



Programa de Pós-Graduação em Geologia

# CONTRIBUIÇÃO DOS ISÓTOPOS DE C, O E SR EM FÓSSEIS PARA CARACTERIZAÇÃO DE INCURSÕES MARINHAS CENOZOICAS NA AMAZÔNIA

Dissertação de Mestrado Nº 461

André Mateus Valentim Alvim

Brasília - DF 2020

# CONTRIBUIÇÃO DOS ISÓTOPOS DE C, O E SR EM FÓSSEIS PARA CARACTERIZAÇÃO DE INCURSÕES MARINHAS CENOZOICAS NA AMAZÔNIA

#### Dissertação de Mestrado Nº 461

Dissertação submetida à Coordenação do Programa de Pós-graduação em Geologia, Instituto de Geociências, Universidade de Brasília, como requisito parcial para obtenção do título de Mestre em Geologia.

Área de Concentração: Geoquímica

Orientador: Prof. Dr. Roberto Ventura Santos (IG/UnB)

Coorientador: Prof. Dr. Martin Roddaz (IRD/ Université Paul Sabatier - Toulouse III)

Banca Examinadora: Profa. Dra. Maria Inês Feijó Ramos (Membro externo - Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi)

> Prof. Dr. Martino Giorgioni (Membro interno -IG/UnB)

Brasília-DF 2020

Valentim Alvim, André Mateus Contribuições dos isótopos de C, O e Sr em fósseis para caracterização de incursões marinhas cenozoicas na Amazônia André Mateus Valentim Alvim; orientador Roberto Ventura Santos; co-orientador Martin Roddaz. -- Brasília, 2020. 97 p.
Dissertação (Mestrado - Mestrado em Geologia) --Universidade de Brasília, 2020.
1. Bacia Amazônica. 2. incursões marinhas. 3. fósseis cenozoicos. 4. análise isotópica. 5. paleosalinidade. I. Ventura Santos, Roberto, orient. II. Roddaz, Martin, co orient. III. Título.

À Deus, cujo qual nunca me abandona, minha família e todos que permaneceram ao meu lado nos momentos mais difíceis.

#### Resumo

A evolução do cenário paleoambiental e geográfico da Amazônia no Cenozoico é marcado por intervalos em que incursões marinhas invadiram o continente e influenciaram no padrão de sedimentação das bacias sedimentares e na dinâmica da biota. Evidências paleontológicas, como a coexistência de espécies típicas de água doce e outras comumente encontradas em ambientes transicionais a marinhos, além de evidências sedimentológicas de estruturas de maré são, até o momento, a base para a definição das incursões marinhas na Bacia Amazônica. No entanto, trabalhos de análise isotópica em moluscos miocênicos de algumas bacias subandinas peruanas e colombianas não apresentam evidências para corroborar com esta hipótese. Sendo assim, o presente trabalho tem como objetivo realizar análises isotópicas ( $\delta$  <sup>13</sup>C,  $\delta$  <sup>18</sup>O e <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr) e estimativas de paleosalinidade utilizando macrofósseis carbonáticos e fosfáticos e microfósseis carbonáticos recuperados em unidades geológicas cenozoicas de bacias sedimentares peruanas (Madre de Dios, Ucayali e Huallaga) e brasileiras (Solimões e Marajó) em que incursões marinhas já foram sugeridas. Desse modo, visa-se elaborar hipóteses a respeito das condições paleoambientais por meio da assinatura química dos corpos aquosos e, assim, averiguar se os dados isotópicos podem ou não corroborar com as interpretações apresentadas na literatura. Organismos atuais de diferentes ambientes também foram analisados para criação de parâmetros isotópicos para auxiliar nas interpretações paleoambientais. Além disso, as estimativas de paleosalinidade foram aferidas utilizando os dados <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr obtidos nas análises isotópicas e a equação de mistura de águas referente a trabalhos isotópicos prévios. Os valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C e  $\delta^{18}$ O obtidos foram pouco negativos e uma estimativa de paleosalinidade próxima de ambientes

V

oligohalinos a marinhos para os fósseis da Bacia Amazônica Leste (Formação Pirabas,Mioceno Inferior). Dessa forma, a interpretação paleoambiental dos dados isotópicos têm uma boa correspondência com as evidências marinhas demonstradas em trabalhos prévios. Por outro lado, foram obtidos valores de  $\delta$  <sup>13</sup>C e  $\delta$  <sup>18</sup>O mais negativos e uma estimativa de paleosalinidade típica de ambientes de água doce a pouco salina para os fósseis da Bacia Amazônica Oeste (Paleoceno ao Mioceno Superior). Esses resultados condizem com os dados isotópicos já apresentados em trabalhos anteriores, não evidenciando a presença de incursões marinhas. No entanto, a análise isotópica comparativa dos valores de  $\delta$ <sup>13</sup>C e  $\delta$ <sup>18</sup>O em ostra atual da Ilha de Mosqueiro, ambiente estuarino e salobro próximo à região de Belém, com os fósseis miocênicos da Bacia Amazônia Oeste apresenta valores semelhantes. Desse modo, baseando-se nesse fato e nas evidências sedimentológicas e paleontológicas de trabalhos prévios, propõe-se um paleoambiente transicional estuarino para os momentos de incursões marinhas durante o Mioceno nessa região.

**Palavras-chave:** Bacia Amazônica; incursões marinhas; fósseis Cenozoicos; isótopos estáveis; isótopos de estrôncio; paleosalinidade;

vi

#### Abstract

The evolution of the paleoenvironmental and geographic scenario of the Amazon in Cenozoic is marked by intervals in which marine incursions invaded the continent and influenced the sedimentation pattern of the sedimentary basins and the dynamics of the biota. Paleontological evidence, such as the coexistence of typical freshwater species and others commonly found in transitional to marine environments, in addition to sedimentological evidence of tidal structures are the basis for the definition of marine incursions in the Amazon Basin. However, isotopic analysis of past studies in Miocene mollusks from some Peruvian and Colombian sub-Andean basins do not present evidence to corroborate this hypothesis. Therefore, the present work aims to perform isotopic analyzes ( $\delta^{13}$ C,  $\delta^{18}$ O and  ${}^{87}$ Sr/ ${}^{86}$ Sr) and paleosalinity estimates using carbonate and phosphate macrofossils and carbonate microfossils recovered in Cenozoic geological units of Peruvian (Madre de Dios, Ucayali and Huallaga) and Brazilian (Solimões and Marajó) sedimentary basins in which marine incursions have already been suggested. In this sense, the objective is to elaborate hypotheses about paleoenvironmental conditions based on chemical signature of aqueous bodies and, thus, investigate whether or not isotopic data can corroborate with the interpretations presented in the literature. Recent organisms from different environments were also analyzed in order to create isotopic parameters to assist paleoenvironmental interpretations. In addition, paleosalinity estimates were measured using the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr data obtained in the isotopic analysis and the water mixture equation referring to previous isotopic works. Overall, for fossils from the Eastern Amazon Basin (Pirabas Formation, early Miocene), the values of  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O obtained were negative, but close to zero, and paleosalinity close to oligohaline and marine environments was estimated. Thus, the paleoenvironmental interpretation of isotopic data has a good correspondence with the marine evidence demonstrated in previous works. On the other hand, for fossils from the Western Amazon Basin (Paleocene to late Miocene), lower values of  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O were obtained and a paleosalinity of freshwater or slightly oligonaline conditions was estimated. These results are consistent with the isotopic data already presented in previous isotopic studies, not suggesting the presence of marine incursions. However, comparative isotopic analysis of the values of  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O in Recent oyster from the Mosqueiro Island (estuarine and brackish environment) with the isotopic data of the Western Amazon Miocene fossils presents similar values. Thus, based on this fact and on the sedimentological and paleontological evidence from previous works, а transitional estuarine paleoenvironment is proposed for the moments of marine incursions during the Miocene in this region.

**Keywords:** Amazon Basin; marine incursions; Cenozoic fossils; stable isotopes; strontium isotopes; paleosalinity;

# ÍNDICE

I. LISTA DE FIGURAS	XI
II. LISTA DE TABELAS	XIV
1. INTRODUÇÃO E JUSTIFICATIVAS	1
2. OBJETIVOS	3
<ul><li>2.1. GERAIS</li><li>2.2. ESPECÍFICOS</li></ul>	3
3. FUNDAMENTAÇÃO TEÓRICA	4
<ul> <li><b>3.1.</b> ISÓTOPOS ESTÁVEIS</li> <li>3.1.1. CARBONO</li> <li>3.1.1.2. FRACIONAMENTO EM CARBONATOS</li> <li>3.1.1.3. IMPLICAÇÕES PALEOAMBIENTAIS</li> <li>3.1.2. OXIGÊNIO</li> <li>3.1.2.2. FRACIONAMENTO EM CARBONATOS</li> <li>3.1.2.3. IMPLICAÇÕES PALEOAMBIENTAIS</li> <li><b>3.2. ISÓTOPOS RADIOGÊNICOS</b></li> <li>3.2.1. ESTRÔNCIO</li> <li>3.2.1.2. IMPLICAÇÕES PALEOAMBIENTAIS</li> <li><b>4. CONTEXTO GEOLÓGICO REGIONAL</b></li> </ul>	4 4 7 8 9 11 <b>12</b> 12 12
<ul> <li>4.1. DISPOSIÇÃO GERAL DA BACIA AMAZÔNICA</li> <li>4.2. BREVE EVOLUÇÃO PALEOGEOGRÁFICA DA BACIA AMAZÔNICA NO CENOZÓICO</li> </ul>	13 15
5. MATERIAIS E MÉTODOS	18
<ul> <li>5.1. AMOSTRAS FÓSSEIS</li> <li>5.2. METODOLOGIA</li> <li>5.2.1. ISÓTOPOS ESTÁVEIS DE C E O (IRMS E KEIL IV)</li> <li>5.2.2. ISÓTOPOS DE ESTRÔNCIO (SR)</li> </ul>	<b>19</b> <b>20</b> 20 21
6. FOSSIL ISOTOPIC CONSTRAINTS (C, O AND <sup>87</sup> SR/ <sup>86</sup> SR) ON MIO SHALLOW MARINE INCURSIONS IN WESTERN AND EASTERN AM	CENE MAZONIA 24

INTRODUCTION	25
REVIEW OF CENOZOIC MARINE INCURSIONS IN AMAZONIA	27
PALEOCENE	28

MIDDLE-LATE EOCENE	28
EARLY TO EARLY-LATE MIOCENE	29
Eastern Amazonia (early Miocene)	29
Western Amazonia (early to early late Miocene)	30
MATERIAL AND METHODS	34
MATERIALS	34
Paleocene	35
Eocene	35
Early to early late Miocene	35
Recent	36
STABLE ISOTOPES (C AND O)	38
SR ISOTOPES	39
RESULTS	40
RECENT	42
PALEOCENE	43
Eocene	43
EARLY TO MIDDLE MIOCENE	43
EARLY LATE MIOCENE	44
DISCUSSION	45
INFLUENCE OF DIAGENESIS AND VITAL EFFECT	45
STABLE ISOTOPES AND PALEOENVIRONMENTAL CONSTRAINTS	47
Eastern Amazonia (Early Miocene and Recent)	47
Western Amazonia (Paleocene to Recent)	48
PALEOSALINITY ESTIMATE	51
CONCLUSION	57
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	58
7. CONCLUSÕES E PERSPECTIVAS	59
8. AGRADECIMENTOS	60
9. REFERENCES	61

# I. Lista de Figuras

**Figura 1.** Mapa hidrográfico da Bacia Amazônica, com modelo digital de elevação, mostrando compartimentação da bacia nas suas porções oeste, central e leste. Regiões de planície (tons de verde) registram os níveis topográficos mais baixos e a Cadeia Andina (tons de vermelho e branco), os níveis mais elevados.

**Figura 2:** Diagrama de variação da composição isotópica dos reservatórios de carbono inorgânico dissolvido (<sup>13</sup>C<sub>DIC</sub>) dos meios aquosos, dos organismos (interno) e dos seus exoesqueletos, destacando os principais mecanismos de fracionamento isotópico. A letra "f" denota que o parâmetro antes do sinal de igualdade depende dos fatores destacados entre parênteses (adaptado de Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007).

**Figura 3:** Diagrama de variação da composição isotópica dos reservatórios de isótopos de oxigênio ( $\delta^{18}O_{sw}$ ) dos meios aquosos, dos organismos (interno) e dos seus exoesqueletos, destacando os principais mecanismos de fracionamento isotópico. A letra "f" denota que o parâmetro antes do sinal de igualdade depende dos fatores destacados entre parênteses (adaptado de Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007).

**Figura 4:** Mapa de localização das principais bacias sedimentares da Bacia Amazônica, comumente separadas por feições estruturais denominadas de arcos (em cinza). Observe o Arco de Fitzcarrald separando as porções sul e norte das bacias de "foreland" da Bacia Amazônica (SAFB e NAFB respectivamente).

**Figura 5:** Reconstrução paleogeográfica da Bacia Amazônica segundo a evolução dos eventos descritos no texto (adaptado de Hoorn et al. 2010).

**Figura 6:** Localização das amostras fósseis classificadas de acordo com a sua origem de recuperação (poços ou afloramentos) e suas respectivas idades.

Figura 7: Fluxograma simplificado da metodologia das análises isotópicas das amostras fósseis.

xi

**Figura 8 (figura 1 artigo):** Cartas cronoestratigráficas simplificadas Norte-Sul (A) e Leste-Oeste (B) para a Bacia Amazônica. Estrelas vermelhas marcam as incursões marinhas descritas acima na Bacia Amazônica durante o Cenozoico.

**Figura 9 (figura 2 artigo):** Localização das amostras fósseis deste estudo classificadas pelo tempo de ocorrência de incursões marinhas na Bacia Amazônica. Arcos estruturais, posições e faixas do antebraço são definidos de acordo com Roddaz et al. (2005) e Spurt et al. (2007).

**Figura 10 (figura 3 artigo):** Gráfico dos isótopos de carbono versus oxigênio de todas as amostras fósseis do Paleoceno e Eoceno (D), Mioceno Inferior a Médio (C), início do Mioceno Superior (B) e Recente (D). Caixas pretas representam os intervalos padrões de isótopos estáveis para o Atlântico Norte, Grandes Lagos e rios da América do Norte (Keith et al., 1964).

**Figura 11 (figura 4 artigo):** Razão isotópica Sr versus idade para amostras fósseis do Mioceno Inferior (preto), Mioceno Médio (verde) e início do Mioceno Superior (vermelho) da Amazônia com seus respectivos intervalos estratigráficos. Retângulos pontilhados representam os dados de moluscos de Vonhof et al. (2003) para as seguintes localidades no Peru: Indiana, Pebas, Santa Rosa (Sta Rosa), Los Chorros (LC), Porvenir (P), Nuevo Horizonte (NH) and Buenos Aires.

Figura 12 (figura 5 artigo): Dados de isótopos estáveis de amostras fósseis do Mioceno Inferior a Superior sobrepostas por dados de amostras de ostras do Recente (A). Observe que a ostra da Ilha Mosqueiro mostra valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C e  $\delta^{18}$ O próximos a amostras fósseis de Mioceno da Bacia Amazônica Oeste. Imagem de satélite apresentando locais de amostragem de ostras atuais (Ilha Mosqueiro e Praia Atalaia).

Figura 13 (figura 6 artigo): Quantidade de água do mar e estimativa de

paleosalinidade para as razões <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr das amostras da Amazônia peruana nos períodos Mioceno Inferior ao início do Mioceno Superior (A-C) e das amostras da Amazônia Oriental no Mioceno Inferior (D). Áreas vermelhas representam a intersecção entre as razões <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr das amostras e as curvas de mistura. Unidades: ppm (Sr da curva de mistura), % (quantidade de água do mar) e psu (salinidade).

Figura 14 (figura 7 artigo): Estimativa da paleossalinidade para amostras fósseis de Mioceno Inferior a Médio de locais peruanos (A) e brasileiros (B). As amostras das áreas de Contamana e Tarapoto tendem a ser menos radiogênicas e caem em campos de água doce para levemente oligonialina, enquanto as amostras da área de Belém exibem assinaturas isotópicas mais radiogênicas e uma preferência pelo campo de oligonialina.

## II. Lista de Tabelas

 Tabela 1 (Anexo):
 Tabela geral localidades geográficas e posições

 estratigráficas das amostras fósseis analisadas.

 Tabela 2: Grupos fósseis mais representativos entre os analisados neste

 estudo. Observar que a maioria desses grupos vivia em ambientes distintos e poderia

 se adaptar aos níveis de salinidade abaixo da água do mar.

 Tabela 3 (Anexo): Tabela dos dados isotópicos das amostras fósseis analisadas.

**Tabela 4 (Material suplementar artigo):** Análise do efeito vital na composição isotópica dos fóssies analisados. Observe que a intervalo de composição de um gênero é maior que o intervalo de composição dos fósseis em qualquer local.

**Tabela 5:** Dados isotópicos de Sr de rios e da água do mar de Howarth & McArthur, 1997) e Palmer & Edmond (1992) usados em obras de Vonhof (1998, 2003) (lado esquerdo). Mesmos dados em Santos et al. (2014) com contribuição de Allègre et al. (1996) para os dados de rios cratônicos (lado direito)

## 1. Introdução e justificativas

A Bacia Amazônica é a maior bacia hidrográfica do planeta, recobrindo cerca de 40% da América do Sul e cerca de 4% das terras emersas. Sua configuração atual e sua dinâmica hidrológica são fortemente controladas pelo sistema geodinâmico andina. Destacam-se nesse sistema as fortes taxas de erosão das cadeias dos Andes e a presença de uma zona de sedimentação que margeia a porção leste dessa cadeia de montanhas, que é subdividida nas porções sul (South Amazon Foreland Basin - SAFB) e norte (North Amazon Foreland Basin - NAFB) pelo Arco de Fitzcarrald (Hoorn, 1994; Roddaz et al., 2010; Figura 1).

Ao longo do Cenozoico, mudanças drásticas na dinâmica sedimentar e nos paleoambientes ocorreram na Bacia Amazônica. Na porção leste da bacia (Bacia Amazônica Leste; Fig. 1), essas mudanças dependiam diretamente do sistema geodinâmico do Atlântico Equatorial (Costa et al., 1995, 1996; Rossetti e Santos Jr., 2004; Rossetti et al. 2013). Já porção oeste da bacia (Bacia Amazônica Oeste; Fig. 1), as taxas de soerguimento e erosão das cadeias andinas eram variáveis que influenciavam diretamente na subducção e preenchimento das bacias sedimentares de *foreland* subandinas, afetando de forma significativa sua compartimentação e paleobiodiversidade (Hoorn et al., 2010). Nessa região, pode-se destacar a presença de incursões marinhas (Hoorn, 1993; Louterbach et al., 2014; Boonstra et al., 2015; Jaramillo et al., 2017; Linhares et al., 2017, 2019), a transcontinentalização do rio Amazonas e o transporte dos primeiros sedimentos Andinos para o Atlântico equatorial há 9,0 e 9,5 milhões de anos (Hoorn et al., 2017; Van Soelen et al., 2017) e a instauração do Arco de Fitzcarrald por subducção da Cordilheira de Nazca sobre a placa Sul-Americana (Espurt et al., 2007).

Além disso, pode-se ressaltar ainda a baixa densidade de estudos paleoambientais que utilizam dados isotópicos de fósseis recuperados em bacias sedimentares na Bacia Amazônica Oeste. De modo geral, esses estudos se limitaram a utilizar fósseis de moluscos Miocênicos recuperados na Formação Pebas (bacias subandinas peruanas e colombianas de Marañon/Putumayo; Vonhof et al., 1998, 2003; Wesseligh et al., 2002, 2006) ou fósseis de ostracodes Miocênicos coletados na Formação Solimões (Bacia do Solimões; Gross et al. 2013, 2015). Além disso, as interpretações paleoambientais baseadas nas análises isotópicas tendem a não corroborar com as interpretações de trabalhos prévios, que baseados em evidências sedimentológicas e paleontológicas, sugerem incursões marinhas na região da Bacia Amazônica Oeste.

Sendo assim, o presente projeto visa ampliar o alcance geográfico e temporal das análises isotópicas em fósseis recuperados em formações cenozoicas de bacias sedimentares da Bacia Amazônica, contribuindo assim com o conhecimento da sua evolução ambiental e geográfica ao longo do Cenozoico.



**Figura 1.** Mapa hidrográfico da Bacia Amazônica, com modelo digital de elevação, mostrando compartimentação da bacia nas suas porções oeste, central e leste. Regiões de planície (tons de verde) registram os níveis topográficos mais baixos e a Cadeia Andina (tons de vermelho e branco), os níveis mais elevados.

# 2. Objetivos

## 2.1. Gerais

Caracterizar as condições paleoambientais e a assinatura química dos corpos aquosos na Bacia Amazônica durante os registros de incursões marinhas no Cenozoico por meio da análise de dados isotópicos de macrofósseis e microfósseis. Assim, as análises serão focadas no registro fóssil das unidades sedimentares com registros e indícios de influência marinha já registrados em trabalhos anteriores.

#### **2.2.** Específicos

A partir dos resultados das análises isotópicas e as interpretações paleoambientais, espera-se validar ou ponderar as hipóteses de incursões marinhas já propostas anteriormente para a Bacia Amazônica no Cenozoico.

# 3. Fundamentação Teórica

#### **3.1.** Isótopos estáveis

#### 3.1.1. Carbono

#### 3.1.1.1. Características gerais

O carbono, elemento não metal e 4º mais abundante em todo o Sistema Solar, está presente tanto no manto quanto na litosfera, bioesfera, hidroesfera e atmosfera da Terra. O seu pequeno raio atômico e sua afinidade química com outros átomos faz com que o carbono seja versátil e tenha facilidade de formar polímeros sob as diversas condições de temperatura na Terra. Sendo assim, o carbono é constituinte de compostos orgânicos e carvão em ambientes redutores; está presente no dióxido de carbono, íons de carbonato e bicarbonato em meios aquosos e ainda no carbonato inorgânico em ambientes oxidantes; além de ser encontrado na forma nativa em diamantes e grafite (Faure, 1986; Hoefs, 1987). Este elemento possui dois isótopos estáveis: <sup>12</sup>C, o mais leve e mais abundante (98,89% em abundância relativa), e <sup>13</sup>C, o mais pesado e raro (1,11%) (Nier,1950; Hoefs, 1987).

#### 3.1.1.2. Fracionamento em carbonatos

O fracionamento dos isótopos de carbono em corpos aquosos pode ocorrer por efeito cinético durante processos naturais, como a fotossíntese dos organismos primários e a degradação da matéria orgânica, ou por meio de trocas de isótopos entre

diferentes espécies de C, como o CO<sub>2</sub> atmosférico e os carbonatos dissolvidos em soluções aquosas. Esses processos alteram a composição isotópica do reservatório de carbono inorgânico dissolvido (DIC) dos meios aquosos e, interferem diretamente e indiretamente nas razões isotópicas <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C de carbonatos e exoesqueletos de organismos presentes nesses ambientes (Fig 2).

