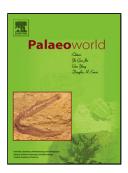
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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

Brachiopods from the Cisuralian–Guadalupian of Darvaz, Tajikistan and implications for Permian stratigraphic correlations

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Abstract

In this paper, we describe the upper Cisuralian Safetdara and Gundara formations of the Darvaz mountains, North Pamir, which were part of the Kunlun Arc, developed along the active Eurasian margin. The Safetdara Formation comprises massive limestones (mainly cyanobacterial, *Tubiphytes* and *Archaeolithoporella* boundstones) alternating with well-bedded bioclastic and oncoidal limestones) and an interval of recessive shales. The formation crops out above the Chelamchi Formation consisting of turbiditic siltstones and sandstones with bioclastic silty limestones yielding massive limestone olistoliths. The Gundara Formation consists of fine sandstones at the base, followed by well-bedded marly bioclastic, oncoidal and microbial limestones, bearing a rich silicified brachiopod fauna in life-position. Two new taxa have been identified in this association: the cemented coralliform *Gundaria insolita* n. gen. n. sp. and the pedicle attached *Hemileurus politus* n. sp. The inferred environmental setting is that of shoal deposits of warm, shallow, high energy, clear marine waters for the Safetdara Formation. The agglutinated microbial reefs to cluster reefs of the Gundara Formation were probably growing in a muddier, quieter and probably slightly deeper setting.

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