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- 1 WESTERN GONDWANA NON-MARINE OSTRACODS FROM EARLY CRETACEOUS
- 2 LOW-LATITUDE EPHEMERAL LAKE, NORTHEASTERN BRAZIL
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- 9 ABSTRACT

In the beginning of Gondwana's break up, small rift lakes were formed in the area that is 10 nowadays located in northeastern Brazil. These lakes captured the drainage systems and 11 were subjected to hot and arid climatic conditions in a low-latitude area. These conditions 12 are evidenced by the Lower Cretaceous fluvio-lacustrine deposits that filled the Sousa 13 Basin, which integrates a complex of basins along the Rio do Peixe (State of Paraíba). 14 The Sousa Formation is the most representative unit in the Sousa Basin, being 15 predominantly composed of siltstones and shales deposited in shallow lacustrine 16 environments with fluvial influence. The sedimentation occurred under a semi-arid climate 17 with alternating rainy and dry seasons, indicating the presence of ephemeral lakes. This is 18 also supported by the lithology, the sedimentary structures (mud cracks) and the 19 evaporites (gypsum). The lacustrine environment is favorable to the proliferation of non-20 marine ostracods, which are microcrustaceans of great importance for the study of current 21 22 and paleolake deposits. Non-marine ostracod assemblages recovered from the Sousa Formation, sampled from core 2-FC-1-PB, revealed undescribed species. In this work, 23 24 these ostracods were studied taxonomically, with the new species Cypridea paraibensis sp. nov., Cypridea vianai sp. nov. and Alicenula sousaensis sp. nov., as well as the 25 already described Alicenula leguminella (Forbes, 1855) Martens, Rossetti and Horne 26 2003, Brasacypris ovum Krömmelbein 1965, Cypridea ambigua Krömmelbein 1962, and 27 Reconcavona swaini Krömmelbein 1962 being identified. Another set of taxa remained in 28 open nomenclature, since the morphological descriptions did not fit existing species. Thus, 29 the descriptions referring to the eight described groups take into consideration criteria such 30 as similarity and variability of morphological factors (Alicenula ex gr. leguminella and 31 Alicenula sp. RP1), degree of preservation, and quantity of recovered carapaces. 32

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