De modo geral, a troca de isótopos da atmosfera e meios aquosos tende a enriquecer a água no isótopo <sup>13</sup>C relativamente ao <sup>12</sup>C (Faure, 1986). Por outro lado, a diferença de massa entre os isótopos faz com que organismos fotossintéticos tendam a discriminar o mais pesado em favor do isótopo mais leve na assimilação de CO<sub>2</sub> durante a fotossíntese. Assim, as plantas tendem a assimilar mais o isótopo <sup>12</sup>C e ficar isotopicamente mais leves em relação a atmosfera ou meio aquoso (Killops & Killops, 2005). A degradação de matéria orgânica por bactérias pode causar fracionamento dos isótopos de carbono, já que o resultado desse processo é a liberação de CO<sub>2</sub> rico no isótopo <sup>12</sup>C na coluna d'água (Scholle & Arthur, 1980).

No entanto, é importante ressaltar que o processo de fotossíntese dos vegetais terrestres pode ser dividido em dois grupos distintos principais: plantas C3 e C4. Os valores típicos de  $\delta^{13}$ C desses diferentes grupos fotossintéticos resultam de propriedades bioquímicas das enzimas de fixação primária do (CO<sub>2</sub>) e da limitação à difusão desse gás nas folhas. Em plantas com fotossíntese C3, o CO<sub>2</sub> é reduzido a fosfoglicerato (molécula com três átomos de carbono) por uma enzima que discrimina o <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>. Isso resulta em valores relativamente mais baixos de <sup>13</sup>C nessas plantas. Nas plantas de fotossíntese C4, o CO<sub>2</sub> é reduzido a ácido aspártico ou málico (moléculas com quatro átomos de carbono) por uma enzima que não discrimina com a mesma eficiência o <sup>13</sup>CO<sub>2</sub>. Isso leva a valores maiores de <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C nas plantas C4 do que nas plantas C3 (Freitas et al., 2002).



**Figura 2.** Diagrama de variação da composição isotópica dos reservatórios de carbono inorgânico dissolvido ( $\delta^{13}C_{DIC}$ ) dos meios aquosos, dos organismos (interno) e dos seus exoesqueletos, destacando os principais mecanismos de fracionamento isotópico. A letra "f" denota que o parâmetro antes do sinal de igualdade depende dos fatores destacados entre parênteses (adaptado de Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007).

A composição isotópica de qualquer elemento em uma amostra é expressada pela divisão entre a razão isotópica medida na amostra e a razão isotópica de um material de referência. A relação entre as duas razões é estabelecida por meio do uso da notação  $\delta$ , expressa em partes por mil (‰) (Eq. 1). O valor padrão utilizado para carbonatos é o PDB (Pee Dee Belemnite), baseado em um fóssil de *Belemnitella americana* do Cretáceo da formação Pee Dee na Carolina do Norte, EUA (Craig, 1957; Wefer et al., 1999).

$$\delta^{13}C_{amostra} = [(R_{amostra}/R_{PDB}) - 1] * 10^3$$

**Equação 1.** Relação entre a razão  ${}^{13}C/{}^{12}C$  da amostra ( $R_{amostra}$ ) da amostra e a razão  ${}^{13}C/{}^{12}C$  do padrão PDB ( $R_{PDB}$ ) expressa na notação δ.

Resultados positivos obtidos na equação acima denotam que a amostra é mais enriquecida em isótopos <sup>13</sup>C do que o padrão de referência. Por consequência, resultados negativos apontam para um enriquecimento de <sup>12</sup>C da amostra em relação ao padrão de referência.

#### 3.1.1.3. Implicações paleoambientais

A análise do fracionamento de isótopos do carbono inorgânico dissolvido (DIC) pode proporcionar a análise qualitativa da produção primária marinha e da disponibilidade de nutrientes disponíveis, e a reconstrução da circulação de sedimentos e matéria orgânica em colunas d'água (Mitchell et al.1996, Wefer et al., 1999). Nos oceanos, a produtividade do fitoplancton é controlada pela dinâmica de nutrientes providos de fluxos fluviais, zonas de ressurgência ou mistura de águas oceânicas (Wefer et al., 1999). Desse modo, quanto maior a disponibilidade de nutrientes, maior a proliferação de produtores primários no ecossistema marinho. O processo de fotossíntese desses organismos aumenta o valor da razão isotópica <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C e, consequentemente, aumenta os valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C do DIC presente na água marinha (Fig. 2). Por outro lado, o soterramento e a decomposição da matéria orgânica tende a diminuir a razão <sup>13</sup>C/<sup>12</sup>C do DIC na água, liberando compostos de carbono isotopicamente mais leves que são incorporados aos mananciais superficiais e subterrâneos (Scholle & Arthur,

1980).

Nos ambientes continentais, a sazonalidade e o tipo de produtores primários (plantas C3 e/ou C4) associados também são fatores que tende a alterar o fracionamento dos isótopos de carbono nos meios aquosos. As variações sazonais da taxa de desgaseificação de CO<sub>2</sub>, processo que exige reequilíbrio isotópico do sistema água-atmosfera e tende a aumentar os valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C do DIC da água, e da taxa de desenvolvimento das plantas são vetores para a variação dos valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C dos corpos aquosos (Usdowski & Hoefs, 1990; Luz et al., 1997; Barkan et al., 2001). Por outro lado, plantas C3 e C4 têm preferencias isotópicas distintas e podem causar indiretamente aumento ou redução, respectivamente, dos valores de  $\delta^{13}$ C da água. Nesses casos, parâmetros sobre a troca de isótopos entre o CO<sub>2</sub> atmosférico e o DIC da água (Deirmendjian & Abril, 2018 e referências internas), acúmulo e degradação de matéria orgânica (Scholle & Arthur, 1980; Samanta et al. 2015, entre outros) e o transporte de carbono inorgânico do solo no fluxo de aquíferos (Monger et al. 2015 e referências internas) são fundamentais para a dinâmica da composição isotópica das águas superficiais.

#### 3.1.2. Oxigênio

#### 3.1.2.1. Características gerais

O oxigênio, elemento não metal constituinte de 49,78% da composição do planeta, possui três isótopos estáveis: <sup>16</sup>O, o mais leve (99,63% de abundância relativa), <sup>17</sup>O, o mais raro (0,0375%) e <sup>18</sup>O, o mais pesado (0,195%) (Bowen, 1988). O ciclo do oxigênio e a distribuição dos seus isótopos estão intimamente ligados ao ciclo da água. Nesse último ciclo, os isótopos de oxigênio se combinam com os de hidrogênio (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>2</sup>H e D) para formar moléculas de água, que podem apresentar diferentes configurações isotópicas e cujas massas têm relação inversamente proporcional à

pressão de vapor delas (Faure, 1986; Bowen 1988).

#### 3.1.2.2. Fracionamento em carbonatos

O fracionamento do oxigênio decorre das diferenças de configurações isotópicas da água (consequentemente, da pressão de vapor das moléculas) e da temperatura durante as mudanças de fase do ciclo hidrológico nos processos de evaporação, fusão e condensação (Faure e Mensing, 2005). Moléculas mais pesadas apresentam menores pressões, e assim, o vapor d'água resultante do processo de evaporação é enriquecido nos isótopos mais leves (<sup>16</sup>O). Por outro lado, o processo de condensação em nuvens, por exemplo, causa o enriquecimento da fase líquida nos isótopos mais pesados, uma vez que a molécula H<sub>2</sub><sup>18</sup>O passa mais facilmente para a fase líquida devido à sua menor pressão de vapor (Bowen ,1988). Como resultado do fracionamento, a água terá uma composição isotópica característica indicativa de sua fonte (Clark & Fritz, 1997).

O fracionamento do oxigênio durante a cristalização do carbonato, tanto em sedimentos quanto em exoesqueletos fósseis, é fortemente dependente da temperatura bem como da composição isotópica do meio aquoso no qual o processo de cristalização ocorreu. De modo geral, maiores temperaturas tendem a favorecer a concentração de <sup>16</sup>O na estrutura da calcita constituinte nos carbonatos (Dawyer,2000). A composição do meio, por sua vez, tem relação direta com fenômenos de evaporação, precipitação, mudança nas correntes de advecção ou ressurgentes e redução ou aumento do volume de gelo em regiões adjacentes (Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007; Fig. 3).



**Figura 3.** Diagrama de variação de composição isotópica nos reservatórios de isótopos de oxigênio ( $\delta^{18}O_{sw}$ ) dos meios aquosos, dos organismos (interno) e dos seus exoesqueletos, destacando os principais mecanismos de fracionamento isotópico. A letra "f" denota que o parâmetro antes do sinal de igualdade depende dos fatores destacados entre parênteses (adaptado de Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007).

Assim como para os isótopos de carbono, a composição isotópica do oxigênio em uma amostra é expressada pela divisão entre a razão isotópica medida na amostra e a razão isotópica de um padrão por meio do uso da notação δ, expressa em partes por mil (‰) (Eq. 2).

$$\delta^{18}$$
Oamostra = [(Ramostra/RPDB) - 1] \* 10<sup>3</sup>

**Equação 2.** Relação entre a razão <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O da amostra ( $R_{amostra}$ ) e a razão <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O do padrão PDB ( $R_{PBD}$ ) expressa na notação δ.

Os resultados positivos obtidos na equação acima denotam que a amostra apresenta razão isotópica <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O menor do que a do padrão de referência. Por consequência, resultados negativos apontam para uma menor razão <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O da amostra em relação ao padrão de referência.

#### 3.1.2.3. Implicações paleoambientais

Variações na composição de isótopos de oxigênio nos sedimentos e fósseis carbonáticos podem ter diversas implicações na avaliação de condições paleoambientais. Uma delas é a estimativa da paleosalinidade de corpos aquosos. Isótopos de oxigênio têm uma relação forte com a salinidade da água, já que eles são geralmente fracionados durante o processo de evaporação (Bigg & Rohling, 2000). Nessa relação, quanto maior a evaporação, maior a razão <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O na água e maior o valor de  $\delta^{18}$ O. No entanto, é importante ressaltar a importância das taxas de precipitação e a sazonalidade climática para o equilíbrio da composição isotópica do sistema (Dwyer, 2000).

Outra implicação paleoambiental referente a análise de isótopos de oxigênio é a dinâmica do volume de gelo nas geleiras. O acúmulo de gelo nos continentes retendo água com baixas razões <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O nas geleiras e o menor influxo de águas continentais possibilita o enriquecimento dos oceanos em águas com mais altas razões <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O. Já o derretimento das geleiras introduz água de degelo com baixas razões <sup>18</sup>O/<sup>16</sup>O nos oceanos, reduzindo o valor de  $\delta^{18}$ O da água e aumentando o nível estático global (Cléroux et al. 2008; Schackleton, 1987).

Os isótopos de oxigênio podem ser utilizados na estimativa da paleotemperatura de corpos aquosos já que a cristalização de exoesqueletos carbonáticos de organismos, como os foraminíferos e corais por exemplo, ocorre em equilíbrio isotópico com o meio aquoso. De modo geral, a relação entre o valor de  $\delta^{18}$ O no

exoesqueleto e a temperatura no ambiente é inversamente proporcional (Dwyer, 2000; Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007).

#### 3.2. Isótopos radiogênicos

#### 3.2.1. Estrôncio

#### 3.2.1.1. Características gerais

O estrôncio é um metal alcalino terroso de massa 87, e valência +2. Essas características permitem o estrôncio permutar com o cálcio vacâncias nas estruturas cristalinas de minerais como calcita e arogonita e, por consequência, fósseis de composição carbonática (Marshall & Fairbridge, 1999).

O estrôncio tem quatro isótopos naturais estáveis: <sup>84</sup>Sr (0,56%), <sup>86</sup>Sr (9,86%), <sup>87</sup>Sr (7,0%) e <sup>88</sup>Sr (82,58%). Somente o isótopo <sup>87</sup>Sr é radiogênico, produto da desintegração do <sup>87</sup>Rb. Portanto, o <sup>87</sup>Sr pode ter duas origens: processo de síntese nuclear primordial, junto com os outros três isótopos estáveis, e decaimento do rubídio (Kendall & McDonnell, 1998). Desse modo, a composição isotópica de estrôncio em uma rocha depende da sua idade e sua mineralogia (Faure, 1986). No caso de fósseis carbonáticos, a composição isotópica deverá ser semelhante à dos corpos aquosos em que os seres vivos habitavam, pois o carbonato precipitado é essencialmente homogêneo com respeito ao Sr (Montgomery et al., 2007). Como o estrôncio é um elemento facilmente mobilizado por ações intempéricas (como por exemplo, interação rocha-fluído; Kabata-Pendias & Pendias, 2001), a composição isotópica da água e, consequentemente dos fósseis, estará intimamente ligada aos substratos em que a água tiver contato e realizar trocas iônicas.

#### 3.2.1.2. Implicações paleoambientais

A razão <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr pode dar informações a respeito da origem e da paleosalinidade de corpos aquosos. No quesito origem, a seguinte proporção pode ser observada:

quanto maior a razão, mais antigas as rochas que a água interagiu no terreno de sua nascente. Desse modo, altas razões <sup>87</sup>Sr/86Sr sugerem que a composição isotópica da água teve interferência na interação com rochas antigas, como as de origem cratônica. Já para a estimativa da paleosalinidade, primeiramente, deve-se estabelecer as seguintes premissas: i) a composição isotópica (e conseguentemente, a razão <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr) de fósseis é semelhante à dos corpos aquosos de origem; ii) a razão <sup>87</sup>Sr/86Sr da água marinha tende a ser distinta da razão das águas continentais contemporâneas. Nessas condições, sedimentos e fósseis carbonáticos registram as mudanças podem ser utilizados como *proxies* de indicadores de salinidades de corpos aquosos atuais ou antigos (Ingram & DePaolo, 1993; Bryant et al., 1995; Holmden et al., 1997; Spencer & Patchett, 1997; Vonhof et al., 1998; 2003). Na Amazônia Ocidental, por exemplo, estudos de Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003) com fósseis de moluscos Miocênicos das regiões de Nuevo Horizonte, Iguitos (Peru), Los Chorros e Buenos Aires (Colômbia) conseguiram, por meio de análises de isótopos de estrôncio e um modelo binário de mistura, analisar de modo semi-quantitativo a paleosalinidade das águas em que esses indivíduos viviam.

# 4. Contexto geológico regional

#### 4.1. Disposição geral da Bacia Amazônica

A Bacia Amazônica pode ser compartimentada em três partes: a porções oeste, central e leste (Fig. 1). A Bacia Amazônica Oeste é constituída basicamente pelos Andes, as bacias de *foreland*, ou ante-país, subandinas, que se estendem da Venezuela até o norte da Bolívia, além das bacias brasileiras do Acre e Solimões. Ambas bacias brasileiras se originam no Cambriano-Siluriano após um evento tectônico distencional de direção NW-SE no Cráton Amazônico relacionado com os

estágios iniciais de separação das margens do continente Gondwana (Wanderley-Filho et al. 2010). Esse evento resultou na geração de bacias intracratônicas (Acre, Solimões, Amazonas) separadas por altos estruturais ao longo da Bacia Amazônica brasileira (Fig. 4). No caso da Bacia do Acre, durante o Neocretáceo, ela se transforma numa bacia de *foreland* no início do desenvolvimento do sistema geodinâmico andino (Oliveira, 1994). Por outro lado, a origem das bacias subandinas ainda é debatida, porém cogita-se que durante o Neocretáceo (75-65 Ma) a convergência entre o Platô Oceânico Caribenho e a placa Sul-Americana tenha causado a subsidência flexural das bacias subandinas (Martin-Gombojav and Winkler, 2008). Essas bacias se conectavam abertamente até o Plioceno, quando houve o soerguimento do Arco de Fitzcarrald (Espurt et al., 2007) pela subducção de um platô da placa de Nazca sob a Placa Sul-Americana, levando à divisão da Bacia Amazônia nas porções norte e sul (NAFB e SAFB respectivamente, Fig. 4).

Já a Bacia Amazônica Leste é constituída pela Bacia de Marajó, um aulacógeno de origem Cambriana-Siluriana cuja deposição inicia-se durante o evento tectônico de separação das margens do continente Gondwana (Wanderley-Filho et al. 2010). Essa bacia é limitada a oeste pelo alto estrutural de Gurupá, estrutura que limita à leste a Bacia do Amazonas (Silva et al., 2003; Zalán and Matsuda, 2007; Fig. 4).



**Figura 4.** Mapa de localização das principais bacias sedimentares da Bacia Amazônica. Observe como as bacias intracratônicas brasileiras comumente são separadas por feições estruturais denominadas de arcos ou altos (cinza claro). Observe o Arco de Fitzcarrald separando as porções sul e norte das bacias de "foreland" da Bacia Amazônica Oeste (SAFB e NAFB respectivamente).

# 4.2. Breve evolução paleogeográfica da Bacia Amazônica no Cenozóico

Na transição do Neocretáceo para o Paleoceno, a convergência entre o Platô Oceânico Caribenho e a placa Sul-Americana (75-65 Ma; Martin-Gombojav & Winkler 2008) originou o primeiro evento de soerguimento dos Andes Sul e Norte, e consequente subsidência flexural das bacias subandinas colombianas e equatorianas. A constante deposição de sedimentos nas bacias subandinas provindos dos Andes e de rios da Bacia Amazônica (cujos quais fluiam de leste para oeste) promoveu o recuo do mar e a consolidação de um sistema fluvial de direção geral NW com baías marginais na Bacia Amazônia Oeste (Hoorn et al., 2010; Fig. 5a). Ao longo do Paleoceno, o soerguimento dos Andes Sul provocou a subsidência e uma incursão marinha na bacia subandina de Madre de Diós, Bolívia (Louterbach et al., 2014). Já na região da Bacia Amazônia Leste, um sistema fluvial de sentido oeste para leste interligava ambientes continentais fluviais (Bacia do Amazonas) e ambientes transicionais costeiros (Bacia do Marajó) entre o Neocretáceo até o Neooligoceno (Hoorn et al. 2010; Zalán & Matsuda; 2007; Cunha et al. 2007).

Ainda durante a vigência do sistema fluvial subandino, nos períodos Mesoeoceno e Neoeoceno, houve um novo pulso tectônico e soerguimento dos Andes Central e Norte (Cordilheiral Ocidental do Peru e da Cordilheira Oriental do Equador e da Colômbia), juntamente com uma consequente subsidência flexural de bacias sedimentares subandinas (Spikings et al. 2001; Roddaz et al., 2010). A subsidência das bacias promoveu a incursão marinha e altas taxas de sedimentação na Bacia Amazônica Oeste. Evidências dessas transgressões estão apontadas principalmente no registro sedimentológico e paleontológico das bacias subandinas equatorianas, colombianas e peruanas (Santos et al., 2008; Jaramillo et al. 2009; Jaramillo et al. 2017; Christophoul et al., 2002; Hermoza et al., 2005, Roddaz et al., 2010, Antoine et al., 2016).

No fim do Oligoceno, aproximadamente entre 27 e 25 Ma (Martin-Gombojav & Winkler, 2008), um pulso tectônico relacionado com a quebra da placa de Farallon, ocasionou o soerguimento dos Andes Centrais e o início da transição do sistema fluvial subandino para um sistema fluvio-lacustre com influxos marinhos, denominado Pebas, ao longo da Bacia Amazônica Oeste (Figura 5b). A contínua formação de montanhas e o acúmulo de chuvas no flanco leste da cadeia Andina (Hoorn et al. 2010) são as razões mais prováveis para a consolidação do sistema Pebas no Mesomioceno (~15

Ma). Ao longo do Mioceno, durante a consolidação e a vigência dessa sistema Pebas, há evidências sedimentológicas e paleontológicas de incursões marinhas episódicas tanto das porções oeste (Hoorn, 1993; Hoorn, 1994; Räsänen et al. 1995; Hovikoski et al., 2007; Linhares et al., 2011; Boonstra et al. 2015; Medeiros et al., 2019; Antoine et al. 2016; Linhares et al. 2011; Jaramillo et al. 2017; Linhares et al. 2019, entre outros) e leste da Bacia Amazônica (Petri, 1957; Ferreira et al., 1984; Santos Jr., 2004). O contínuo soerquimento e a intensa erosão da Cordilheira dos Andes, principal fonte de sedimentos no Mesomioceno, elevaram a carga sedimentar a ponto de sobrecarregar o espaço de acomodação das bacias subandinas. Esse evento causou a transformação do sistema fluvio-lacustre Pebas num sistema fluvial com influência episódica de marés denominado Acre (Hoorn et al. 2010). No entanto, apenas a partirdo Neomioceno (~9Ma), a sobrecarga sedimentar tornou o ambiente de deposição nas bacias foreland plenamente continental. Nesse período, houve o rebaixamento do Arco de Purus (deixando de ser um divisor de águas) e a reversão da direção do fluxo dos rios da Bacia Amazônica Oeste. Esses eventos possibilitaram o processo de transcontinentalização do Rio Amazonas e a deposição dos primeiros sedimentos andinos no Oceano Atlântico (Hoorn et al., 2017; van Soelen et al., 2017; Figura 5c).

No Mioceno da Bacia Amazônica Leste, por outro lado, a deposição dos sedimentos dependia mais fortemente dos níveis eustáticos do oceano e dos eventos tectônicos regionais. Mais especificamente, no intervalo do Oligoceno Superior ao início do Mioceno Superior da Bacia do Marajó, os depósitos marinhos da Formação Pirabas sobrepostos pelos depósitos aluviares e costeiros/transicionais da Formação Barreiras foram gerados durante o último episódio transgressivo-regressivo da bacia (Nogueira & Nogueira, 2017; Arai et al. 1988; Rossetti et al. 2013). Os sedimentos da

Formação Pirabas foram depositados em um evento retrogradacional causado pela combinação de um alto nível eustático global (Haq et al., 1988; Miller et al., 2005) e reativações de falhas regionais (Costa et al., 1995, 1996; Ferreira Jr. et al., 1996) durante o intervaldo do Oligoceno Superior ao Mioceno Inferior (Fig. 5b). Esses depósitos são encontrados em paleovales localizados ao longo de zonas de falha (Rossetti e Santos Jr., 2004; Rossetti, 2004, 2006). Os sedimentos da Formação Barreiras, por sua vez, foram depositados em um evento progradacional causado por uma queda proeminente do nível eustático global (Haq et al., 1988) durante o período do Mioceno Médio ao Mioceno Superior (Fig. 5c).



*Figura 5.* Reconstrução paleogeográfica da Bacia Amazônica segundo a evolução dos eventos descritos no texto (adaptado de Hoorn et al. 2010).

# 5. Materiais e métodos

#### 5.1. Amostras fósseis

As amostras fósseis analisadas foram coletadas por pesquisadores de diferentes universidades em unidades geológicas Cenozoicas de bacias sedimentares da BaciaAmazônica Oeste (Huallaga, Marañon, Ucayali e Madre de Dios, Peru; Acre e Solimões, Brasil) e da Bacia Amazônica Leste (Marajó, Brasil). Mais especificamente, os fósseis foram recuperados em afloramentos e furos de sondagem de formações em que trabalhos anteriores apresentam interpretações paleoambientais de influência marinha baseadas em evidências sedimentológicas e/ou paleontológicas. Houve ainda a coleta de amostras do Recente provindas de margens fluviais (Bacia do Acre, Brasil), praias e regiões de estuário (Bacia do Marajó), além de sedimentos do Oceano Atlântico Equatorial com o intuito de obter de parâmetros isotópicos de ambientais atuais. Vide a tabela 1, em anexo, e a figura abaixo (Fig. 6) para a verificação das informações geográficas e geológicas das amostras, e dos pesquisadores envolvidos no procedimento de coleta.



