgic activities of this area.

Key words: Evolution, Geochemistry, Doñana, SW Spain.
