



## Cretaceous-lower Paleogene ostracods from the Pelotas Basin, Brazil

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Cretaceous and Cretaceous/Paleogene marine ostracod assemblages from the Pelotas Basin and their paleoecology are studied. A total of 479 cutting samples from five wells were analyzed. Ninety-eight specimens belonging to 9 families, 21 genera and 34 species were recovered. The most representative Cretaceous species are: *Cytherella* cf. *C. araucana* Bertels, *Cytherelloidea spirocostata* Bertels, *Bairdoppilata triangulata* Edwards, *Actinocythereis indigena* Bertels, *Brachycythere* gr. *sapucariensis* Krömmelbein, *Wichmannella araucana* Bertels and *Wichmannella meridionalis* Bertels. The Turonian was the most ostracod-rich interval with significant presence of the genera *Brachycythere* and *Cytherella*. The Cretaceous-Paleogene boundary is marked by a faunal change with the local disappearance of the genera *Cytherelloidea*, *Argilloecia*, *Cythereis*, *Brachycythere*, *Majungaella*, *Pondoina* and *Rostrocytheridea*, and the first local occurrence of *Neonesidea*, *Bairdoppilata*, *Ambocythere*, *Buntonia*, *Langiella?*, *Trachyleberis* and *Krithe*. The Cretaceous ostracod associations in the Pelotas Basin suggest a neritic marine environment with warm water.

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