*Figura 6.* Mapa de localização das amostras fósseis classificadas de acordo com a sua origem de recuperação (poços ou afloramentos) e suas respectivas idades.

#### 5.2. Metodologia

A metodologia do projeto descrita a seguir está segmentada entre os procedimentos utilizados nas análises de isótopos estáveis (C e O) e os nas análises de isótopos de Sr. Os métodos estão sumarizados no fluxograma da Figura 7.

#### 5.2.1. Isótopos estáveis de C e O (IRMS e Keil IV)

Os fósseis selecionados para a espectrometria de massa foram primeiramente limpos em duas etapas seguindo as metodologias de Boyle (1981) e Rosenthal et al. (1999). As duas fases de limpeza envolveram a utilização de um ultrassom como objetivo de retirar argilas aderentes da superfície dos fósseis. A diferença é que na primeira etapa utiliza-se água deionizada e, na segunda, metanol puro. Ambos procedimentos foram realizados no Laboratório de Geoquímica da Universidade de Brasília.

Após a limpeza, preparou-se os macrofósseis para as análises isotópicas de C e O de duas maneiras. O primeiro procedimento consiste na pulverização parcial dos macrofósseis maiores (como ouriço e garra de caranguejo) com uma broca dental acoplada a um micromotor elétrico. O segundo procedimento se resume na pulverização de macrofósseis menores (como dentes de raia e peixe) com grau de ágata. Após a preparação das amostras, uma alíquota do material fragmentado (cerca de 0,5 mg) foi pesada e colocada em um tubo de vidro com septo, que é inserido no aparelho Gas Bench II acoplado a um espectrômetro de massa Delta V plus. As amostras reagiram com H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> a uma temperatura de 72 °C após a limpeza dos tubos de vidro usando fluxo de hélio. O gás CO<sub>2</sub> resultante da reação é direcionado diretamente ao espectrômetro, que determina as razões isotópicas de C e O do gás. Os resultados são relatados em notação delta em relação ao padrão de referência

Pee Dee Belemnite (PDB; Craig, 1957), tendo sido calibrados de acordo com os padrões internacionais NBS-18 e NBS-19. Todas as amostras de macrofósseis foram analisadas no Laboratório de Geocronologia da Universidade de Brasília.

Os microfósseis não apresentam níveis de CO<sub>2</sub> no carbonato de cálcio de seus exoesqueletos suficientes para superar o limite de detecção do Gas Benth. Por esse motivo, esse tipo de fóssil teve de ser analisado no aparelho Kiel IV Carbonate acoplado a um espectrômetro de massa MAT 253 (equipamento com baixos limites de detecção de CO<sub>2</sub>). Na pesagem dos fósseis, geralmente 3 a 6 espécimes, para ostracodes e foraminíferos respectivamente, além dos compostos padrões internacionais e locais foram colocados em *vails* e posicionados no carretel equipamento. Desse modo, a cada seis amostras analisadas, dois padrões são lidos para calibração do equipamento.

Após o posicionamento dos frascos no carretel, coloca-se o carretel no espectrômetro e abre-se as válvulas do tambor de nitrogênio líquido e do cilindro de gás carbônico a fim de iniciar os procedimentos do Kiel IV. Após a adição de ácido H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> e liberação do CO<sub>2</sub> a partir da reação ácida, esse gás é conduzido a duas armadilhas térmicas. Nas armadilhas, o rápido congelamento e, posterior lenta fusão do gás trapeia as moléculas de H<sub>2</sub>O e outras impurezas. Dessa maneira, o gás com CO<sub>2</sub> concentrado irá diretamente para o espectrômetro de massa e assim, as razões isotópicas de  $\delta^{18}$ O e  $\delta^{13}$ C são determinadas.

#### 5.2.2. Isótopos de Estrôncio (Sr)

As mesmas amostras de macrofósseis e microfósseis previamente analisadas para  $\delta^{13}$ Ce  $\delta^{18}$ O foram posteriormente preparadas para a metodologia dos isótopos de estrôncio. Baseado nesse fato, iniciou-se a metodologia de dois modos. O primeiro

modo utilizou-se 20 mg do pó remanescente de amostras de macrofósseis. O segundo foi realizado com a solução residual obtida após as análises de  $\delta^{13}$ C e  $\delta^{18}$ O dos microfósseis e macrofósseis. O objetivo principal era avaliar possíveis diferenças significativas entre os resultados desses procedimentos. Em ambos casos, adicionamos HNO<sub>3</sub> (2,9M) para dissolver apenas a fração de carbonato e evitar a lixiviação de <sup>87</sup>Sr e <sup>87</sup>Rb radiogênicos a partir dos constituintes não carbonatados das amostras. A eluição do estrôncio ocorre por meio de colunas de troca iônica de teflon retrátil com resina não iônica de éster-polímero. Por fim, as razões <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr foram então medidas por espectrometria de massa por ionização térmica (TIMS), utilizandose um espectrômetro FINNEGAN MAT 262, no Laboratório de Geocronologia da Universidade de Brasília.

Cálculos de estimativa de paleosalinidade de amostras do Mioceno foram então realizados relacionando as razões <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr das amostras e modelos binários de mistura (ou curvas de mistura) construídos por meio da equação abaixo (Eq. 3) utilizando três parâmetros com razões isotópicas distintas: i) água do mar Miocênica; ii) águas cratônicas; iii) águas andinas. Essa metodologia é baseada nos estudos de estimativa de paleosalinidade realizados por Vonhof et al. (1998; 2003) e será abordada com maior profundidade no artigo a seguir.

 $^{87}$ Sr/ $^{86}$ Srm = {( $^{87}$ Sr/ $^{86}$ Sra x [Sr]a x A +  $^{87}$ Sr/ $^{86}$ Srb x [Sr]b x B)}  $\div$  {(A x [Sr]a + B x [Sr]b)}

**Equação 3.** Cálculo de paleosalinidade segundo Vonhof (1998, 2003). <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Srm é a razão isotópica da mistura, <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sra e <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Srb são a razão isotópica de Sr de cada parâmetro, [Sr]a e [Sr]b são a concentração de Sr de cada parâmetro, e A e B são as proporções relativas de cada parâmetro na mistura (onde A + B = 1).


\* Caso não haja amostra suficiente para pulverização

Figura 7. Fluxograma simplificado da metodologia das análises isotópicas das amostras fósseis

# 6. Fossil isotopic constraints (C, O and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr) on Cenozoic shallow marine incursions in Western and Eastern Amazonia

André Mateus Valentim Alvim<sup>1</sup>, Roberto Ventura Santos<sup>1</sup>, Martin Roddaz<sup>1,2</sup>, Pierre-Olivier Antoine<sup>3</sup>, Maria Inês Feijó Ramos<sup>4</sup>, Dermeval Aparecido do Carmo<sup>1</sup>, Francisco Ricardo Negri<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade de Brasilia, Darcy Ribeiro Campus, Asa Norte 70910-900 Brasilia, DF - Brazil
<sup>2</sup> Géosciences-Environnement Toulouse, Université de Toulouse; UPS (SVT-OMP); CNRS; IRD; 14 Avenue Édouard Belin, F-31400 Toulouse, France,
<sup>3</sup>Institut des Sciences de l'Evolution, UMR 5554 CNRS, IRD, EPHE, Université de Montpellier, Place Eugène Bataillon, 34095 Montpellier cedex 5, France
<sup>4</sup>Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi, Coordenação de Ciências da Terra e Ecologia, Av. Presidente Tancredo Neves 1901, 66077-830, Belém, PA - Brazil

<sup>5</sup>Universidade Federal do Acre, Campus Floresta, Laboratório de Paleontologia. Estrada do Canela Fina, Km 12, 69980-000, Cruzeiro do Sul, AC - Brazil

# Abstract

Several studies have reported Cenozoic shallow marine incursions based on paleontological and sedimentological evidences. Only a few publications restricted to middle Miocene fossils outcropping in the Iquitos (Peru), Benjamin Constant and Eirunepé (Brazil) areas have presented isotopic evidence to support the presence of marine incursion. In this study, we present new carbon, oxygen, and strontium (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios) isotopic composition of macro and microfossils from reported early to early late Miocene, shallow marine intervals of Western and Eastern Amazonian (Peru and Brazil) basins. We have also analyzed present-day organisms from distinct environments (beach, sea, riverine, and estuary) and compared their results with the Cenozoic fossils. While C and O isotopic composition indicate that Western Amazonia fossils display an isotopic composition similar to the present-day continental, limnic and riverine, environment (), Eastern Amazonia fossils display C and O isotopic compositions comparable to those from seawater environments (). We further used the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic composition of the analyzed fossils to estimate paleosalinity conditions. The <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic

composition indicate that Eastern Amazonian water bodies of Pirabas Formation (Marajo Basin) varied from highly oligohaline to marine conditions, while Western Amazonian water bodies ranged from freshwater to slightly oligohaline. Our results indicate that fossil isotopic compositions from Western Amazonia do not support sedimentological and paleontological evidence for Cenozoic marine incursions. However, because analyzed *Crassostrea* oyster collected in and Neogene *Crassostrea* collected in Contamana have similar C and O isotopic compositions, we suggest to reconcile isotopic, sedimentological and paleontological evidence that Cenozoic marine incursion in Western Amazonia were characterized by transitional paleoenvironment. Our data further suggest that no open marine conditions existed in Western Amazonia studied area.

*Keywords:* Amazonian basins, marine incursions, Cenozoic fossils, stable isotopes, strontium isotopes, paleosalinity.

# Introduction

The numbers, extents, and provenances of Cenozoic shallow marine incursions that affected the Western part of Amazonia have received much attention [*e.g.* (Nuttall, 1990; Hoorn, 1993, 1994a; Hoorn et al., 1995; Mathalone & Montoya, 1995; Räsänen et al., 1995; Gingras et al., 2002a; Gingras et al., 2002b; Hermoza, 2004; Rebata et al., 2006; Wesselingh & Macsotay, 2006; Wesselingh et al., 2006; Hovikoski et al., 2007a; Hovikoski et al., 2007b; Latrubesse et al., 2007; Hoorn & Wesselingh, 2010; Hoorn et al., 2010; Roddaz et al., 2010; Wesselingh et al., 2010; Rebata, 2012; Louterbach et al., 2014) among many others] and is still a matter of debate (see Hoorn & Wesselingh, 2010 and references therein; Räsänen et al., 1995; Rebata et al., 2006; Wesselingh et al., 2006; Hovikoski et al., 2007a-b, 2010; Latrubesse et al., 2010). In the Paleogene, two marine incursions are documented: one in the Paleocene affecting the southern part of the Peruvian Amazonia (Louterbach et al., 2014), and another, sometimes

termed Pozo incursion, during the Eocene affecting Colombian, Ecuadorian and Peruvian Amazonia (Santos et al., 2008; Hoorn & Wesselingh, 2010; Roddaz et al., 2010; Antoine et al., 2016). In the Neogene, the debate about marine incursions is even heater. For instance, recent published studies and synthesis (Antoine et al., 2016; Boonstra et al., 2015; Jaramillo et al., 2017; Linhares et al., 2017, 2019) suggest that an early Miocene and two middle late Miocene shallow marine incursions flooded the early to middle Miocene Pebas megawetland system. Other studies have further suggested the existence of late Miocene incursions in the Western Amazonia (also termed Acre phase: Hoorn et al., 2010) based on sedimentological evidence (i.e., tidal currents and ichnofacies see Räsänen et al., 1995; Hovikoski et al., 2005, 2010; Roddaz et al., 2006). These studies, however, have been questioned because of the absence of marine or coastal paleontological indicators. Recently, though, late Miocene foraminifera tests were described from one well in the Solimões basin, near the border between Brazil and Peru (1AS-7D-AM well, Linhares et al., 2017; 1AS-31-AM well, Linhares et al., 2011).

Marine incursions in the Amazon basin have been identified mainly based on the presence of marine and brackish water microfossils (e.g., dinoflagelates, and benthic foraminifera, fishes [selachians]), bioturbations, and tidal structures (tidal bundles and inclined heterolithic structures; see Hovikoski et al., 2010, and reference therein). In intracratonic basins, such as the Brazilian Solimões Basin, the only piece of evidence is based on fossils, and no tidal structures whatsoever have been identified so far (Linhares et al., 2017; Medeiros et al., 2019). Besides this evidence, geochemical proxies, such as stable and radiogenic isotopes, may also be powerful tools to identify marine influences in continental areas. Providing that diagenesis have not affected the primary value, isotopes are good proxies for paleosalinity studies. For instance, oxygen isotopes have a strong relationship with water salinity since they fractionate during evaporation processes (Bigg & Rohling, 2000).

26

The carbon isotopes of dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) in coastal to estuarine settings can have a direct relationship with water salinity, especially above 25 psu (Bouillon et al., 2011; Fry, 2002; Mook & Vogel, 1968). In contrast to stable isotopes, the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic compositions of carbonate fossils, especially aragonite ones, neither fractionated by evaporation-precipitation nor by biological processes (Bryant et al., 2015; Schmitz et al., 1991). Therefore, fossil <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios are a proxy indicator of aquatic salinities of modern and ancient brackish water systems (Ingram & DePaolo, 1993; Bryant et al., 1995; Holmden et al., 1997; Spencer and Patchett, 1997; Vonhof et al., 1998; 2003). In Western Amazonia, paleosalinity estimates based on the strontium isotopic composition of mollusk shells indicate a predominant freshwater. The data also reveal mesohaline and oligohaline waters during the Pebas interval (Vonhof et al., 2003, 1998). This finding was associated with the presence of more saline molluscan faunal assemblage. Although restricted to a specific part of the Pebas system, these pioneering studies have shown the usefullness of these isotopic proxies for detecting and characterizing the salinity of Amazonian paleoenvironmental depositional systems.

This study aims to define C, O and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic compositions of reported marine Amazonian incursions. We have analyzed macro and microfossils from sedimentary basins of the Peruvian and Brazilian Amazonia to evaluate if the C, O and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic compositions are in agreement with the sedimentological and paleontological evidence for marine incursions presented in previous studies.

# **Review of Cenozoic marine incursions in Amazonia**

The Amazon basin has been the site of various marine incursions during the Cenozoic (see Hoorn et al., 2010, Hovikoski et al., 2010; Roddaz et al., 2010 and Jaramillo et al., 2017 for a synthesis). In this section we review, in chronological order, the record of marine influenced sequences and the evidence supporting their deposition environment interpretation.

## Paleocene

Sedimentary rocks of the Madre de Dios Basin record a late Paleocene shallow marine transgression (Louterbach et al., 2014; Fig. 1 and 2). The co-occurrence of selachian assemblage (including the rays *Potobatis, Ouledia,* and *Pristidae*) with the ostracod *Protobuntonia* and charophytes *Peckichara cf. varians meridionalis, Platychara perlata,* and *Feistiella cf. gildemeisteri,* a Thanetian (late Paleocene) age. However, a Danian (Early Paleocene) age cannot be discarded (Louterbach et al., 2014). The association of marine-estuarine rays selanchians, benthic agglutinated foraminifers (*Karreriella conversa, Reophax, Bathysiphon,* and *Rhabdammina*), oysters and organic matters (high TOC and  $\delta^{13}$ C values of -23.4‰) within bay, tide-influenced channels, and tidal flat deposits point to shallow waters in a tide-dominated estuary (Louterbach et al., 2014).

## Middle-late Eocene

Shallow marine deposits have been documented in the Colombian (Santos et al., 2008; Parra et al., 2009; Jaramillo et al., 2009; Jaramillo et al., 2017; Roddaz et al., 2010 and references therein), Ecuadorian (Christophoul et al., 2002) and northern Peruvian (Hermoza et al., 2005, Roddaz et al., 2010, Antoine et al., 2016) Sub-Andean basins. These deposits belong to a transgressive cycle within those basins, called Pozo transgression (see Hoorn & Wesselingh, 2010, Roddaz et al., 2010). In the Colombian Llanos Sub-Andean basin, the presence of marine/estuarine pollen and spores (*Tetracolporopollenites maculosus, Spinizonocolpites grandis,* and *Echitriporites trianguliformis orbicularis*; Jaramillo et al., 2009) within coastal plain and estuarine deposits of the Mirador and Lower Cambonera Formations indicate a shallow marine incursion in those basins. On the other hand, in the Ecuadorian Sub-Andean basins, the palynoflora consisting of marine/estuarine pollen and spores (*Deltoidospora, Verrucatosporites* and *Magnastriatite* genera for instance; Zambrano et al., 1999) within marine deposits of the Orteguaza Formation suggests a shallow marine incursion. In the Northern Peruvian Sub-Andean basins, the coexistence of a rainforest palynoflora (*Spirosyncolpites spiralis, Tetracolporopollenites maculosus* and *Perisyncolporites pokornyi* for instance; Antoine et al., 2012, 2016), benthic foraminifera (*Haplofragmoides, Ammobaculites* and *Trochammina* genera; Seminario & Guizado, 1976), euryhaline ostracods (*Cypridacea* and *Cytheracea*; Seminario & Guizado, 1976; Antoine et al., 2016) and marine-estuarine rays (*Mylliobatis* and *Dasyatis*; Antoine et al., 2016) within the estuarine, shoreface, and shallow shelf deposits of the Pozo Formation support the existence of a shallow marine incursion. According to Christophoul et al., (2002), Hermoza et al., (2005), and Roddaz et al., (2010), those incursions within the Amazon Basin would come from both the Guyaquil Gulf and the Caribbean Sea.

## Early to early-late Miocene

# Eastern Amazonia (early Miocene)

In Eastern Amazonia, Northern Brazilian intracratonic basins closer to the Atlantic Ocean had their Miocene depositional settings influenced by marine incursions during the early Miocene. In the Marajó Basin (Pará State, Brazil, Fig. 1) there are marine evidence in the coeval shallow marine deposits of the Pirabas Formation and the coastal deposits of the Barreiras Formation. The primary lithologies of the Pirabas Formation include wackstones, grainstones, and floatstones, in which presents by red algae, urchins, bryozoans, benthic and planktonic foraminifera (e.g., *Cibicideis, Amphistegina, Elphidium, Globigerina* and *Globorotalia*) fossils. Siliciclastic rocks presenting tidal bundles, herringbones cross-stratification, and heterolithic structures commonly occur associated with mixohaline (mesohaline) ichnofauna are common in the Barreiras Formation (Petri, 1957; Ferreira et al., 1984; Santos Jr. & Rossetti, 2004; Rossetti et al., 2006; Távora et al., 2014; Nogueira et al., 2019).

## Western Amazonia (early to early late Miocene)

The Western Amazonian basin is characterized by the existence of the Pebas Megawetland System (PMWS), a large wetland of shallow lakes and swamps developed during the early to middle-late Miocene interval (see Hoorn et al., 2010 and Boonstra et al., 2015 and references therein). Depending on location and age, the PMWS presents local evidence of flood by shallow marine incursions (see Hoorn et al., 2010; Boonstra et al., 2015; Jaramillo et al., 2017 and references therein). In the Colombian Llanos basin, two marine intervals were documented: an early Miocene interval between 18.1 and 17.2 Ma, and a middle Miocene interval between 16.1 and 12.4 Ma (Jaramillo et al., 2017). These two marine intervals were also described in the Brazilian Amazonas/Solimões Basin but with a much shorter duration, ~0.2 My (18.0 to 17.8 Ma) and ~0.4 My (14.1 to 13.7 Ma), respectively (Jaramillo et al., 2017). Several episodes of shallow marine ingressions also occurred in the Colombian (Hoorn, 1990, 1993, 1994b) and Peruvian Amazon (Boonstra et al., 2015) between the early and middle Miocene (palynological zones T13 to T15 sensu Jaramillo et al., 2011). In the Brazilian Solimões basin, sedimentary rocks recovered from drill cores (1AS-31-AM, 1AS-8 AM and 1AS-7D AM wells) record three marine incursions: one in early/early middle Miocene, another in late middle/early late Miocene, and still another in late Miocene times (Linhares et al., 2011, 2017). In the Peruvian Ucayali basin (Contamana area), the presence of a late middle to early late Miocene marine transgression is attested based on the faunal content of Pebas Formation deposits (Antoine et al., 2016; Chabain et al., 2017).

An early Miocene marine incursion occurred in the Amazonian Colombian, Venezuelan, and Brazilian basins. In the Colombian Llanos Basin, evidence for this incursion includes shark teeth (*Carcharhiniformes*), shrimp appendage (*Squillidae*), marine palynomorphs (*Zonocostites* into biozones T-12 [*Horniella lunarensis*] and T-13 [*Echitricolporites maristellae*]) within marginal-lacustrine deposits of the Upper Carbonera Formation (Dueñas, 1980; Jaramillo et al.,

2017). In the Colombian Putumayo/Oriente Basin, an early Miocene marine incursion is suggested based on the presence of marine palynomorphs (*Zonocostites* and dinocysts), and foraminifer's linings within the Mariñame Unit (Hoorn, 1990, 1993, 1994). In the Venezuelan Lake Maracaibo Basin marine palynomorphs (*Zonocostites* and *Psilatricolporites crassus* pollen grains and dinocysts) and foraminifera (linings) within sediments of the La Rosa Formation support a marine influence during sediment filling of this basin (Rull, 2001). Finally, in the Brazilian Solimões Basin, an early Miocene marine incursion is interpreted based on coexistence of microforaminifera linings, benthic agglutinated foraminifera (*Miliammina fusca*) and mangrove palynomorphs (*Zonocostites ramonae* and *Verrutricolporites rotundiporus, Rhizophora mangle* and *Pelliciera rhizophorae*) within the Solimões Formation (Linhares et al., 2017).

A middle Miocene marine incursion is recorded in the Amazonian Colombian, Peruvian, and Brazilian basins. In the Colombian Llanos Basin, this incursion is interpreted based on the coexistence of mollusks, foraminifera linings and marine palynomorphs (those latter are classified into the biozones T-14 [*Grimsdalea magnaclavata*], and T-15 [*Crassoretitriletes vanraadshooveni*]) within lacustrine-marine deposits of the León Formation (Bayona et al., 2007; Jaramillo et al., 2017). In the Putumayo/Oriente basins, evidence of a middle Miocene marine incursion include the presence of palynomorphs (*Zonocostites* pollen and dinocysts), foraminifera linings and tests (*Trochammina, Ammonia* and *Elphidium* genera) within Apaporis Sand Unit and Pebas Formation (Hoorn 1990, 1993, 1994, 2006). In the Peruvian Marañon basin, evidences for a middle Miocene marine cover the coexistence of palynomorphs (*Zonocostites* pollen), mollusks (*Pachydon* and *Melongena woodward*), ostracods (*Cyprideis*), benthic foraminifera tests and linings (*Trochammina, Ammonia* and *Elphidium*), bryozoans and coastal/marine sawfish (*Pristis*) and rays (*Mylliobatis*) within the Pebas Formation (Hoorn, 1994; Monsch, 1998; Vonhof et al., 1998, 2003; Wesseligh et al., 2002; Boonstra et al., 2015).

In the Peruvian Ucayali basin, this incursion is highlighted by the coexistence of sawfish (*Pristis*), and cownose ray (*Rhinoptera*) within Pebas Formation (Salas-Gismondi et al., 2006, 2007; Antoine et al., 2007, 2016). At least, in the Solimões Basin, evidence of a middle Miocene marine include the coexistence of euryhaline ostracods (*Cyprideis*), benthic foraminifera (*Ammonia* and *Elphidium* genera) within the Solimões Formation (Medeiros et al., 2019).

The early to middle Miocene evidences for marine incursions shown above are commonly associated with shallow marine deposits. Those deposits present recurring 3–10 m-thick transgressive-regressive bay-margin successions showing tidal sedimentary structures (heterolithic bedding, double mud-drapes, millimeter-scale rhythmites, bimodal palaeocurrent), sporadic wave reworking at the top of the succession, and bioturbations that occasionally define a mixed brackishwater Cruziana-Skolithos ichnofacies (see Hovikoski et al., 2010 and references therein). Occasionally, channel filled deposits coexists with mud-draped cross stratification and bipolar dune foresets, termed Inclined Heterolithic Stratification (IHS) (Hovikoski et al., 2007; 2010).

Marine incursions around the middle-late Miocene transition are documented in the Amazonian Ecuadorian, Peruvian, and Brazilian basins. In the Ecuadorian Oriente basin, an indication of a marine incursion cover the coexistence of palynomorphs (*Retitricolporites guianensis, Zonocostites ramonae* and *Laevigatosporites sp.*), euryhaline ostracods (*Cytheridea* and *Cyprideis*) and benthic foraminifera (*Ammobaculites, Ammonia* and *Rotalia*) within the Curaray Formation (Roddaz et al., 2010). In the Peruvian Ucayali basin, the middle-late Miocene interval records an incursion based on the coexistence of oysters (presenting clionid demosponges and serpulid annelids burrows), urchin spines, selachians (*Pristis, Dasyatis* and *Mylliobatis*), trichodactylid crabs, mollusks (*Pachydon*) dynoflagellate cysts (*Spiniferites, Brigantedinium, Impletosphaeridium, and Trinovantenidium*), benthic foraminifera (*Protoelphidium, Ammonia, Miliammina* and *Rosalina*), and euryhaline ostracoda (*Cytheroidea* 

and *Cyprideis*) within the Pebas Formation (Hoorn & Wesselingh, 2010; Salas-Gismondi et al., 2015; Antoine et al., 2016; Chabain et al., 2017). In the Brazilian Solimões basin, evidences of an early late Miocene marine incursion include the co-occurrence of mollusks (*Dyris, Neritina* and *Tryonia*), ostracods (*Skopaeocythere tetrakanthos* and *Cyprideis*), benthic foraminifera (*Ammonia* and *Elphidium*), and rare diatoms (*Coscinodiscus rothii*) within the Solimões Formation (Linhares et al., 2011, 2017). In the Bolivian Chaco basin, the coexistence of benthic foraminifera (*Ammonia, Cibicidoides, Gyroidina, and Nonionella*), ostracods (*Cyprideis, Darwinulla, Iliocypris, Perissocytheridea, and Heterocypris*), bivalves (*Neocorbicula* and *Tellina*) and gastropoda (*Heleobia*) within the Yecua Formation (Uba, 2009) are the primary evidences for an early late Miocene marine incursion in the southwestern part of the Amazonian basin.





*Figure 1.* Simplified North-South (A) and East-West (B) chronostratigraphic charts for the Amazon Basin. Red stars mark the marine incursions described above.

# **Material and Methods**

## **Materials**

Among the 651 fossil specimens collected in previous field campaigns and core/well descriptions from distinct Amazonian sites, 391 specimens were selected for  $\delta^{13}$ C,  $\delta^{18}$ O, and  $^{87}$ Sr/ $^{86}$ Sr measurements (Table 1, supplementary material; Fig.2). Except for the Paleocene samples, all samples were collected in previously published marine incursion intervals. As a complimentary database, Table 2 shows the salinity ranges in which the most representative fossil groups are assigned to live in their habitat. Figure 2 displays the geographic distribution of the fossil samples analyzed in this study.

# Paleocene

Overall, thirty-two Paleocene fossil samples were selected for measuring their isotope compositions. Seven charophyte oogonia were collected from the Danian-Selandian (66 to 59. 2 Ma; Pierre-Olivier Antoine, personal communication) Yahuarango Formation in the Peruvian Huallaga Basin. Moreover, sixteen pacu (freshwater omnivorous serrasalmine ray-finned fish) and pycnodontid teeth (extinct marine–estuarine ray-finned fish) and nine myliobatiformis ray teeth (*Ouledia*) were collected from estuarine deposits of the Thanetian Huallabamba Formation of the Madre de Dios basin (Louterbach et al., 2014).

## Eocene

Twenty-seven Eocene fossil samples were selected for isotope analysis. Eight pacu teeth, thirteen crab claws and six charophyte oogonia (*Stephanochara*) were collected from the late Lutetian-Bartonian (43–38 Ma) Pozo Formation in the Ucayali basin at outcrops CTA-27, CTA-29, CTA-47 and CTA-66 (Contamana area, Peru; Antoine et al., 2016).

## Early to early late Miocene

Twenty early Miocene fossil samples were selected for isotope analysis. Eleven samples were collected from the Pirabas Formation in Marajó basin at Atalaia Beach and Capanema areas (Pará State, Brazil) by the authors. In detail, five foraminifera tests (*Amphistegena*), one crab claw and two ray teeth (*Mylliobatis*) come from the Atalaia Beach. In contrast, one urchin and two vertebrae fragments (unidentified ray-finned fish) come from Capanema. Also, eight early Miocene pacu teeth were collected from the Pebas Formation in the Ucayali basin at CTA-63 locality (Contamana area, Peru; Antoine et al. (2016).

Seventy-five middle Miocene samples were selected for isotope analysis. Fifty-six ostracod shells (*Cyprideis*) and nine foraminifera tests (*Ammonia* and *Elphidium*) were recovered from the Solimões Formation (well 1-AS-33 AM) by Medeiros et al. (2019). Moreover, four crab claws and eight pacu teeth were collected from the Ipuro Formation in the Huallaga basin at

outcrop TAR-31 (Tarapoto area, Peru; ~13.1-12.6 Ma; Marivaux *et al.*, accepted). Also, ten pacu teeth were collected from the Pebas Formation in the Ucayali basin at CTA-45 locality (Contamana area, Peru; Antoine et al., 2016).

Finally, two hundred thirteen fossil samples spanning the early late Miocene interval (starting by the middle late Miocene transition) were selected for isotope analyzes. Ten ostracod shells (*Cyprideis*), nine foraminifera tests (*Ammonia*), and six gastropoda shells were recovered from the Solimões Formation (1-AS-5 AM and 1-AS-7D AM wells; Ana Paula Linhares [Pers. Com.] and Linhares et al., 2017, 2019, respectively). Eleven pacu teeth, twenty-four ray teeth (*Pristis*), two crab claws, two oysters (*Crassostrea*) and one hundred twenty-five foraminifera tests (*Ammonia*) were recovered from the Pebas Formation in the Ucayali Basin at CTA-43 (early late Miocene), CTA-44top (middle-late Miocene transition), CTA-58 and CTA-77 localities (Contamana area, Peru; Antoine et al., 2016). Three mollusk shells, three ostracod shells (*Cyprideis*) and five foraminifera tests (*Ammonia*) were recovered from the Pebas Formation in the Marañon basin (Nuevo Horizonte area, Peru; Wesselingh et al., 2002).

# Recent

Recent samples include fourteen modern specimens collected by the authors during field campaigns to Acre and Marajó Basins, and stable isotopic data of Peruvian and Brazilian mollusk shells from the Zenodo Database (discussed in Gaillard et al., 2019). In summary, the analyzed samples comprise: three frog bones and three crab shells from mangroves, and two oysters from Atalaia Beach and Mosqueiro Island (Paraíso Beach) at the Pará State (Brazil); four foraminifera tests (*Amphistegina*) from a Piatam Ocean Project well located into the Atlantic Ocean near Pará State; and two trichodactylid crab claws from riversides of the Tarauacá River at the Acre State (Brazil).



*Figure 2.* Location of the fossil samples of this study classified by the time of marine incursion occurrences in the Amazon Basin. Structural archs and forebulge positions and ranges are defined according to Roddaz et al. (2005), Spurt et al. (2007).

**Table 2.** Most representative fossil groups among the analyzed ones in this study. Observe that most of those groups lived in distinct environments and could adapt to salinity levels below seawater.

Fossil Group	Genera	Salinity Tolerance	Bibliography	
Ostracoda	Cyprideis	High, freshwater to hypersaline (0-40‰ approximately)	Martens et al. (1994); Coimbra e al. (2007)	
Foraminifera	Ammonia	High, brackish water to hypersaline (5- 70‰ approximately)	Murray (1991); Hohenegger et al. (1993); Murray (2006)	

	Elphidium	High, brackish water to hypersaline (5- 70‰ approximately)	Murray (1991, 2006); Hohenegger et al. (1993); Chappel & Wang (2001)	
	Amphistegina	Low, marine (coral reefs and lagoons) (usually higher than 34‰)	Zmiri et al.(1974); Murray (1991); Murray (2006)	
Bony fish	Pacu (serrasalmines)	Low, freshwater to brackish water (0- 10‰ approximately)	Barbosa Junior et al. (2010); Souza-Bastos et al. (2016)	
	Myliobatis (eagle ray)	High, freshwater (less common) to estuarine and marine	McEachran & Aschliman (2004); Cousseau et al. (2007)	
Rays	Pristis (saw-fish)	High, freshwater to coastal areas, estuaries, mangrove swamps (1–41‰)	Stevens et al. (2008); Thorburn et al. (2008)	
Crabs	Trichodactylidae family (freshwater crabs)	Freshwater to oligohaline (0-21‰)	Magalhães, (1999); Yeo et al. (2008); Firmino (2009); Klaus et al. (2017)	
Charophytes	Stephanochara	Freshwater to oligohaline (0-20‰)	Blindow (2000); SanJuan & Martín-Closas (2012)	

# Stable Isotopes (C and O)

Macrofossil sample preparation includes cleaning with methanol solution and ultrasonic waves (Boyle, 1981; Rosenthal et al., 1999) to remove adherent clays onto their surfaces, and pulverization of larger macrofossils (as urchins and crab claws) with a drill or fragmentation of smaller macrofossils (as ray and fish teeth) with an agate grade. As for microfossil samples, we

handpicked the cleanest specimens with none infilling material after stereo microscope evaluation (Zeiss Stemi 508).

The macrofossil samples were analyzed at the Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Brasília on a Delta V plus mass spectrometer connected to a Gas Bench II apparatus. Samples reacted with H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> at a temperature of 72°C after flushing the flask using helium flow. Stable isotopes results are reported in delta notation relative to the Peedee Belemnite reference standard (PDB) (Craig, 1957) and were calibrated against NBS-18 and NBS-19 standards.

As for microfossil samples, they were analyzed at the Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Brasília on a MAT 253 mass spectrometer connected to a Kiel IV Carbonate device. Within Kiel IV the samples reacted with  $H_3PO_4$  at a temperature of 70°C and the CO<sub>2</sub> generated by this reaction went through a two-phase cryogenic trapping system that filters  $H_2O$  and leads the reminiscent CO<sub>2</sub> to the mass spectrometer. The results are reported in delta notation relative to the Pee Dee Belemnite reference standard (V-PDB) and were calibrated against NBS-18 and other internal standards (Rei-1, OC-1, and CABRA).

In a few samples, we have used the residual solution of the isotope analyses to determine the concentrations of Fe and Mn. After stable isotopes' analyses, the residual material was attacked with  $HNO_3$  (2.5M) and diluted in water (factor of dilution = 7). Afterward, Fe and Mn contents were determined by ICP-OES at the Geochemistry Laboratory of the University of Brasília.

## Sr Isotopes

For <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr analysis, we used the macrofossils and microfossils samples previously analyzed for  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O. The determination of <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios followed two different procedures: one based on 20 mg aliquot macrofossil powder; and another based on the residual solution taken after  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O analysis. The macrofossil samples were previously cleaned with methanol solution and ultrasonic waves (Boyle, 1981; Rosenthal et al., 1999) to remove adherent clays onto their surfaces. The powder samples were attached with dilute acetic acid (0.5N) to dissolve only the carbonate fraction and avoid leaching of radiogenic <sup>87</sup>Sr and <sup>87</sup>Rb from the non-carbonate constituents of the samples. These acid solutions were used to separate Sr by ion chromatography using Sr-spec. The <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios were then measured using a Neptune Thermo MC-ICP-MS at Geochronology Laboratory of the University of Brasília.

# Results

This section presents the geochemical results of the analyzed samples according to the chronological order of the reported marine incursions. For comparison, we present stable isotopic results together with carbon and oxygen isotope ranges of modern mollusks from North America rivers, Great Lakes, and North Atlantic Seawater (following Vonhof et al., 1998), as well as the Miocene stable isotopic data from Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003) and Gross & Piller (2020). Similarly, we also present Sr isotopic results together with Miocene Sr isotopic data from Vonhof et al. (2003).



*Figure 3.* Carbon versus oxygen isotopes cross plot of Paleocene and Eocene (A), early-middle Miocene (C), early late Miocene (B) and Recent (D) fossil samples. Black boxes represent standard stable isotopes values of mollusks from North Atlantic seawater, Great Lakes, and North American rivers (Keith et al. 1964).



**Figure 4.** <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratio vs age crossplot for early Miocene (black), middle Miocene (green) and early late Miocene (red) Amazonian fossil samples with their respective full stratigraphic range. Dashed boxes represent molluskcan data from Vonhof et al. (2003) for the following Peruvian sites: Indiana, Pebas, Santa Rosa (Sta Rosa), Los Chorros (LC), Porvenir (P), Nuevo Horizonte (NH) and Buenos Aires.

## Recent

Carbon and oxygen isotopic data from Recent specimens range from -16.87‰ to -0.07‰, and -8.01‰ to -0.12‰, respectively (Fig. 3A; Table 3, supplementary material). Overall, there are two distinct data populations. The first one comprise the mollusks sampled at the Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon rivers (Zenodo database; Gillard et al. 2019), crab claws and frog bones sampled at Pará State (Brazil) mangroves, crab claws sampled at Acre State (Brazil) rivers and an oyster sampled at Mosqueiro Island (estuary environment; Silva, 1975; Venturieri et al., 1998; Fig. 5). These samples have similar carbon isotope values, ranging between -16.87‰ and -9.81‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C, and -8.01‰ and -1.31‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O. However, they have different oxygen isotopic compositions: the Peruvian river mollusks and both riverine and mangrove crab claws present, more consistently, lower  $\delta^{18}$ O values than the Brazilian river mollusks and the estuarine oyster. The second population data is composed of the foraminifera (*Amphistegina*) sampled from the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean and the oyster (*Crassostrea*) sampled at Atalaia beach. These samples present more positive  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values, approaching the North Atlantic seawater interval (Fig. 3A; Table 3, supplementary material).

## Paleocene

Carbon and oxygen isotopic data from the analyzed Paleocene fossils range from -9.75‰ to -4.29‰ and -9.50‰ to -6.11‰, respectively (Fig. 3D; Table 3, supplementary material) and also presents two data populations. The first includes charophytes from the TAR-30 outcrop (Tarapoto area) that exhibits low  $\delta^{13}$ C (-9.75‰) and  $\delta^{18}$ O (-6.11‰) values, similar to isotopic signature similar to the North American rivers waters. The second data group comprises bony fish and *Ouledia* ray teeth from the MD-177 locality (Madre de Dios area), which present less negative  $\delta^{13}$ C, but lower  $\delta^{18}$ O values when compared with the first data population.

## Eocene

Carbon and oxygen isotopic composition from the analyzed Eocene fossils show a narrow range from -12.39‰ to -8.88‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C, and -7.53‰ to -5.78‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O (Fig, 3D; Table 3, supplementary material). The only significant difference within this dataset is the pacu teeth, which presents a less negative  $\delta^{13}$ C value compared with the other fossils isotopic compositions. Nonetheless, all data are relatively close to the North American rivers isotopic interval.

## Early to middle Miocene

Carbon and oxygen isotopic data of early and middle Miocene fossils samples present two data populations. The first comprises fossils from the PMWS (well 1AS-1S-33AM from the

Brazilian Western Amazonia, and outcrops TAR-31 and CTA-63 from the Peruvian Amazon) and exhibits  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values between -12.78‰ to -7.21‰, and -10.13‰ to -4.07‰, respectively (Fig. 3C, Table 3, supplementary material). These data are similar to most negative  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values of the mollusks analyzed by Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003) and the ostracods and foraminifera analyzed by Gross & Piller (2020). Also, they plot partially within the North American river box (Fig. 3C). On the other hand, the second data population display  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values of early Miocene fossil samples from Pirabas Formation (Marajó Basin). They yield more positive  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values, which plot close to the North Atlantic seawater box (Fig. 3C).

The early Miocene <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic ratios of fossils are variable and range from 0.70759 to 0.70885 (Fig. 4; Table 3, supplementary material). Samples from the Peruvian Western Amazonia (Contamana area), have <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios that range between 0.70759 and 0.70771. In contrast, four samples from the Pirabas Formation (Marajo basin; Fig. 4) present higher <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic ratios, ranging between 0.70866 and 0.70885. Finally, middle Miocene fossils from the Peruvian Western Amazonia (Contamana and Tarapoto areas), yield <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios between 0.70771 and 0.70819. These last results partially fall within two boxes of the Vonhof et al. (2003) data (Santa Rosa/Pebas and Los Chorros/Nuevo Horizonte/Porvenir boxes; Fig. 4).

## Early late Miocene

Carbon and oxygen isotopic data of early late Miocene fossils from Brazilian and Peruvian Amazon basins range from -16.76‰ to -3.25‰, and -9.71‰ to -1.40‰, respectively (Fig. 3B; Table 3, supplementary material). Overall, the data plot between the North American river and the Great Lakes boxes, being quite similar to the early to middle Miocene Amazon Basin data. However, there is a distinct population of foraminifera (*Ammonia*) from the Peruvian Amazon that has more negative  $\delta^{13}$ C values (between -13.51‰ and -16.76‰; Fig. 3B).

Most early late Miocene fossil samples from Peruvian Western Amazonia (Contamana area), yield <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic ratios between 0.70778 and 0.70795 (Fig. 6; Table 3, supplementary material). The exception is a crab specimen from CTA-43 outcrop that has a higher <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratio (0.70856). This sample is the only one that plots close to a box of the Vonhof et al. (2003) data of the same age (Los Chorros/Nuevo Horizonte/Porvenir box; Fig.4). Other samples present <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios within the same range of a slightly older box of the Vonhof et al. (2003) data (Santa Rosa/Pebas box; Fig. 4).

# Discussion

## Influence of diagenesis and vital effect

Diagenesis may modify the original chemical and isotopic composition of carbonate rocks and fossils, leading to misinterpretation of environmental conditions and paleosalinity estimations (Allan & Matthews, 1982). Since there is no evidence for hypogenic fluids in any of the rock units studied, isotopic alteration of carbonate rocks and fossils could be related to interaction with clay-pore filling and organic matter accumulation. While organic matter would yield very negative  $\delta^{13}$ C values, clay minerals could affect their primary Sr isotopic composition (Jin et al., 2006 and references therein). In order to avoid diagenetic influence, we selected only well-preserved samples that have few or no visual signs of recrystallization or infilling material. Moreover, macrofossil specimens were cleaned with methanol solution and ultrasonic waves (Boyle, 1981; Rosenthal et al., 1999) to remove adherent clays onto their surfaces.

The diagenetic alteration was also evaluated based on specific geochemical elemental concentrations such as Mn and Fe (Veizer, 1983; Jones et al., 1994; McArthur, 1994). Following Vonhof et al. (2003), we have used threshold values of 200 ppm for Fe and 100 ppm for Mn as indicators of geochemical diagenetic imprint. In general, all samples analyzed for

geochemistry present Fe and Mn concentrations lower than the threshold values (Table 3, supplementary material). In addition, isotopic composition of the fossil samples display a relative narrow range of  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values (Fig. 3; Table 3, supplementary material). These are indications that diagenetic processes do not affect significantly the primary isotopic composition of the fossils.

Biological control in exoskeletons formation (e.g., as metabolic processes) can lead to a broad intraspecific dispersion on the stable isotopic compositions of biomineralized tissues. These processes override the relationship between fossil geochemical signatures and environmental conditions. Referred as 'vital effect' (Urey et al., 1951; Weiner & Dove, 2003), this imprint depends on the group fossils and their ontogeny/growth rates parameters (McConnaughey, 1989; Klein et al., 1996; Lorrain et al., 2004). For instance,  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values of some mollusk species vary around 3‰ because of metabolic effects (Ford et al., 2010; Pérez-Huerta & Andrus, 2010) while calcite nanofossils' isotopic compositions have variations close to 5‰ (Ziveri et al., 2003). Fluctuations in  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values around 1-3‰ in the isotopic composition of ostracods and foraminifera (early to early late Miocene; Fig. 3B and 3C) samples could be explained by 'vital effects'. However, overall, the isotopic composition range of fossil genus from a specific site, is narrower than the variation range among the distinct sites for the same genus (Table 3, supplementary material). For instance, the isotopic composition range of middle and early late Miocene Cyprideis ostracods from distinct sites (-6.68‰ to -12.78‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C and -3.87‰ to -10.14‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O) is larger than the composition range of those ostracods from any specific site (maximum range: -10.29‰ to -12.78‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C and -5.56‰ to -8.95‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O). The same goes for the isotopic composition range of middle and early late Miocene Ammonia for a form distinct sites (-5.61% to -16.76% for  $\delta^{13}$ C and -3.85% to -9.71% for  $\delta^{18}$ O) and the composition range of those from any site (maximum range: -5.61‰ to -10.58‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C and -4.24‰ to -9.71‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O). Thus, we conclude that the isotopic variations among sites cannot be explained by 'vital effect' alone, suggesting that paleoenvironmental parameters need to be taken into consideration.

## Stable isotopes and paleoenvironmental constraints

## Eastern Amazonia (Early Miocene and Recent)

Recent marine oysters from Atalaia Beach and foraminifera from the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean present  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values similar to those of the Atlantic seawater (Fig. 3A). In contrast, the oyster from the Mosqueiro Island has more negative  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values, which are closer to modern mollusks from Manaus (Fig. 3A). The Mosqueiro Island holds a dense tropical forest and mangrove vegetation (rich in C3 plants) grown on podzols and hydromorphic soils. In addition, local superficial water presents variable salinity (0 to 5 psu) and pH (5.4 to 7.19) values (Silva, 1975; Venturieri et al., 1998; Miranda et al., 2015; Rosario et al., 2016). In such environment, local water's  $\delta^{13}$ C (DIC and DOC) and  $\delta^{18}$ O values are highly variable because of variations in precipitation/evaporation, freshwater/seawater influx, and input of soil derived carbon driven by groundwater influx (Muylaert et al., 2005; Dalrymple & Choi, 2007).

Regarding early Miocene fossil samples from Pirabas Formation (Marajo basin), their  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values are similar to those of the Atlantic Ocean seawater, as the oysters from Atalaia Beach and the foraminifera from the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean (Fig. 3C and 5A). Therefore, stable isotopic data point to the presence of seawater into the Marajó Basin during the deposition of the early Miocene Pirabas Formation. This interpretation is in agreement with early Miocene fossil content of the Pirabas Formation, which includes urchins, bryozoans, planktonic, benthic foraminifera, and marine vertebrates deposited in coastal to shallow marine paleoenvironments (Petri, 1957; Ferreira et al., 1984; Santos Jr. & Rossetti, 2004; Aguilera et al., 2020).

## Western Amazonia (Paleocene to Recent)

Recent mollusk isotopic compositions from Peruvian and Brazilian Amazonia (Figure 3A; Gaillard et al., 2019) show similar  $\delta^{13}$ C but quite distinct  $\delta^{18}$ O values. Brazilian shells (*Anodontites trapesialis*) present a large  $\delta^{18}$ O range, as in Kaandorp et al., (2003), and reflect an elevated isotopic variation of floodplain lake influenced by the Solimões river seasonal dynamics. In contrast, Peruvian shells (*Anodontites elongatus*) present a low  $\delta^{18}$ O range, indicating a habitat influenced mainly by the main river course water (Gaillard et al., 2019). Moreover, Peruvian shells tend to have more negative  $\delta^{18}$ O values since Peruvian rivers receive <sup>18</sup>O-depleted waters contribution from Andean mountain ranges. This explanation is in agreement with the fact that river waters derived from the Andean region, such as the Solimões river in Brazilian Amazon, have lower  $\delta^{18}$ O values than river waters derived from the Amazon floodplains or cratonic area, such as the Negro river (Matsui et al., 1972, Mulholland et al., 2015).

The carbon and oxygen isotopic composition of Paleocene to early late Miocene fossil samples from Western Amazonia display a distinct isotopic signature (-6‰ to -13‰ for  $\delta^{13}$ C, and -4‰ to -10‰ for  $\delta^{18}$ O; Fig. 3D and B) when compared with other analyzed samples. These isotopic compositions are quite similar to those reported in Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003) and Gross & Piller (2020; Fig. 3). Nonetheless, some particularities about the wide range of  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values need to be pointed out.

Most Paleocene to middle Miocene fossil samples have isotopic compositions close to those of the North America rivers (Fig. 3C and D). Exceptionally, Paleocene bony fish and ray teeth samples from the Madre de Dios Basin (Peru) present more positive  $\delta^{13}$ C values, which can be related to two events. First, oceans in Thanetian times had higher  $\delta^{13}$ C values during the Paleocene Carbon Isotope Maximum event (PCIM ; Shackleton et al., 1984 ; Zachos et al., 2001; Cramer et al., 2009; Vandenberghe et al., 2012). At the time of this event, high marine productivity or increased burial of terrestrial biomass caused a massive burial of organic carbon (Shackleton, 1986; Thompson & Schmitz, 1997; Kurtz et al., 2003; Westerhold et al., 2011), which changed global, and probably local, carbon isotopes' pools. Second, Louterbach et al. (2014) identified shallow marine sedimentary structures that indicate the presence of a marine incursion at Madre de Dios basin during Thanetian times. This incursion likely changed local water isotopic composition and led to an increase of  $\delta^{13}$ C values of the analyzed fossils.

As for the early late Miocene isotopic compositions, some fossil samples (e.g. CTA-43) plot within the North America river box (Fig. 3B). However, most of the samples have isotopic compositions with higher  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values than those defining the North America river box (Figure 3B). Higher  $\delta^{18}$ O may indicate that the latter samples are associated with lacustrine environmental conditions, since lakes tend to present higher evaporation rates than rivers (Henderson & Shuman, 2010; Horton et al., 2016). On the other hand, higher  $\delta^{13}$ C might point to an influence of decomposition C4-derived organic matter (Amazon C4 grasses  $\delta^{13}$ C signature range: -13.6‰ to -9.5‰; Medina et al., 1999) followed by inorganic carbon transport by groundwater influxes into superficial water bodies. In this scenario, this combination of mechanisms may have favored the transfer of transferred organic matter from the soil into water bodies, changing water's DIC and, consequently, organisms exoskeletons' isotopic compositions (Klein et al., 1996; Gillikin et al., 2006; Samanta et al., 2015; Monger et al., 2015 and references therein). This explanation is supported by the increase of grasses' biomass in Western Amazonia during the late Miocene (Hoorn et al., 2017). Finally, there is a small population of Ammonia (the only carbonate samples from CTA-44 locality) that presents very negative  $\delta^{13}$ C values (Fig. 3B). These  $\delta^{13}$ C values can be associated to the fact that under stressful conditions, as high-pCO<sub>2</sub> and low-pH, benthic foraminifera tend to develop its tests with a low carbonate precipitation rate (Murray 2006; Nooijer et al., 2009 and references therein; Table 2). This process induces the fractionation of carbon isotopes and reduces the  $\delta^{13}$ C

of the tests (Ravello & Hillaire-Marcel, 2007). Another possibility would be the influx of C3derived compounds (Amazon C3 plants  $\delta^{13}$ C signature range: -23‰ and -34‰; Medina et al., 1999; Vogel et al., 1993; Diefendorf et al., 2010) by groundwater into superficial water bodies (Samanta et al., 2015; Monger et al., 2015 and references therein).

Thus, we believe that inorganic and organic carbon influx is the main influence of groundwater in isotopic composition shifts of superficial water bodies in the Western Amazonia studied area. Saline and ion-rich groundwater influx through synsedimentary faults due to forebulge dynamics could also occur in local scales (e.g. Gross & Piller, 2020), but it is not likely to take place in a regional scale.

Despite their wide variations in  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values, none of the analyzed samples from Western Amazonia has carbon and oxygen stable isotopic composition that plot close to the seawater box or to the isotopic composition of the Recent oyster sample from Atalaia Beach and foraminifera from the Equatorial Atlantic Ocean (Fig. 3A). Hence, this suggests that from an isotopic point of view, none of the analyzed specimens were living in an open seawater paleoenvironment (Fig. 3B-D). However, the rock units where those fossils were collected present sedimentary structures and paleontology records that indicate shallow marine influence. These apparent contradictory signs could be reconciled if a transitional tide-dominated estuarine environment model for Cenozoic marine incursion in Amazonia is considered.

Indeed, the isotopic composition of a Recent oyster (*Crassostrea*) from Mosqueiro Island is within the range of most early to early late Miocene samples of Western Amazonia (Fig. 5A). Also, the isotopic composition of the analyzed Miocene samples fall into between fresh (riverine) and marine water composition ranges, typical of a complex transitional system (mangroves, estuarine, lakes and lagoons) as those of Mosqueiro Island (Silva, 1975; Venturieri et al., 1998; Miranda et al., 2015; Rosario et al., 2016; Fig. 5B). Furthermore, sedimentary records at Mosqueiro Island region display tidal floodplain structures (e.g. heterolithic lenticular, wavy and flaser bedding; França, 2003; Martins & Mendes, 2011), similar to the structures identified in the rock units where the fossils were collected. In this way, a transitional tide-dominated estuarine model dominated by freshwater influence could explain an environment that includes mixture of fresh-brackish waters, and shallow marine sedimentological and paleontological elements. Therefore, based on the C and O isotopic composition of the analyzed samples, an open sea paleoenvironments is unlikely to have occurred in Western Amazonia during the Cenozoic.



**Figure 5.** Stable isotopic data of early to early late Miocene fossil samples superimposed by Recent oyster samples (A). Observe that the oyster sample from Mosqueiro Island shows  $\delta^{13}C$  and  $\delta^{18}O$  values close to Western Amazon Miocene fossil samples. Satellite image presenting Recent oyster sampling sites (Mosqueiro Island and Atalaia Beach).

# **Paleosalinity Estimate**

It is possible to estimate the paleosalinity in which the analyzed fossils lived using their Sr isotopic composition following the methodology developed in Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003). Paleosalinity estimation of the Miocene Western Amazonian water bodies was calculated based

on a standard binary-mixing model (Eq. 1; Vonhof et al., 1998, 2003) which uses three end members with distinct isotopic compositions: (1) Miocene seawater, (2) cratonic runoff, and (3) Andean runoff.

$${}^{87}Sr/{}^{86}Sr_{m} = \{({}^{87}Sr/{}^{86}Sr_{a} \times [Sr]_{a} \times A + {}^{87}Sr/{}^{86}Sr_{b} \times [Sr]_{b} \times B)\} \div \{(A \times [Sr]_{a} + B \times [Sr]_{b})\}$$

*Equation 1.* Paleosalinity equation using <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr parameters. <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Srm is the Sr isotope ratio of the mixture, <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sra and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Srb are the Sr isotope ratios of each of the end members, [Sr]a and [Sr]b are the Sr concentrations of each of the end members, and A and B are the relative proportions of each end member in the mixture (A + B = 1).

Total Sr and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr values of the Miocene seawater end member are the same as in Vonhof et al. (1998; 2003; Table 5). For the cratonic and Andean runoffs end members, we used the data from Vonhof et al. (1998) and other data from modern Amazon Basin rivers (Allègre et al., 1996; Santos et al., 2014; Table 5).

**Table 5.** Rivers and Early Miocene (Psiladiporites zone), Middle Miocene (Crassoretitriletes zone) and Late Miocene (Grimsdalea zone) seawater data from Howarth & McArthur (1997) and Palmer & Edmond (1992) used by Vonhof (1998, 2003) (left side). Same data from Santos et al. (2014) with cratonic freshwater and catchments data contribution from Allègre et al. (1996) (right side).

Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003)			Santos et al. (2014) and Allègre et al. (1996)		
End members	<sup>87</sup> Sr/ <sup>86</sup> Sr	Sr (ppm)	End members	<sup>87</sup> Sr/ <sup>86</sup> Sr	Sr (ppm)
Seawater Grimsdalea zone	0.70886	7886	Seawater Grimsdalea zone	0.70887	7886
Seawater Crassoretitriletes zone	0.70876	7886	Seawater Crassoretitriletes zone	0.70877	7886

Seawater Psiladiporites zone	0.70855	7886	Seawater Psiladiporites zone	0.70855	7.886	
Cratonic freshwater	0.7282	0.0107	Cratonic freshwater	0.73784	75	
Andean freshwater	0.7074	0.0416	Andean freshwater	0.70868	0.1713	
Napo River	0.7059	0.0416	Napo River	0.70592	0.0515	
Catchments	<sup>87</sup> Sr/ <sup>86</sup> Sr	Sr (ppm)	Catchments	<sup>87</sup> Sr/ <sup>86</sup> Sr	Sr (ppm)	
Andean catchments						
Madeira subbasin	0.7188	0.098	Madeira subbasin	0.71677	0.098	
Ucayali-Maranon subbasin	0.7093	0.235	Ucayali-Maranon subbasin	0.70887	0.279	
Northern Andes subbasin	0.7074	0.0291	Northern Andes subbasin	0.7074	0.0291	
Cratonic catchments						
Guyana craton rivers	0.7266	0.0103	Guyana craton rivers	0.73072	75	

Seawater content and salinity estimations were calculated using Equation 1, using river and seawater Sr isotopic compositions from Table 5. For the Peruvian Amazonian samples (Contamana and Tarapoto-Juanjui areas) binary mixtures between seawater and Andean rivers is the most likely scenarios since no contribution of cratonic river in the area is expected as the Paleocene and Miocene sediments in the north Amazonian retroarc foreland basins had already an Andean provenance (Roddaz et al., 2005; Villegas et al., 2016; Hurtado et al., 2018; Louterbach et al., 2018). Calculations for early, middle, and early late Miocene for this region resulted in mixture curves shown in Figures 6A to 6C. For the Eastern Amazonia samples (Pirabas Formation, Marajo Basin), a binary mixture between seawater and cratonic rivers is the preferred scenario since Oligocene to early Miocene sediments had a cratonic provenance (Figueiredo et al., 2009; Stewart et al., 2016; van Soelen et al., 2017). Figure 6D presents the binary mixing model between Miocene seawater and cratonic rivers for this region.

Based on these mixing models, seawater content and paleosalinity are estimated intercepting the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr values of the samples with the curves (Fig. 6A to 6D). The Peruvian Amazon samples tend to display lower <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios and lower seawater contribution. On the other hand, the Eastern Amazonia samples from the Pirabas Formation present higher <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr values and a major contribution of seawater.





*Figure 6*. Seawater content and paleosalinity estimations for <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr data of early to early late Miocene Peruvian Amazon samples (A-C) and early Miocene Eastern Amazon samples (D). Red areas represent the intersection between the samples ' <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr data and the mixture curves. Units: ppm (<sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr of the mixture curve), % (seawater content) and psu (salinity).

Paleosalinity estimations, <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios from early to early late Miocene samples from the Peruvian Amazonia (Contamana and Tarapoto-Juanjui areas), and early Miocene samples from Eastern Amazonia (Pirabas Formation, Marajo basin) were then plotted as a function of their stratigraphic age and salinity curves (Fig. 7).



**Figure 7.** Paleosalinity estimation for early to early late Miocene fossil samples for Peruvian (A) and Brazilian sites (B). Samples from Contamana and Tarapoto areas tend to be less radiogenic and fall into freshwater to slightly oligonialine fields while samples from Belém area display more radiogenic isotopic signatures and a preference for the oligonialine field.

The early Miocene samples of Eastern Amazonia (Pirabas Formation, Marajo basin) exhibit higher  ${}^{87}$ Sr/ ${}^{86}$ Sr ratios because of the influence of contemporaneous cratonic rivers (Fig. 7B). However, most samples plot within the oligohaline salinity field or close to the seawater line, pointing out to a significant seawater contribution. This finding is in agreement with their  $\delta^{13}$ C and  $\delta^{18}$ O values close to seawater standard (Fig. 3C), and sedimentological and paleontological evidences from previous studies (Ferreira et al., 1984; Santos Jr. & Rossetti, 2004; Aguillera et al., 2020).

Early to early late Miocene Peruvian Amazonian samples present <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr ratios considerably lower than contemporaneous seawater ratios. They plot within the freshwater salinity field, indicating that the PMWS was dominated by Andean freshwater (Fig 7A). Those results are quite similar to the <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr data and paleosalinity estimations for Miocene mollusks from Western Amazonia proposed by Vonhof et al. (1998, 2003). However, one sample (crab claws from the Contamana area) yields oligohaline water suggesting that the PMWS may have been temporally subjected to oligohaline waters during the early late Miocene.

# Conclusion

The C, O and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr isotopic compositions of the analyzed Cenozoic fossils from Eastern Amazonia (Marajo basin, Brazil) and Western Amazonia (Peruvian Huallaga, Ucayali and Madre de Dios basins and Brazilian Solimões basin) yield the following conclusions:

• The isotopic compositions and paleosalinity estimates of early Miocene fossils from the Pirabas Formation (Marajo basin, Brazil) are characteristic of open marine seawater conditions in agreement with previously published sedimentological and paleontological studies;

- Paleocene to early late Miocene fossils from Western Amazonia present C and O isotopic compositions (medium range: -14‰ to -6‰ for δ<sup>13</sup>C and -10‰ to -4‰ for δ<sup>18</sup>O) that are more related to continental standarts rather than marine's;
- Variations of δ<sup>13</sup>C and δ<sup>18</sup>O values of fossils from Western Amazonia occur due to paleoenvironmental parameters (e.g. presence of C3 or C4 plants, groundwater influx, differential evaporation rate);
- Paleosalinity estimates of fossils from Western Amazonia are typical of freshwater to slightly oligonialine water;

Because analyzed present-day *Crassostrea* oyster collected in the Guaraja Bay and Neogene *Crassostrea* oyster collected in Contamana (Peru) have similar C, O and <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr (?) isotopic compositions, we suggest to reconcile isotopic, sedimentological and paleontological evidence that Cenozoic shallow marine incursion in Western Amazonia were characterized by transitional paleo-environment. Our data further suggest that no open marine conditions existed in the Western Amazonian studied area.

# Acknowledgments

We are very thankful for the financial support given by the scientific institutions CAPES-COFECUB (project grant number: 88881.143095/2017-01) and CNPq (projects grant numbers: 428843/2016-6 and 312941/2018-8). In special, we want to thank Ana Paula Linhares (Museu Emilio Goeldi – Belém, Brazil) and Caio Gurgel Medeiros (CPRM – Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) for their assistance with the recovery and taxonomy of fossils from Amazonas State (Brazil) wells, Afonso César Rodrigues Nogueira (Universidade do Pará – Belém, Brazil) for his experienced guidance during fieldtrip at Pará State (Brazil) and Martino Giorgiani (Universidade de Brasília – Brasília, Brazil) for his contributions in discussion topics. Also, we want to thank Stéphane Brusset (Paul Sabatier University Toulouse III, Toulouse - France),
Elton Dantas (Universidade de Brasília - Brasília, Brazil) and Lília Dias for their technical assistance in field trip to Acre State (Brazil) in 2018; and Ana Maria Ribeiro (Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul – Porto Alegre, Brazil), Laurent Marivaux (ISEM – Montpellier, France) and Narla Stutz (UFRGS/ISEM) for their help in fieldwork, and the Military Police of the Acre State for its protection support during fieldtrip at Acre in 2019. Furthermore, we express our gratitude to the technicians Andre Gomes Pullen Parente, Jeane Grasyelle Silva Chaves and Luis Felipe Baumotte Osorio from the Geochronology Laboratory of Universidade de Brasília for their effort to offer the most precise isotopic data possible.

## 7. Conclusões e perspectivas

Os resultados das análises de isótopos estáveis e de estrôncio em fósseis do Cenozóico da Amazônia e os cálculos de paleosalinidade mostraram que:

- Como esperado, a assinatura isotópica dos fósseis da Amazônia Oriental (área de Belém) está associada a paleoambientes oligohialinos a marinhos, corroborando com a interpretação paleoambiental marinha dos depósitos da Formação Pirabas;
- Ostras atuais marinhas e de estuário (área de Belém) podem ser descriminados por meio dos seus valores de δ13C e δ18O;
- A assinatura isotópica dos fósseis da Amazônia Ocidental, bacias brasileiras e peruanas, está associada a paleoambientes continentais pouco salinos, semelhante às interpretações paleoambientais de trabalhos anteriores (Vonhof et al. 1998, 2003; Wesseligh et al. 2002, 2006). No entanto, a assinatura isotópica de uma ostra da Ilha de Mosqueiro (área de Belém) se mostra semelhante à de fósseis Miocênicos da Amazônia Ocidental. Além disso, há evidências sedimentológicas e paleontológicas

59

de incursões marinhas nas unidades geológicas em que os fósseis foram coletados propostas por trabalhos anteriores. Desse modo, ao menos para os fósseis Miocênicos, uma nova hipótese paleoambiental é a de um ambiente transicional estuarino dominado por marés.

Novos dados de estrôncio de amostras fósseis do Paleoceno, Eoceno e Mioceno estarão prontos em breve. Após análise, as discussões e interpretações sobre o paleoambiente e a paleosalinidade das amostras da Amazônia Ocidental serão incrementadas.

## 8. Agradecimentos

O presente trabalho foi realizado com apoio da Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior - Brasil (CAPES) - Código de Financiamento 001, aliada ao Comité Français d'Evaluation de la Coopération Universitaire et scientifique avec le Brésil - França (Cofecub). Houve também suporte financeiro provindo do Institut français de Recherche pour le Développement - França (IRD) e de um projeto Universal do Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CnPq) adereçado ao professor Dr. Roberto Ventura Santos, cujos quais foram importantes no planejamento do orçamento de viagens de campo e procedimentos laboratoriais.

Agradecemos especialmente a todos os professores, alunos e membros da Universidade de Brasília (Dermeval Aparecido do Carmo, Martino Giorgioni, Elton Luiz Dantas, Pâmela Silveira Costa, Michelle Andriolli Custódio, Mariana de Assunção Rodrigues e Gabriel Ribeiro Moizinho), Universidade Federal do Acre (Francisco Ricardo Negri), Universidade Federal do Pará/Museu Emílio Goeldi (Maria Inês Feijó Ramos, Afonso César Rodrigues Nogueira e Ana Paula Linhares), Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul (Ana Maria Ribeiro e Narla Stutz), Université de Touluse – Paul Sabatié III (Stéphane Brusset), Université de Montpellier (Pierre-Olivier Antoine e Laurent Marivaux) e CPRM/Rio de Janeiro (Caio Gurgel Medeiros) que estiveram presentes nas campanhas de campo no Acre e Belém durante os anos de 2018 e 2019 ou auxiliaram em procedimentos laboratoriais e discussões que agregaram para o enriquecimento do conteúdo da dissertação.

Agradecemos ainda toda a equipe de técnicos do Laboratório de Geocronologia e Geociências da Universidade de Brasília pelo esforço de entregar os dados mais precisos e confiáveis possíveis durante a execução das análises laboratoriais realizadas ao longo do projeto. Por fim, agradecemos a Deus pela vida e pela força para superar os obstáculos que surgiram durante o projeto.

## 9. References

- Adnet, S., Chapetta, H., Beard, K. C., Marivaux, L., Marandat, B., Chaimanee, Y., Jaeger, J.-J., Tun, S. T., Soe, A. N. 2008. First myliobatiform teeth (Elasmobranchii, Neoselachii) from the Pondaung Formation (late middle Eocene) of Central Myanmar. -N. Jb. Geol. Palaont. Abh., 247: 335-340; Stuttgart.
- Adnet, S., Salas-Gismondi, R,. Antoine, P. O. 2013. Comparisons of dental morphology in river stingrays (Chondrichthyes: Potamotrygonidae) with new fossils from the middle Eocene of Peruvian Amazonia rekindle debate on their evolution. Die Naturwissenschaften. 101. 10.1007/s00114-013-1127-1.
- Aguilera, O., de Araújo, O. M. O., Hendy, A., Nogueira, A. A., Nogueira, A. C., Maurity, C. W., da Silva-Caminha, S. A. 2020. Palaeontological framework from Pirabas Formation (North Brazil) used as potential model for equatorial carbonate platform. Marine Micropaleontology, 154, 101813.
- Allègre, C.J., Dupré, B., Négrel, P., Gaillardet, J. 1996. Sr-Nd-Pb isotope systematics in Amazon and Congo River systems: constraints about erosion processes.
- Antoine, P.-O., Baby, P., Benammi, M., Brusset, S., De Franceschi, D., Espurt, N., Goillot, C., Pujos, F., Salas-Gismondi, R., Tejada, J., Urbina, M. 2007. The Laventan Fitzcarrald local fauna, Amazonian Peru. 4th European Meeting on Paleontology and Stratigraphy of Latin America. Cuadernos del Museo Geominero, Madrid 8, 19–24.

- Antoine, P.-O., Marivaux, L., Croft, D.A., Billet, G., Ganerød, M., Jaramillo, C., Martin, T.,Orliac, M.J., Tejada, J., Duranthon, F., Fanjat, G., Rousse, S., Salas-Gismondi, R., 2012.
  Middle Eocene rodents from Peruvian Amazonia reveal the pattern and timing of caviomorph origins and biogeography. Proceedings of the Royal Society B: Biology 279, 1319–1326.
- Antoine, P.-O., Abello, M.A., Adnet, S., Altamirano Sierra, A.J., Baby, P., Billet, G., Boivin, M., Calderón, Y., Candela, A., Chabain, J., Corfu, F., Croft, D.A., Ganerød, M., Jaramillo, C., Klaus, S., Marivaux, L., Navarrete, R.E., Orliac, M.J., Parra, F., Pérez, M.E., Pujos, F., Rage, J.-C., Ravel, A., Robinet, C., Roddaz, M., Tejada-Lara, J.V., Vélez-Juarbe, J., Wesselingh, F.P., Salas-Gismondi, R., 2016. A 60-million-year Cenozoic history of western Amazonian ecosystems in Contamana, eastern Peru. Gondwana Res. 31, 30–59. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2015.11.001.
- Arai, M.; Uesugui, N.; Rossetti, D.F.; Góes, A.M., 1988. Considerações sobre a idade do Grupo Barreiras no nordeste do Estado do Pará. In: Congresso Brasileiro de Geologia, 35.
  Belém. *Anais...* Belém: Sociedade Brasileira de Geologia, 1988. p. 738-752. v. 2.
- Baby, P., Rochat, P., Mascle, G., Hérail, G., 1997. Neogene shortening contribution to crustal thickening in the back arc of the Central Andes. Geology 25, 883–886.
- Ballantyne, J. S., Fraser, D. I. 2012. Euryhaline Elasmobranchs. Fish Physiology, Volume 32, 2012, pages 125-198. doi: 10.1016/b978-0-12-396951-4.00004-9.
- Barbosa Júnior, S.G., Teixeira, R.B.G., Cabral, M.C., Assano, M., Jomori, R.K. Tolerância de juvenis de Pacu Piaractus Mesopotamicus à água salinizada. Nucleus Animalium, v.2, n.2, 53-60.
- Barkan, E., Luz, B., Lazar, B., 2001. Dynamics of the carbon dioxide system in the Dead Sea. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta 65, 355-368.
- Bayona, G., Jaramillo, C., Rueda, M., Reyes-Harker, A. (2007) Paleocene-middle Miocene flexural-margin migration of the nonmarine Llanos foreland basin of Colombia. Ciencia, Tecnologia y Futuro 3, 141–160.
- Bigg, G.R., Rohling, E.J. 2000. An oxygen isotope data set for marine waters proportion of SO in a sample of seawater is an excellent tracer of its past history 18O/16 O): Journal of Geophysical Research, v. 105, 8527–8535.
- Blindow, I. 2000. Distribution of Charophytes along the Swedish Coast in Relation to Salinity and Eutrophication .Internat. Rev. Hydrobiol. 85, 5–6, 707–717.
- Boonstra, M., Antoine, P.-O., Hoorn, C., Lammertsma, E.I., and Ramos, M.I.F. 2015. Marine connections of Amazonia: Evidence from foraminifera and dinoflagellate cysts (early to middle Miocene, Colombia/Peru): Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 417, 176–194, doi:10.1016/j.palaeo.2014.10.032.

- Bouillon, S., Connolly, R.M., and Gillikin, D.P. 2011. Use of Stable Isotopes to Understand Food Webs and Ecosystem Functioning in Estuaries: Elsevier Inc., v. 7, 143–174, doi:10.1016/B978-0-12-374711-2.00711-7.
- Bowen, R. 1988. Isotopes in the Earth Sciences. Elsevier Applied Science. London. 647 pp. ISBN 978-94-009-2611-0
- Boyle, E.A. 1981. Cadmium, zinc, copper, and barium in foraminifera tests: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 53, p. 11–35, doi:10.1016/0012-821X(81)90022-4.
- Bryant, J.D., Jones, D.S., and Mueller, P.A. 1995. Influence of freshwater flux on 87Sr/86Sr chronostratigraphy in marginal marine environments and dating of vertebrate and invertebrate faunas: Journal of Paleontology, v. 69, p. 1–6.
- Bryant, J.D., Jones, D.S., Mueller, P.A., Bryant, J.D., Jones, D.S., and Mueller, P.A. 2015. Influence of freshwater flux on 87Sr / 86Sr in Chronostratigraphy marginal marine environments and dating of vertebrate and invertebrate faunas. SEPM Society for Sedimentary Geology Paleontological Society.
- Chabain, J., Antoine, P.-O., Altamirano-Sierra, A.J., Marivaux, L., Pujos, F., Salas-Gismondi, R & Adnet, S., 2017. Cenozoic batoid record from Contamana, Peru, with special focus on freshwater potamotrygonines (Chondrichthyes, Myliobatiformes) from the Pebas wetland system. *Geobios* 50, 389-400.
- Chappell, J.; Wang, P. 2001. Foraminifera as Holocene environmental indicators in the South Alligator River, Northern Australia. Quaternary International 83-85.47-62.
- Christophoul, F., Baby, P., Davila, C. 2002. Stratigraphic responses to major tectonic event in a foreland basin: the Ecuadorian Oriente Basin from Eocene to Oligocene times. Tectonophysics 345, 281-298.
- Clark, I., Fritz, P. 1997. Environmental isotopes in hydrology. Lewis Publishers, Boca Raton, Fla.
- Cleroux, C., Cortjo, E., Anand, P., Labeyrie, L. Bassinot, F., Caillon, N., Duplessy, Jean-Claude. 2008. Mg/Ca and Sr/Ca ratios in planktonic foraminifera: Proxies for upper water column temperature reconstruction. Paleoceanography, 23, doi: 10.1029/2007PA001505.
- Coimbra, J.C., Carreño, A.L., Geraque, E.A., Eichler, B.B. 2007. Ostracodes (Crustacea) from Cananéia-Iguape estuarine/lagoon system and geographical distribution of the mixohaline assemblages in southern and southeastern Brazil. Iheringia, Sér. Zool. Porto Alegre, 97 (3): 273-279.
- Costa, J.B.S.; Hasui, Y.; Borges, M.S.; Bemerguy, R.L. 1995. Arcabouço tectônico mesozóicocenozóico da região da calha do Amazonas: Geociências (UNESP), 14, 77-83.

- Costa, J.B.S.; Bemerguy, R.L.; Hasui, Y.; Borges, M.S.; Ferreira Jr., C.R.P.; Bezerra, P.E.L.;
   Costa, M.L.; Fernandes, J.M.G. 1996. Neotectônica da região amazônica: aspectos tectônicos, geomorfológicos e deposicionais. Geonomos, 4, p. 23-43.
- Cousseau, M.B., De Figueroa, J.M., Díaz de Astarloa, E., Mabragaña, L.O., Lucifora. 2007. Rayas, chuchos y otros batoideos del Atlántico sudoccidental (34°-55°S). Mar del Plata, Argentina Instituto Nacional de Investigación y Desarrollo Pesquero, 102 pp.
- Craig, H., 1957, Isotopic standards for carbon and oxygen and correction factors for massspectrometric analysis of carbon dioxide: Geochimica and Cosmochimica Acta, v. 12.
- Cramer, B.S., Toggweiler, J.R., Wright, J.D., Katz, M.E., Miller, K.G., 2009. Ocean overturning since the Late Cretaceous: Inferences from a new benthic foraminiferal isotope compilation. Paleoceanography 24 PA4216. doi: 10.1029/2008PA001683.

Dansgaard, W., 1964. Stable isotopes in precipitation. Tellus 16, 436-468.

- Dalrymple, J.W., Choi, Kyungsik. 2007. Morphologic and facies trends through the fluvialmarine transition in tide-dominated depositional systems: A schematic framework for environmental and sequence-stratigraphic interpretation. Earth-Science Reviews 81 (2007) 135–174.
- Deirmendjian, L., Abril, G., Carbon dioxide degassing at the groundwater-stream atmosphere interface: isotopic equilibration and hydrological mass balance in a sandy watershed, Journal of Hydrology (2018), doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jhydrol.2018.01.003.
- Diefendorf, A.F., Mueller, K.E., Wing, S.L., Koch, P.L., Freeman, K.H., 2010. Global patterns in leaf <sup>13</sup>C discrimination and implications for studies of past and future climate. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences 107, 5738–5743.
- Dueñas, H., 1980. Palynology of Oligocene–Miocene strata of borehole Q-E-22, Planeta Rica, Northern Colombia. Rev. Palaeobot. Palynol. 30, 313–328.
- Dwyer, G.S. 2000. Unravelling the signs of global climate change. Science. 287: 246-247. DOI: 10.1126/science.287.5451.246.
- Espurt, N., Baby, P., Brusset, S., Roddaz, M., Hermoza, W., Regard, V., Antoine, P.O., Salas-Gismondi, R., and Bolaños, R., 2007, How does the Nazca Ridge subduction influence the modern Amazonian foreland basin? Geology, v. 35, p. 515–518, doi:10.1130/G23237A.1.
- Faure, G. and Mensing, T.M. (2005) Isotope Principle and Applications. 3rd Edition, John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken.
- Faure, G. 1986. Isotope Geology. Wiley, Chichester. 589 pp.
- Ferreira Jr., C.R.P.; Costa, J.B.S.; Bemerguy, R.L.; Hasui, Y. 1996. Neotectônica na região da Bacia de São Luís. Geociências (UNESP), 15, p. 185-208.

- Figueiredo, J., Hoorn, C., Ven, P. van der, Soares, E., 2009. Late Miocene onset of the Amazon River and the Amazon deep-sea fan: Evidence from the Foz do Amazonas Basin. Geology 37, 619–622. https://doi.org/10.1130/G25567A.1.
- Firmino, K. C. S. (2009). Processos osmorregulatórios no caranguejo Dilocarcinus pagei (Decapoda, Trichodactylidae), um antigo invasor da água doce: estudo das atividades (Na,K)-ATPase e V-ATPase branquiais. Master dissertation, Faculdade de Filosofia, Ciências e Letras de Ribeirão Preto, Universidad de São Paulo, Ribeirão Preto. doi: 10.11606/D.59.2009.tde-19082009-112806.
- Ford, H.L., Schellenberg, S.A., Becker, B.J., Deutschman, D.L., Dyck, K.A. & Koch, P.L. 2010. Evaluating the skeletal chemistry of Mytilus californianus as a temperature proxy: Effects of microenvironment and ontogeny. Paleoceanography 25, PA 1203.
- França, C.F. 2003. Morfologia e mudanças costeiras da margem leste da Ilha de Marajó (PA). Tese de Doutorado, Curso de Pós-Graduação em Geologia e Geoquímica, UFPA.
- Freitas, H. A., Pessenda, L. C. R., Aravena, R., Gouvia, S. E. M., Ribeiro, A. S., Boulet, R. 2002. Florestas x Savanas no passado da Amazônia. Ciência Hoje, 32, p. 40-46.
- Fry, B., 2002, Conservative Mixing of Stable Isotopes Across Estuarine Salinity Watershed Gradients : A Conceptual Framework for Monitoring Influences on Downstream Fisheries Production: Estuaries, v. 25, p. 264–271.
- Gaillard, B., Lazareth, C. E., Lestrelin, H., Dufour, E., Santos, R. V., Freitas, C. E. C., Pouilly,
  M. 2019. Seasonal oxygen isotope variations in freshwater bivalve shells as recorders of
  Amazonian rivers hydrogeochemistry. *Isotopes in Environmental and Health Studies*, 1–
  15. doi:10.1080/10256016.2019.1666120.
- Gil W., 2001. Evolution latérale de la déformation d'un front orogénique: Exemple des bassins subandins entre 0° et 16°S. Phd Thesis, Université Paul Sabatier, Toulouse, 150 pp.
- Gillikin, D.P., Lorrain, A., Bouillon, S., Dehairs, F., Willenz, P. 2006. δ 13C in Mytilus edulis shells : relation to salinity, DIC, phytoplankton and metabolism: Organic Geochemistry, v. 37, p. 1371–1382.
- Gingras, M.K., Räsänen, M.E., Pemberton, S.G., Romero, L.P. (2002a) Ichnology and sedimentology reveal depositional characteristics of bay margin parasequences in the Miocene Amazonian foreland basin. J Sediment Res 72, 871–883.
- Gingras, M.K., Räsänen, M.E., Ranzi, A. (2002b) The signifi cance of bioturbated inclined heterolithic stratifi cation in the southern part of the Miocene Solimões Formation, Rio Acre: Amazonia Brazil. Palaios 17, 591–601.
- Gross, M., Ramos, M. I.F., Caporaletti, M., Piller, W. E. 2013. Ostracods (Crustacea) and their palaeoenvironmental implication for the Solimões Formation (late Miocene; Western Amazonia/Brazil). Journal of South American Earth Sciences, 42, 216-241.

65

- Gross, M., Ramos, M.I.F., Piller, W. 2015. A minute ostracod (Crustacea: Cytheromatidae) from the Miocene Solimões Formation (western Amazonia, Brazil): evidence for marine incursions?. Journal of Systematic Palaeontology. 14. 1-22. 10.1080/14772019.2015.1078850.
- Gross, M.; Piller, W. 2020. Saline Waters in Miocene Western Amazonia An Alternative View. Frontiers in Earth Science. v. 8, article 116, doi: 10.3389/feart.2020.00116.
- Haq, B., Hardenbol, J., Vail, P. 1988. Mesozoic and Cenozoic Chronostratigraphy and Cycles of Sea-Level Change. DOI: 10.2110/pec.88.01.0071.
- Henderson, A.K., Shuman, B. N. 2010. Differing controls on river- and lake-water hydrogen and oxygen isotopic values in the western United States. Hydrol. Process., 24, 3894–3906, doi: 10.1002/hyp.7824.
- Hermoza, W., Brusset, S., Baby, P., Gil, W., Roddaz, M., Guerrero, N., Bolañoz, M. 2005. The Huallaga foreland basin evolution: thrust propagation in a deltaic environment, northern Peruvian Andes. J S Am Earth Sci 19, 21–24.
- Hermoza, W. 2004. Dynamique tectono-sédimentaire et restauration séquentielle du retrobassin d'avant-pays des Andes centrals. PhD thesis, Université de Paul Sabatier de Toulouse III, 296 pp.
- Hoefs, J. 1987. Stable Isotope Geochemistry. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg. Minerals, Rocks and Mountains Series, v.9. ISBN 978-3-662-09998-8.
- Hohenegger, J.; Piller, W. E., Baal, C. 1993. Horizontal and vertical spatial microdistribution of foraminifers in the shallow subtidal Gulf of Trieste, Northern Adriatic Sea. Journal of Foraminiferal Research, 23 (2): 79-101.
- Holmden, C., Muehlenbachs, K., and Creaser, R.A. 1997. Depositional environment of the Early Cretaceous ostracode zone: Paleohydrologic constraints from O, C, and Sr isotopes, in Pemberton, S.G., and James, D.P., eds., Petroleum geology of the Cretaceous Manville Group, western Canada: Canadian Society of Petroleum Geologists Memoir 18, 77–92.
- Hoorn, C., Wesselingh, F., 2010. Amazonia, Landscape and Species Evolution: A Look into the Past. John Wiley & Sons, Hoboken.
- Hoorn, C., Wesselingh, F., ter Steege, H., Bermudez, M., Mora, A., Sevink, J., Sanmartin, I., Meseguer, A.S., Anderson, C. L., Figueiredo, J., Jaramillo, C., Riff, D., & Negri, F., Hooghiemstra, H., Lundberg, J., Stadler, T., & Särkinen, T., Antonelli, A. 2010. Amazonia Through Time: Andean Uplift, Climate Change, Landscape Evolution, and Biodiversity. Science (New York, N.Y.). 330. 927-31. 10.1126/science.1194585.
- Hoorn, C., Guerrero, J., Sarmiento, G., and Lorente, M. 1995. Andean tectonics as a cause for changing drainage patterns in Miocene northern South America: Geology, v. 23, p. 237–240.

- Hoorn, C., Bogotá-a, G.R., Romero-baez, M., Lammertsma, E.I., Flantua, S.G.A., Dantas,
  E.L., Dino, R., Dermeval, A., Junior, F.C. 2017. The Amazon at sea: Onset and stages of
  the Amazon River from a marine record, with special reference to Neogene plant turnover
  in the drainage basin: Global and Planetary Change, doi:10.1016/j.gloplacha.2017.02.005.
- Hoorn, C., 1990. Evolucion de loa ambientes sedimentarios durante el terciario y el Cuaternario en la Amazonia Colombiana. Colomb. Amazon. 4 (2), 97–126.
- Hoorn, C., 1993, Marine incursions and the influence of Andean tectonics on the Miocene depositional history of northwestern Amazonia: Results of a palynostratigraphic study: Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 105, p. 267–309.
- Hoorn, C. 1994. An environmental reconstruction of the palaeo-Amazon River system (Middle-Late Miocene, NW Amazonia): Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 112, p. 187–238, doi: 10.1016/0031-0182(94)90074-4.
- Horton, T. W., Defliese, W. F., Tripati, A.K., Oze, C. 2016. Evaporation induced 18O and 13C enrichment in lake systems: A global perspective on hydrologic balance effects.
  Quaternary Science Reviews, 131, 365-379, doi: 10.1016/j.quascirev.2015.06.030.
- Hovikoski, J., Räsänen, M.E., Gingras, M., Roddaz, M.,Brusset, S., Hermoza, W. 2005. Miocene semidiurnal tidal rhythmites in Madre de Dios, Peru. Geology 33, 177–180.
- Hovikoski, J., Gingras, M., Räsänen, M., Rebata, L., Guerrero, J., Ranzi, A. et al. 2007a. The nature of Miocene Amazonian epicontinental embayment: High-frequency shifts of the low-gradient coastline. GSA Bulletin 119, 1506–1520.
- Hovikoski, J., Räsänen, M., Gingras, M., Lopez, S., Ranzi, A., Melo, J. 2007b. Palaeogeographical implications of the Miocene Quendeque Formation (Bolivia) and tidally-influenced strata in the southwestern Amazonia. Palaeogeogr Palaeocl 243, 23–41.
- Hovikoski, J., Wesselingh, F.P., Räsänen, M., Gingras, M., Vonhof, H.B. 2010. Marine influence in Amazonia: evidence from the geological record. In: Hoorn, C., Wesseling, F.P. (Eds.), Amazonia: Landscape and Species Evolution, a Look into the Past. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, 143-161.
- Howarth, R.J., and McArthur, J.M. 1997. Statistics for strontium isotope stratigraphy: A robust LOWESS fit to the marine Sr-isotope curve for 0–206 Ma, with look-up table for derivation of numeric age: Journal of Geology, v. 105, p. 441–456.
- Hurtado, C., Roddaz, M., Santos, R.V., Baby, P., Antoine, P.-O., Dantas, E.L., 2018. Cretaceous-early Paleocene drainage shift of Amazonian rivers driven by Equatorial Atlantic Ocean opening and Andean uplift as deduced from the provenance of northern Peruvian sedimentary rocks (Huallaga basin). Gondwana Res. 63, 152–168. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gr.2018.05.012.

- Ingram, B.L., and DePaolo, D.J. 1993. A 4300 year strontium isotope record of estuarine paleosalinity in San Francisco Bay, California: Earth and Planetary Science Letters, v. 119, p. 103–119.
- Jaramillo, C., Romero, I., D'Apolito, C., Bayona, G., Duarte, E., Louwye, S., Escobar, J., Luque, J., Carrillo-Briceño, J.D., Zapata, V., Mora, A., Schouten, S., Zavada, M., Harrington, G., Ortiz, J., Wesselingh, F.P. 2017. Miocene flooding events of western Amazonia: Science Advances, v. 3, doi:10.1126/sciadv.1601693.
- Jaramillo, C., Rueda, M., Bayona, G., Santos, C., Florez, P., Parra, F. 2009. Biostratigraphy breaking paradigms: dating the Mirador Formation in the Llanos Basin of Colombia. In: Demchuk, T., Waszczak, R. (Eds.), Geological Problem Solvingwith Microfossils: A Volume in Honor of Garry D. JonesSpecial Publication 93. SEPM, Tulsa, pp. 29–40.
- Jones, C.E., Jenkyns, H.C., Coe, A.L., and Hesselbo, S.P., 1994, Strontium isotopic variations in Jurassic and Cretaceous seawater: Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, v. 58, p. 3061–3074.
- Kaandorp, R.J.G., Vonhof, H.B., Busto, C. del, Wesselingh, F,P., Ganssen, G.M., Marmol, A.E. 2003. Seasonal stable isotope variations of the modern Amazonian freshwater bivalve Anodontites trapesialis. Palaeogeogr Palaeocl 194, 339–354.
- Kabata-Pendias, A., Pendias, H. 2001. Trace elements in soils and plants. 3rd ed. Boca Raton: CRC Press, 413p.
- Keith, M., Anderson, G., Eichler, R. 1964. Carbon and oxygen isotope composition of mollusk shells from marine and freshwater environments. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta, 28 -1757-1786.
- Kendall, C., McDonnell, J.J. (Eds.) 1998. Isotope Tracers in Catchment Hydrology. Elsevier, Amsterdam.
- Killops, S., Killops, V. 2005. Introduction to organic geochemistry. Blackwell, Malden, MA.
- Klaus, S., Magalhães, C., Salas-Gismondi, R., Gross, M., Antoine, P.O. 2017. Palaeogene and Neogene brachyurans of the Amazon basin: A revised first appearance date for primary freshwater crabs (Brachyura, Trichodactylidae). Crustaceana. 90. 953-967, doi: 10.1163/15685403-00003629.
- Klein, R.T., Lohmann, K.C., Thayer, C.W., and January, R., 1996, Sr / Ca and 13C / 12C ratios in skeletal calcite of MytiZus trossulus : Covariation with metabolic rate, salinity, and carbon isotopic composition of seawater: Geochimica et Cosmochimica Act, v. 60, p. 4207–4221.
- Kummel, B. 1948. Geological reconnaissance of the Contamana Region, Peru. GSA Bull. 59, 1217–1266. https://doi.org/10.1130/0016-7606(1948)59 [1217:GROTCR]2.0.CO;2.

- Kurtz, A. C., Kump, L.R.; Arthur, M.A.; Zachos, J.C.; Paytan, A. 2003. Early Cenozoic decoupling of the global carbon and sulfur cycles, Paleoceanography, 18(4), 1090, doi: 10.1029/2003PA000908.
- Latrubesse, E., da Silva, S., Cozzuol, M., Absy, M. 2007. Late Miocene continental sedimentation in southwestern Amazonia and its regional signifi cance: Biotic and geological evidence. J S Am Earth Sci 23, 61–80.
- Linhares, A.P., Ramos, M.I.F., Gross, M., Piller, W.E., 2011. Evidence for marine influx during the Miocene in southwestern Amazonia, Brazil. Geol. Colomb. 36, 91–104.
- Linhares, A.P., Gaia, V. do C. de S., and Ramos, M.I., 2017, The significance of marine microfossils for paleoenvironmental reconstruction of the Solimões Formation (Miocene), western Amazonia, Brazil: Journal of South American Earth Sciences, v. 79, p. 57–66, doi:10.1016/j.jsames.2017.07.007.
- Louterbach, M., 2014, Propagation du front orogénique Subandin et réponse sédimentaire associée dans le bassin d'avant-pays Amazonien (Madre de Dios, Pérou), 0–261.
- Louterbach, M., Roddaz, M., Antoine, P.-O., Marivaux, L., Adnet, S., Bailleul, J., Dantas, E., Santos, R.V., Chemale, F., Baby, P., Sanchez, C., Calderon, Y., 2018. Provenance record of late Maastrichtian–late Palaeocene Andean Mountain building in the Amazonian retroarc foreland basin (Madre de Dios basin, Peru). Terra Nova 30, 17–23. https://doi.org/10.1111/ter.12303.
- Lorrain, A., Paulet, Y.M., Chauvaud, L., Dunbar, R.B., Mucciarone, D. & Fontugne, M. 2004.
  13C variation in scallop shells: Increasing metabolic carbon contribution with body size?
  Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta 68, 3509-3519.
- Luz, B., Stiller, M., Talma, S. 1997. Carbon dynamics in the Dead Sea. In: Niemi, T.M., Ben-Avram, Z., Gat, J.R. (Eds.), The Dead Sea: The Lake and its Setting. Oxford Monographs on Geology and Geophysics 36, Oxford University Press, pp. 184-192.
- Magalhães, C. 1999. Família Trichodactylidae (caranguejos braquiúros da água doce),p. 486-490. In: Buckup, L. and Bond-Buckup, G. Os Crustáceos do Rio Grande do Sul.Ed. da Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Sul. 514 p.
- Marivaux, L., Aguirre-Dias, W., Benites-Palomino, A., Billet, G., Boivin, M., Pujos, F., Salas-Gismondi, R., Tejada-Lara, J.V., Varas-Malca, R.M., Antoine, P.-O. Accepted. New record of *Neosaimiri* (Cebidae, Platyrrhini) from the late Middle Miocene of Peruvian Amazonia. *Journal of Human Evolution*.
- Marshall, C.P., Fairbridge, R.W. 1999. Encyclopedia of Geochemistry. Kluwer Academic, Dordrecht, 712 pp.
- Martens, K., Coulter, G., Goddeeris, B. 1994. Speciation in ancient lakes-40 years after. Advances in Limnology, 44: 75-96.

- Martin, R. A. 2005. Conservation of freshwater and euryhaline elasmobranchs: a review. Journal of Marine Biology Association of the United Kingdom. 85:1049-1073
- Martin-Gombojav, N., and Winkler, W. 2008. Recycling of proterozoic crust in the andean amazon foreland of Ecuador: Implications for orogenic development of the Northern Andes: Terra Nova, v. 20, p. 22–31, doi:10.1111/j.1365-3121.2007.00782.x.
- Martins, S. E., Mendes, A. 2011. Caracterização de depósitos sedimentares recentes da porção superior da Baía de Marajó (margem leste do estuário do Rio Pará, Amazônia). Pesquisas em Geociencias. 38. 168 180. 10.22456/1807-9806.26382.
- Mathalone, J.M.P., Montoya R.M. 1995. Petroleum geology of the sub-Andean basins of Peru.In: Tankard AJ, Suárez RS, Welsink HJ, Petroleum Basins of South America. AAPGMemoir 62: 423- 444.
- McArthur, J.M. 1994. Recent trends in strontium isotope stratigraphy: Terra Nova, v. 6, p. 331–358.
- McConnaughey T. A. 1989. 13C and 18O isotopic disequilibria in biological carbonates: I. Patterns. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acfa 53, 151-162.
- McConnaughey, T.A., Burdett, J., Whelan, J.F., Paull, C.K. 1997. Carbon isotopes in biological carbonates: Respiration and photosynthesis. Geochim. Cosmochim. Acta 61, 611–622.
- McEachran JD, N Aschliman. 2004. Phylogeny of Batoidea. In JC Carrier, JA Musick, MR Heithaus, eds. Biology of sharks and their relatives. Boca Raton, FL: CRC Press, pp. 79-113.
- Medeiros, C. G.; Do Carmo, D. A.; Antonietto, L.S.; Boush, L. E. P. 2019. The Ostracods from Solimões Formation, Brazil: an alternative biostratigraphic zonation fo the Neogene of Amazonia. Revista Brasileira de Paleontologia.
- Medina, E., Martinelli, L. A., Barbosa, E., Victoria, R. L. 1999. Natural abundance of 13C in tropical grasses from the INPA, Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazônia, herbarium.
  Brazilian Journal of Botany, 22(1), 44-51. https://doi.org/10.1590/S0100-84041999000100007.
- Miller K.G., Kominz, M.A., Browning, J.V., Wright, J.D., Mountain, G.S., Katz, M.E., Sugarman P.J., Cramer B.S., Christie-Blick N., Pekar S.F. 2005. The Phanerozoic record of global sea-level change. Science 310:1293–1298.
- Miranda, M.; Santos, M.; Pereira, J. A.; Mesquita, K. 2015. Índices de qualidade da água da Ilha de Mosqueiro-PA. Revista DAE. 64. 74-81. 10.4322/dae.2015.005.
- Mitchell, S., Paul, C., Gale, A. 1996. Carbon isotopes and sequence stratigraphy. Geological Society, London, Special Publications. 104. 11-24. 10.1144/GSL.SP.1996.104.01.02.

- Monger, H.C., Kraimer, R.A., Khresat, S., Cole, D.R., Wang, X., Wang, J. 2015. Sequestration of inorganic carbon in soil and groundwater. Geology, v. 43; no. 5; p. 375–378. doi:10.1130/G36449.1.
- Monsch, K.A. 1998. Miocene fish faunas from the northwestern Amazonia basin (Colombia, Peru, Brazil) with evidence of marine incursions: Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 143, p. 31–50.
- Montgomery, J., Evans, J. A., Cooper, R. E. 2007. Resolving archaeological populations with Sr-isotope mixing models. Applied Geochemistry, 22(7), 1502-1514.
- Mook, W.G., Vogel, J.C., 1968. Isotopic equilibrium between shells and their environment. Science 159, 874–875.
- Mook, W. G. 1982. The oxygen-18 content of rivers, SCOPE, 52, 565-570.
- Mulholland, D., Poitrasson, F., Boaventura, G., Allard, T., Vieira, L., Santos, R., Mancini, L., Seyler, P. 2015. Insights into iron sources and pathways in the Amazon River provided by isotopic and spectroscopic studies. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta. 150. doi: 10.1016/j.gca.2014.12.004.
- Murray, J.W. 1991. Ecology and paleoecology of benthic foraminifera. Longman, Harlow.
- Murray, J.W. 2006. Ecology and applications of benthic foraminifera. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.
- Muylaert, K., Dasseville, R., De Brabandere, L.D., Dehairs, F., Vyverman, W., 2005. Dissolved organic carbon in the freshwater tidal reaches of the Schelde estuary. Estuarine, Coastal and Shelf Science 64, 591–600.
- Nier, A.O. 1950. A Redetermination of the Relative Abundances of the Isotopes of Neon, Krypton, Rubidium, Xenon, and Mercury. Phys. Rev. 79, 450.
- Nogueira, A.; Ramos, M.I.F.; Hunt, G. 2019. Taxonomy of ostracods from the Pirabas Formation (Upper Oligocene to Lower Miocene), Eastern Amazonia (Pará State, Brazil). Zootaxa. 4573. 10.11646/zootaxa.4573.1.1.
- Nooijer, L.J., Toyofuku, T., Kitazato, H. 2009. Foraminifera promote calcification by elevating their intracellular pH. Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 106:15374–8. doi: 10.1073/pnas.0904306106.
- Nuttall, C., 1990, A review of the Tertiary nonmarine molluscan faunas of the Pebasian and other inland basins of north-western South America: Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History), Geology, v. 45, p. 165–372.
- Oliveira, C. M. M. 1994. Estilos estruturais e evolução tectônica da Bacia do Acre.
   Dissertação (Mestrado). Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto, Ouro Preto, Minas Gerais.
   206 p. il.

- Palmer, M.R., and Edmond, J.M., 1992, Controls over the strontium isotope composition of river water: Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, v. 56, p. 2099–2111.
- Parra, M., A. Mora, E. R. Sobel, and M. R. Strecker. 2009. Episodic orogenic front migration in the northern Andes: Constraints from low-temperature thermochronology in the Eastern Cordillera, Colombia: Tectonics, v. 28, p. TC4004. doi:10.1029/2008TC002423.
- Pérez-Huerta, A., Andrus, C.F.T. 2010. Vital effects in the context of biomineralization. Seminarios SEM 7, p. 35-45.
- Petri, S. 1957. Foraminíferos Miocênicos da formação Pirabas. Boletim Da Faculdade De Filosofia Ciências E Letras, Universidade De São Paulo. Geologia, (16), 1-80. https://doi.org/10.11606/issn.2526-3862.bffcluspgeologia.1957.121843.
- Puche, E., Rodrigo, M.A. 2015. Increased water salinity negatively affects charophytes from a spring created within the Albufera de València Natural Park. Limnetica, 34 (2): 349-364. doi: 10.23818/limn.34.27.
- Räsänen, M.E., Linna, A.M., Santos, J.C.R., and Negri, F.R. 1995. Late miocene tidal deposits in the Amazonian foreland basin: Science, v. 269, 386–390, doi:10.1126/science.269.5222.386.
- Ravelo, A., Hillaire-Marcel, Claude. 2007. Chapter Eighteen: The Use of Oxygen and Carbon Isotopes of Foraminifera in Paleoceanography. Developments in Marine Geology. 1.10.1016/S1572-5480 (07)01023-8.
- Rebata, L., Gingras, M., Räsänen, M., Barberi, M. 2006. Tidal-channel deposits on a delta plain from the Upper Miocene Nauta formation, Marañon Foreland Sub-basin, Peru. Sedimentology 53, 971–1013.
- Rebata, L.A. 2012. Peru. Doctoral thesis. The Sedimentology, Ichnology and Hydrogeochemistry of the Late Miocene, Marginal Marine, Upper Pebas and Nauta Formations, Amazonian Foreland Basin, vol. 275. University of Turku, Annales Universitatis Turkuensis, ISBN 978-951-29-5217-5, 1-45.
- Roddaz, M., Viers, J., Brusset, S., Baby, P., Hérail, G., 2005. Sediment provenances and drainage evolution of the Neogene Amazonian foreland basin. Earth Planet. Sci. Lett. 239, 57–78. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2005.08.007.
- Roddaz, M., Brusset, S., Baby, P., Hérail, G. 2006. Miocene tidal influenced sedimentation to continental Pliocene sedimentation in the forebulge-backbulge depozones of the Beni-Mamore foreland basin (northern Bolivia). J S Am Earth Sci 20, 79–96.
- Roddaz, M., Hermoza, W., Mora, A., Baby, P., Pa, M., Christophoul, F., Brusset, S., and Espurt, N. 2010. Cenozoic sedimentary evolution of the Amazonian foreland basin system, in Amazonia: Landscape and Species Evolution, p. 61–88.

- Rosário, R.B., Borba T.A.C., Santos, A.S., Rollnic, M. 2016. Variability of salinity in Pará River Estuary: 2D analysis with flexible mesh model. Journal of Coastal Research, S1, 75, 128-132.
- Rosenthal, Y., Field, M.P., Sherrell, R.M. 1999. Precise determination of element/calcium ratios in calcareous samples using sector field inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry: Analytical Chemistry, v. 71, 3248–3253, doi: 10.1021/ac981410x.
- Rossetti, D.F.; Santos Jr., A.E.A. 2004. Facies architecture in a tectonically-influenced estuarine incised valley fill of Miocene age, Northern Brazil. Journal of South America Earth Sciences, 17, 267-284.
- Rossetti, D. 2006. Evolução sedimentar miocênica nos estados do Pará e Maranhão. Geologia USP. Série Científica, 6(2), 7-18. https://doi.org/10.5327/S1519-874X2006000300003.
- Ruiz, G. M., Seward, D., Winkler, W. 2007. Evolution of the Amazon Basin in Ecuador with special reference to hinterland tectonics: data from zircon fission-track and heavy mineral analysis. Developments in Sedimentology, 58, 907-934.
- Ruiz, G.M.H., Seward, D., Winkler, W. 2004. Detrital thermochronology a new perspective on hinterland tectonics, an example from the Andean Amazon Basin, Ecuador. Basin Res 16, 413–430.
- Rull, V., 2001. A quantitative palynological record from the early Miocene of western Venezuela, with emphasis on mangroves. Palynology 25 (1), 109–126.
- Santos, J. O. S., Rizzotto, G. J., Potter, P. E., McNaughton, N. J., Matos, R. S., Hartmann, L. A., Quadros, M. E. S. 2008. Age and autochthonous evolution of the Sunsás Orogen in West Amazon Craton based on mapping and U–Pb geochronology. Precambrian Research, 165(3), 120-152.
- Salas-Gismondi, R., Baby, P., Antoine, P.-O., Pujos, F., Benammi, M., Espurt, N., Brusset, S., Urbina, M., De Franceschi, D., 2006. Late middle Miocene vertebrates from the Peruvian Amazonian basin (Inuya and Mapuya Rivers, Ucayali): Fitzcarrald Expedition 2005. XIII Congreso Peruano de Geología, 643–646.
- Salas-Gismondi, R., Antoine, P.-O., Baby, P., Benammi, M., Espurt, N., Pujos, F., Tejada, J.,
  Urbina, M., De Franceschi, D. 2007. Middle Miocene crocodiles from the Peruvian
  Amazonian basin (Fitzcarrald Arch). 4th European Meeting on Paleontology and
  Stratigraphy of Latin America. Cuadernos del Museo Geominero 8, 355–360.
- Salas-Gismondi, R., Flynn, J.J., Baby, P., Tejada-Lara, J., Wesselingh, F.P., Antoine, P.-O. 2015. A Miocene hyperdiverse crocodylian community reveals peculiar trophic dynamics in proto-Amazonian mega-wetlands. Proceedings of the Royal Society B, doi: /10.1098/rspb.2014.2490.

- Samanta, S., Dalai, T.K., Pattanaik, J.K., Rai, S.K., Mazumdar, A. 2015. Dissolved inorganic carbon (DIC) and its d<sup>13</sup>C in the Ganga (Hooghly) River estuary, India: Evidence of DIC generation via organic carbon degradation and carbonate dissolution. Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta, 165, 226–248.
- Sanjuan, J., Martín-Closas, C. 2012. Charophyte palaeoecology in the Upper Eocene of the Eastern Ebro basin (Catalonia, Spain). Biostratigraphic implications. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, 365–366, 247–262.
- Santos, C., Jaramillo, C., Bayona, G., Rueda, M., Torres, V. 2008. Late Eocene marine incursion in north-western South America. Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology. 264, 140–146.
- Santos, R.V., Sondag, F., Cochonneau, G., Lagne, C., Bunet, P., Hattingh, K., Chaves, J.G.S. 2014. Seasonal <sup>87</sup>Sr/<sup>86</sup>Sr variations in rivers of the Amazon basin. Hydrological Processes.
- Schmitz, B., Werdelin, L., Forey, P., and Bendix-almgreen, S.E. 1991. 87Sr/86Sr, Na, F, Sr, and La in skeletal fish debris as a measure of the paleosalinity of fossil-fish habitats. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 103, 786-794.
- Scholle, P. A., Arthur, M. A. 1980. Carbon isotope fluctuations in Cretaceous pelagic limestones: potential stratigraphic and petroleum exploration tool. American Association of Petroleum Geologists Bulletin, 64(1), 67-87.
- Seminario, F., Guizado, J., 1976. Síntesis Bioestratigráfica de la Región de la Selva Del Perú. Presented at the II Congreso Latino Americano de Geológia, Caracas, Venezuela, pp. 881–898.
- Shackleton, N. J., M. A. Hall, and A. Boersma. 1984. Oxygen and carbon isotope data from Leg 74 foraminifers, Initial Rep. Deep Sea Drill. Proj., 74, 599–613, doi:10.2973/dsdp.proc.74.116.1984.
- Shackleton, N. J. 1986. Paleogene stable isotope events, Palaeogeogr. Palaeoclimatol. Palaeoecol., 57(1), 91–102, doi:10.1016/0031-0182(86)90008-8.
- Silva, B. N. R. 1975. Levantamento de reconhecimento detalhado dos solos da ilha do mosqueiro –PA com auxílio de fotointerpretação. Piracicaba, Escola Superior de Agricultura Luiz de Queiroz. 156 p. (Dissertação de Mestrado).
- Silva, A.J.P., Lopes, R. da C., Vasconcelos, A.M., Bahia, R.B.C.B. 2003. Bacias Sedimentares Paleozóicas e Meso-Cenozóicas Interiores: Geologia, Tectônica e Recursos Minerais do Brasil, v. 581, 55–85.
- Souza-Bastos, L. R., Bastos, L. P., Carneiro, P. C. F., Freire, C. A. 2016. Acute salt exposure of the freshwater Characiformes: Pacu (*Piaractus mesopotamicus*, Holmberg 1887), Tambaqui (*Colossoma macropomum*, Cuvier 1818), and their hybrid "Tambacu." Aquaculture, 465, 352–358. doi:10.1016/j.aquaculture.2016.09.028

- Spencer, J.E., and Patchett, P.J. 1997. Sr isotope evidence for a lacustrine origin for the upper Miocene to Pliocene Bouse Formation, lower Colorado River trough, and implications for timing of Colorado Plateau uplift: Geological Society of America Bulletin, v. 109, 767–778.
- Spikings, R.A., Winkler, W., Seward, D., Handler, R. 2001. Along strike variations in the thermal and tectonic response of the continental Ecuadorian Andes to the collision with heterogeneous oceanic crust. Earth Planet Sci Lett 186, 57–73.
- Stevens, J.D., McAuley, R.B., Simpfendorfer, C.A. and Pillans, R.D. 2008. Spatial distribution and habitat utilisation of sawfish (Pristis spp) in relation to fishing in northern Australia. A report to Department of the Environment, Water, Heritage and the Arts.
- Stewart, J.A., Gutjahr, M., James, R.H., Anand, P., Wilson, P.A. 2016. Influence of the Amazon River on the Nd isotope composition of deep water in the western equatorial Atlantic during the Oligocene–Miocene transition. Earth Planet. Sci. Lett. 454, 132–141. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.epsl.2016.08.037.
- Szabó, M., Gulyás, P., Ősi, A. 2016. Late Cretaceous (Santonian) pycnodontid (Actinopterygii, Pycnodontidae) remains from the freshwater deposits of the Csehbánya Formation, (Iharkút, Bakony Mountains, Hungary). Annales de Paléontologie, 102(2), 123–134, doi:10.1016/j.annpal.2016.04.001
- Távora, V.A.; de Souza, B.L.P.; Neto, I. L.A.N. 2014. Micropaleontology of the reef facies of the Pirabas Formation (Lower Miocene), Pará State, Brazil. Anuário do Instituto de Geociências – UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, vol. 37 – 2 / 2014, p. 100-110. ISSN: 0101-9759.
- Thompson, E. I.; Schmitz, B. 1997. Barium and the late Paleocene d13C maximum: Evidence of increased marine surface productivity, Paleoceanography, 12, 239–254, doi:10.1029/96PA03331.
- Thorburn, D.C., Morgan, D.L., Rowland, A.J., Gill, H.S. and Paling, E. 2008. Life history notes of the Critically Endangered dwarf sawfish, Pristis clavata, Garman 1906 from the Kimberley region of Western Australia. Environmental Biology of Fishes 83: 139-145.
- Uba, C.E., Hasler, C.-A., Buatois, L.A., Schmitt, A.K., Plessen, B., 2009. Isotopic, paleontologic, and ichnologic evidence for late Miocene pulses of marine incursions in the Central Andes. Geology 37 (9), 827–830.
- Urey, H.C., Lowenstam, H.A., Epstein, S., McKinney, C.R. 1951. Measurement of paleotemperatures and temperatures of the upper cretaceous of England, Denmark, and the southeastern United-States. Geol. Soc. Am. Bull. 62, 399-416.
- Usdowski, E., Hoefs, J. (1990). Kinetic 13C12C and 18O16O effects upon dissolution and outgassing of CO2 in the system CO2-H2O. Chemical Geology: Isotope Geoscience Section, 80(2), 109-118.

- Van Soelen, E.E., Kim, J-H., Santos, R.V., Dantas, E.L., de Almeida, F.V., Pires, J.P., Roddaz, M., Damsté, J.S.S. 2017. A 30 Ma history of the Amazon River inferred from terrigenous sediments and organic matter on the Ceará Rise. Earth Planet Sci Lett [serial on the Internet]. 2017; 474:40-48. doi: 10.1016/j.epsl.2017.06.025.
- Vandenberghe, N., Hilgen, F. J., Speijer, R. P., Ogg, J. G., Gradstein, F. M., Hammer, O., Hollis, C.J., Hooker, J. J. 2012. The Paleogene Period. In: Gradstein, F., Ogg, J.G., Ogg, Mark, S., Ogg, G. The Geologic Time Scale 2012, 855–921. doi:10.1016/b978-0-444-59425-9.00028-7
- Veizer, J. 1983. Chemical diagenesis of carbonates: Theory and application of trace element technique, Stable isotopes in sedimentary geology: Society of Economic Paleontologists and Mineralogists Short Course, Dallas, 3.1–3.100.
- Venturieri, A.; Watrin, O. S.; Rocha, A. M. Á.; Silva, B. N. R. 1998. Avaliação da dinâmica da paisagem da Ilha do Mosqueiro, Município de Belém, Pará. In: Simpósio Brasileiro de Sensoriamento Remoto, 9. (SBSR). São José dos Campos: INPE, 1998. p. 247-256. ISBN: 85-17-00015-3.
- Villegas, S.S., Soelen, E.E. van, Manen, M.L.T. van, Flantua, S.G.A., Santos, R.V., Roddaz, M., Dantas, E.L., Loon, E. van, Damsté, J.S.S., Kim, J.-H., Hoorn, C., 2016. Amazon forest dynamics under changing abiotic conditions in the early Miocene (Colombian Amazonia).
  J. Biogeogr. 43, 2424–2437. https://doi.org/10.1111/jbi.12769.
- Vogel, J.C., Ehleringer, J.R., Hall, A.E., Farquhar, G.D. 1993. Variability of carbon isotope fractionation during photosynthesis., in: Stable Isotopes and Plant Carbon-Water Relations. Academic Press Inc. 29–46.
- Vonhof, H.B., Wesselingh, F.P., and Ganssen, G.M. 1998. Recostruction of the Miocene Western Amazonian aquatic system using moluscan isotopes signatures.
  Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology, v. 141, 85–93.
- Vonhof, H.B., Wesselingh, F.P., Kaandorp, R.J.G., Davies, G.R., van Hinte, J.E., Guerrero, J., Räsänen, M., Romero-Pittman, L., and Ranzi, A. 2003. Paleogeography of Miocene Western Amazona: Isotopic composition of molluscan shells constrains the influence of marine incursions: Bulletin of the Geological Society of America, v. 115, 983–993, doi:10.1130/B25058.1.
- Wanderley-Filho, J.R., Eiras, J.F., Cunha, P.R.C., Van der Vem, P.H. 2010. The Paleozoic Solimões and Amazonas basins and the Acre foreland basin of Brazil. In: Hoorn, C.,Wesselingh, F.P. (Eds.), Amazonia-Landscape and Species Evolution: a Look into the Past. Wiley-Blackwell, Chichester, pp. 9e2.

- Wefer, G., Berger, W. H., Bijma, J., Fischer, G. 1999. Clues to Ocean History: a brief overview of proxies. In: Fischer, G., Wefer, G (eds.), Use of Proxies in Paleoceanography Examples from the South Atlantic, Springer, Berlin, Heidelberg, 1-68.
- Weiner, S., Dove, P.M. (2003) An over view of biomineralization processes and the problem of the vital ef fect. In: Dove, P.M., De Yoreo, J.J. & Weiner, S. (Eds.), Biomineralization. Rev. Mineral. Geochem., 54, pp. 1-29.
- Wesselingh, F.P., Rasanen, M., Vonhof, H.B., Kaamdorp, R., Renema, W., Romero Pittman,
  L., and Gingras, M., 2001, Lake Pebas: a palaeoecological reconstruction of a Miocene,
  long-lived lake complex in western Amazonia: Cainozoic Research, v. 1, 35–81.
- Wesselingh, F.P., Kaandorp, R.J.G., Vonhof, H.B., Räsänen, M.E., Renema, W., and Gingras,M. 2006. The nature of aquatic landscapes in the Miocene of western Amazonia: An integrated palaeontological and geochemical approach: Scripta Geologica, 363–393.
- Wesselingh, F.P., Macsotay, O. 2006. Pachydon hettneri (Anderson, 1928) as indicator for Caribbean-Amazonian lowland connections during the Early-Middle Miocene. J S Am Earth Sci 21, 49–53.
- Wesselingh, F.P., Hoorn, C., Kroonenberg, S.B., Antonelli, A.A., Lundberg, J.G., Vonhof, H.B., Hooghiemstra, H. 2010. On the origin of Amazonian landscapes and biodiversity: a synthesis. In: Hoorn, C., Wesseling, F.P. (Eds.), Amazonia, Landscape and Species Evolution. Wiley-Blackwell, Oxford, 421-432.
- Westerhold, T., U. Röhl, B. Donner, H. K. McCarren, and J. C. Zachos (2011), A complete high - resolution Paleocene benthic stable isotope record for the central Pacific (ODP Site 1209), Paleoceanography, 26, PA2216, doi:10.1029/2010PA002092.
- Yeo, D.C.J; Ng, P.K.L.; Cumberlidge, N.; Magalhães, C.; Daniels, S.R. and Campos, M.R.
  2008. Global diversity of crabs (Crustacea: Decapoda: Brachyura) in freshwater.
  Hydrobiologia, 595(1): 275-286.
- Zachos, J., Pagani, M., Sloan, L., Thomas, E., Billups, K., 2001. Trends, rhythms, and aberrations in global climate 65 Ma to present. Science 292, 686e693.
- Zalán, P.V., and Matsuda, N.S. 2007. Bacia do marajó: Boletim de Geociencias da Petrobras, v. 15, 311–319.
- Zambrano, I., Ordoñez, M., Jiménez, N. 1999. Micropaleontologia de 63 muestras de afloramientos de la Cuenca Oriental Ecuatoriana. Petroproducción, distrito de Guayaquil.
- Ziveri, Patrizia & Heather, Stoll & Probert, Ian & Klaas, Christine & Geisen, M. & Ganssen, Gerald & Young, Jeremy. 2004. Stable isotope 'vital effects' in coccolith calcite. Earth and Planetary Science Letters. 137-149. 10.1016/S0012-821X(03)00101-8.
- Zmiri, A., Kaha, D., Hochstein, S. and Reiss, Z. 1974. Phototaxis and thermotaxis in some species of Amphistegina (Foraminifera). Journal of Protozoology, 21: 133–8.

## 10. Anexos

Locatio	n		Code	Age	Sources	Basin	Formation	Lithology	Fossil group	Samples collected/donated
Area Contemana Peru	5 7* 21' 50*	W 74" 57" 18"	CTA-63	Farly Miccane	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Blue siltstone	Pacuteeth	10
Capanema, Pará	1° 02' 54"	47° 09' 9"	BEL-18-04	Early Miccene	Authors of this study	Marajó	Pirabas	Limestone (wackstone to packstone)	Vertebrae (?)	6
Capanema, Pará	1° 02' 54"	47° 09' 9"	BEL-18-04	Early Miocene	Authors of this study	Marajó	Pirabas	Limestone (wackstone to packstone)	Urchin	4
Praia de Atalaia, Pará Praia de Atalaia, Pará	0° 35' 37'	47° 18' 57" 47° 18' 57"	BEL-18-05b BEL-18-05b	Early Miccene Early Miccene	Authors of this study Authors of this study	Marajo Marajó	Pirabas	Limestone (biorudstone)	Crab claws Eoraminifera (Amphistigena)	10
Praia de Atalaia, Pará	0° 35' 37"	47° 18' 57"	BEL-18-05b	Early Miccene	Authors of this study	Marajó	Pirabas	Limestone (biorudstone)	Myliobatis (ray) teeth	8
										Total: 63
Contomono Roru	7* 24' 47*	74" 67" 26"	CTA-45	Middle Miccone	Antoing at al. (2016)	Licavali	Pohas	Condomeratic channel	Pacu teeth	10
Tarapoto/Juanjui, Peru	6" 21' 00"	76" 10' 48"	TAR-31	Middle Miocene	Pierre-Olivier Antoine (pers. data)	Huallaga	Ipuro	Microconglomerate	Crab claws	5
Tarapoto/Juanjui, Peru	6" 21' 00"	76" 10' 48"	TAR-31	Middle Miocene	Pierre-Olivier Antoine (pers. data)	Huallaga	lpuro	Microconglomerate	Pacu teeth	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	106,65 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	136,35 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019) Medeiros et al. (2010)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Ammonia beccarii f tenida	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	139.4 m	Middle Middene	Medeiros et al. (2019) Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cvprideis sulcosiamoidalis	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	139,4 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis multiradiata	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	139,4 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Ammonia beccarii f. tepida	5
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	147,4 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis multiradiata	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	147,4 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis att. graciosa	15
1-AS-33-AM Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	156.8 m	Middle Middene	Medeiros et al. (2019) Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cvprideis sulcosiamoidalis	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	156,8 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cyprideis aff. graciosa	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	156,8 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cyprideis machadoi	15
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	157,35 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale Cileter -	Cyprideis machadoi	10
1-AS-33-AM Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71* 18' 00"	260,05 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019) Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cyprideis an. graciosa Cyprideis machadoi	10
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	290,05 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	15
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	5" 12' 00"	71" 18' 00"	290,05 m	Middle Miocene	Medeiros et al. (2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Siltstone	Cyprideis multiradiata	10
										Total: 201
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	4° 06' 00"	73" 30' 00"	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Miocene	Wesselingh et al. (2002)	Marañon	Pebas	Silty shale	Moluscos	11
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	4° 06' 00"	73" 30' 00"	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Miocene	Wesselingh et al. (2002)	Marañon	Pebas	Silty shale	Ostracoda	10
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	4° 06' 00"	73" 30' 00"	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Miocene	Wesselingh et al. (2002)	Marañon	Pebas	Silty shale	Foraminifero (Ammonia)	10
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	4° 34' 00"	70° 41' 00"	50,0 m	Early Late Miocene	Linhares et al. (2017, 2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Silty sandstone	Cyprideis multiradiata	3
1-AS-7D-AM Amazonas	4° 34' 00"	70° 41' 00"	50.0 m	Early Late Miccene	Linhares et al. (2017, 2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Silty sandstone	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	6
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	4° 34' 00"	70° 41' 00"	50,0 m	Early Late Miocene	Linhares et al. (2017, 2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Silty sandstone	Charophytes	3
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	4° 34' 00"	70° 41' 00"	73,6 m	Early Late Miocene	Linhares et al. (2017, 2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	7
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	4° 34' 00"	70° 41' 00"	115,5 m	Early Late Miocene	Linhares et al. (2017, 2019)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	4
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 50"	74" 57" 25"	CTA-43	earliest Late Miccene	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Conglomeratic channel	Crab claws	3
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 25"	CTA-43	earliest Late Middene	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Conglomeratic channel	Pacu teeth	10
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 25"	CTA-43	earliest Late Miocene	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Conglomeratic channel	Ray (Pristis) teeth	6
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 50"	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate harddound	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate hardgound	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 50"	74" 57" 29"	CTA-44 CTA-44	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate hardgound	Foraminitera (Ammonia) Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate hardgound	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate hardoound	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Carbonate hardgound	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 50*	74" 57' 29"	CTA-44top	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Ray (Pristis) teeth	10
Contamana, Peru	7* 15' 07*	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Siltstone	Ovster (Crassostrea)	1
Contamana, Peru	7" 15' 07"	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 15' 07"	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 15' 07*	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 15' 07"	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Siltstone	Ovster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 15' 07*	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 15' 07"	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 15' 07"	74" 58' 37"	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7 15 07	74 58 37	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Siltstone	Ovster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	1
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (mari)	Ovster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Ovster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74° 57' 43" 74° 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74° 57' 43" 74° 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74° 57' 43" 74° 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Middene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucavali	Pebas	Linestone (mail)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7* 21' 36*	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74 57 43	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Antoine et al. (2016) Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57' 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5
Contamana, Peru	7" 21' 36"	74" 57" 43"	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Antoine et al. (2016)	Ucayali	Pebas	Limestone (marl)	Ostracoda (Cyprideis)	5
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	4" 30' 00"	70 16 48	110,2 m	Late Middene	Ana Paula Linhares (pers. comm.)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cvprideis sulcosiamoidalis	3
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	4" 30' 00"	70" 16' 48"	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Ana Paula Linhares (pers. comm.)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis machadoi	3
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	4" 30' 00"	70" 16' 48"	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Ana Paula Linhares (pers. comm.)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Cyprideis multiradiata	4
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	4" 30' 00"	70" 16' 48"	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Ana Paula Linhares (pers. comm.)	Solimões	Solimões	Shale	Gastropods	6 Total: 260
										10(a). 200
PIATAM Oceano Norte	0° 30' 00" (N)	46" 00' 00"	Ponto 108	Recent	Maria Inês Feijó Ramos (pers. data)		-	Deep sea sediments	Foraminífera (Amphistigena)	6
Mosqueiro Island (Paraíso Beach),	1" 06' 00"	48" 25' 00"	BEL-18-06	Recent	Authors of this study	-	-	Beach sand	Oyster (Crassostrea)	1
Mara Atalaia Beech, Pará	0° 35' 37"	47° 18' 57'		Port	Authors of this study			Beach sand	Overter (Crossocras)	
Barreiras/Castanhal, Pará	1" 18' 21"	47" 57" 50"	BEL-10-50 BEL-18-01	Recent	Authors of this study	-	1	-	Frog bones	3
Barreiras/Castanhal, Pará	1" 18' 21"	47" 57" 50"	BEL-18-01	Recent	Authors of this study	-	-	-	Crab shells	3
Tarauacá river, Acre	8" 09' 07"	70" 44' 49"	AC 70/19	Recent	Authors of this study	-		Muddy river margin	Crab claws	2
Tarauaca river, Acre	8* 09' 07*	70" 44' 49"	AC 70/19	Recent	Authors of this study	-	-	Muddy river margin	Crab claws	2
Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia), Brazil	3* 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019) Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia), Brazil	3* 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019) Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12" 60" 16' 10"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência) Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (ina raciencia), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência). Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60° 16' 12'		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	•
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60° 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	•
Manaus (IIIIa raciencia), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60° 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (III)a Paciencia), Brazil Manaus (III)a Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019) Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60° 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019) Gaillard et al. (2010)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis) Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (IIIna maciencia), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	

 Table 1: Geographic location and stratigraphic position of the analyzed fossil samples.

Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3* 18' 00*	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3" 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	3* 18' 00"	60" 16' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)
lauitos. Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos Peru	3* 43' 12"	73* 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongetus)
Iquitos Peru	2* 42' 12*	72* 12' 12"		Recent	Geillard et al. (2019)				Molluska (Anodontitos olongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3* 43' 12"	73* 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)				Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73* 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)				Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)				Mollusks (Anodontitos elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)				Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019) Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)				Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3-43-12	73-13-12-	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13" 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-		-	Moliusks (Anodoniites elongalus)
Iquitos, Peru	3 43 12	73 13 12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Moliusks (Anodonities elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3-43-12	73-13-12-	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3-43-12	73-13-12-	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3-43-12	73-13-12-	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3.43.15	73-13-12	-	Recent	Gaillaid et al. (2019)	-		-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3* 43' 12*	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3.43.15	73-13-12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	75" 13" 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	Multusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gamard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	MOIIUSKS (Anodontites elongatus)
iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	/3" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	wollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3.43.15	73-13-12	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3* 43' 12*	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	MOIIUSKS (Anodontites elongatus)
iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	/3" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	•	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)	-	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	=	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	=	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	•	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	=	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	=	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"	-	Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	=	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)		-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)
Iquitos, Peru	3" 43' 12"	73" 13' 12"		Recent	Gaillard et al. (2019)			-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)

-Total: 18 
 Table 3: Table of isotopic data of the analyzed fossil samples.

Area	Code	Age	Basin	Formation	Fossil group	Samples analyzed	δ <sup>13</sup> C (‰)	δ <sup>18</sup> Ο (‰)	<sup>87</sup> Sr/ <sup>86</sup> Sr	Fe (ppm)	Mn (ppm)
Contamana, Peru	CTA-63	Early Miocene	Ucayali	Pebas	Pacu teeth	8	-7.21	-8.25	0.70759		
Capanema, Pará Capanema, Pará	BEL-18-04 BEL-18-04	Early Miccene Early Miccene	Marajó Marajó	Pirabas Pirabas	Vertebrae (?)	4	-0.84	-2 75	0.70872		
Praia de Atalaia, Pará	BEL-18-05b	Early Miocene	Marajó	Pirabas	Crab claws	1	-2.41	-1.76	0.70870		
Praia de Atalaia, Pará	BEL-18-05b	Early Miccene	Marajó	Pirabas	Foraminifera (Amphistegina)	5	-0.72	-4.85	0 70005		
Prala de Atalala, Para	BEL-16-050	Early Middene	marajo	Pirabas	Ray ( <i>mynobalis</i> ) teeth	Z Total: 22	-2.53	-1.76	0.70885		
Contention Down	074.45	Middle Missons	l la sua li	Dahar	Down to ath	0			0 70774		
Tarapoto/Juaniui. Peru	TAR-31	Middle Miccene Middle Miccene	Huallaga	Ipuro	Crab claws	8			0.70771		
Tarapoto/Juanjui, Peru	TAR-31	Middle Miocene	Huallaga	Ipuro	Pacu teeth	8	-7.96	-8.27	0.70819		
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	106,65 m	Middle Miccene Middle Miccene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	3	-9.38	-8.31		1.31230	0.06319
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	136,35 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Ammonia beccarii tepida	6	-9.67	-5.99		1.41524	0.11667
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	139,4 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	4	-11.62	-7.69		3.25437	1.37713
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	139,4 m 139.4 m	Middle Miocene Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis multiradiata Ammonia beccarii tepida	4	-11.59 -10.29	-4.26 -6.51		4.07815	2.12440
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	147,4 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis multiradiata	4	-11.24	-6.65		2.11614	0.13364
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	147,4 m	Middle Miccene Middle Miccene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis aff. graciosa	4	-10.83	-5.55		2.36637	0.08924
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	156,8 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	2	-10.29	-9.86		0.38792	0.07292
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	156,8 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis aff. graciosa	4	-12.78	-9.89		0.39557	0.06687
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-33-AM Amazonas	156,8 m 157 35 m	Middle Miccene Middle Miccene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis machadoi Cyprideis machadoi	2	-11.01	-10.14 -8.38		0.49993	0.13390
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	260,05 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis aff. graciosa	3	-11.26	-4.07		0.44037	0.11000
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	260,05 m	Middle Miccene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis machadoi	2	-8.97	-5.58		0.47704	0.06854
1-AS-33-AM, Amazonas	290,05 m 290,05 m	Middle Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis multiradiata	4	-12.67	-6.95		1.126362	0.20992
						Total: 85					
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Missens	Marañon	Pehas	Moluscos	3	-9.92	-5.13		0 56178	
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Middene	Marañon	Pebas	Ostracoda	3	-8.85	-6.10		0.43443	
Nuevo Horizonte, Peru	F70	Late Middle/Early Late Miocene	Marañon	Pebas	Foraminífera (Ammonia)	5	-11.31	-3.85			
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	50,0 m 50.0 m	earliest Late Miocene earliest Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis multiradiata Cyprideis sulcosiamoidalis	2	-9.36 -10.85	-3.72		2.71959	0.09912
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	50,0 m	earliest Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-9.17	-5.35		0.63420	
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	50,0 m	earliest Late Miccene	Solimões	Solimões	Charophytes	3	-9.42	-5.68		2.28035	0.42499
1-AS-7D-AM, Amazonas	115,5 m	earliest Late Miocene earliest Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis sulcosigmoidalis	2	-8.21	-1.92		0.68150	0.19392
Contamana, Peru	CTA-43	earliest Late Miocene	Ucayali	Pebas	Ray teeth	8	-12.15	-6.89	0.70778		
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-43 CTA-43	earliest Late Miccone	Ucayali	Pebas	Crab claws Pacu teeth	2 7	-12.05	-6.56 -7.58	0.70856		
Contamana, Peru	CTA-43	earliest Late Miocene earliest Late Miocene	Ucayali	Pebas	Ray (Pristis) teeth	8	-9.65	-8.61	0.70779		
Contamana, Peru	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-13.51	-6.62			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-44 CTA-44	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> ) Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> )	5	-16.72 -16.76	-8.08 -6.57			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-16.75	-6.91			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-44	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-15.13	-7.12			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-44 CTA-44	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> ) Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> )	5	-15.67 -16.72	-6.75 -6.78			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-44top	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Ray (Pristis) teeth	8	-9.16	-6.88	0.70787		
Contamana, Peru	CTA-44top	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Pacu teeth	4	-8.15	-7.54	0.70798		
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-77 CTA-77	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea) Oyster (Crassostrea)	i (along growth lines)	-6.93	-8.74			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-6.90	-5.62			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-77 CTA-77	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-6.74 -7.24	-5.30 -5.31			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.84	-5.71			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-8.22	-6.13			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-77 CTA-77	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea) Oyster (Crassostrea)		-8.89	-6.14 -6.07			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-77	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-9.10	-6.24			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-77 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)	- 1 (along growth lines)	-9.05 -8.21	-6.11 -4.29			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)	-	-7.71	-4.04			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-8.00	-4.10			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea) Oyster (Crassostrea)	-	-7.92	-4.00 -4.00			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.59	-4.09			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.33	-3.93			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.68	-3.94			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.85	-4.48			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-7.61	-3.45 -3.45			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Oyster (Crassostrea)		-8.00	-5.95			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-9.44	-5.49			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminitera (Ammonia) Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-6.37	-4.40			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-6.74	-5.07			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-6.28 -7.47	-4.49			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-8.60	-9.71			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-6.15	-4.77			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-7.48	-4.82			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-7.02	-5.27			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali Ucavali	Pebas Pebas	Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> ) Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> )	4	-7.01 -7.54	-4.90 -5.19			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-6.81	-4.83			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-7.45	-5.80			
Contamana, Peru Contamana, Peru	CTA-58 CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali Ucayali	Pebas Pebas	Foraminitera ( <i>Ammonia</i> ) Foraminifera ( <i>Ammonia</i> )	4	-9.36 -5.61	-6.54 -5.08			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miocene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-9.25	-6.34			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	4	-8.34	-6.90			
Contamana, Peru	CTA-58	Middle-Late Miccene transition	Ucayali	Pebas	Ostracoda (Cyprideis)	3	-6.68	-3.87		1.25483	0.25107
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Foraminifera (Ammonia)	5	-9.29	-4.93		0.97381	
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas 1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	110,2 m 110.2 m	Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis suicosigmoidalis Cyprideis machadoi	2	-9.15 -9.68	-5.59 -6.64		1.95716	0.25018
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Cyprideis multiradiata	4	-9.59	-5.05		1.84462	0.13906
1-AS-5-AM, Amazonas	110,2 m	Late Miocene	Solimões	Solimões	Gastropods (Neritina)	4 Total: 213	-10.37	-5.11		1.26196	
						1000.210					
PIATAM Oceano Norte	Ponto 108	Recent			Foraminifera (Amphistegina)	4	-0.07	-0.12		0.69559	
wosqueiro island (Paraíso Beach), Pará	BEL-18-06	Recent		-	Oyster (Crassostrea)	1	-9.81	-3.11			
Atalaia Beach, Pará	BEL-18-5b	Recent			Oyster (Crassostrea)	1	-1.40	-0.83			
Barreiras/Castanhal, Pará Barreiras/Castanhal, Pará	BEL-18-01	Recent		-	Frog bones	3	-13.42	-5.33	0 71 200		
Tarauacá river, Acre	AC 70/19	Recent			Crab claws	1	-13.45	-3.32	0.71209		
Tarauacá river, Acre	AC 70/19	Recent		-	Crab claws	1	-12.29	-5.08			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	-	Recent		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.91	-4.83			
Manaus (Ilha Paciëncia), Brazil	-	Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.67	-4.98			
manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	-	Recent		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)		-12.87	-3.12			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites transsalis)	-	-12.66	-1.85			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência). Brazil		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.03	-3.33			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	-	Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.80	-5.32			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	-	Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.26	-5.65			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil		Recent		-	Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.94	-3.64			
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Brazil	-	Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.02	-3.23			

Manaus (Ilha Paciência).	. Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.88	-2.29
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.33	-1.88
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	Brazil	-	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-15.45	-2.64
Manaus (Ilha Paciância),	Brazil	-	econt -		Mollueke (	Anodontites tranesialis)		-16.22	-3.38
Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia),	, Bidzli Brozil		ecent -		Molluoko (	Anodontites trapesialis)		10.22	4 20
Manaus (intel Paciencia),	, Biazli	-	-		wouldsks (	Anouonines irapesians)	-	-10.50	-4.29
Manaus (Ilha Paciencia),	, Brazil		- ecent		MOIIUSKS (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-16.66	-5.49
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 1	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-16.99	-6.93
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 6	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-15.82	-8.01
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.42	-7.02
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.07	-3.86
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.72	-2.71
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.52	-2.73
Manaus (Ilha Paciência).	. Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-15.70	-3.51
Manaus (Ilha Paciância),	Brazil		ecent -		Mollueke (	Anodontites tranesialis)		-16 37	-4.13
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Diazii		Record		Molluoko (	Anodontitos traposialis)		16.97	E 06
Manaus (Ilha Paciencia),	, Brazil		ecent -		Mallusia (	Anodoniues irapesialis)		16.01	=3.00 E 97
Manaus (Ilha Paciencia),	, Brazil	-	-		MOIIUSKS (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-10.31	-5.67
Manaus (Ilha Paciëncia),	, Brazil	- 1	recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-15.62	-6.98
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.35	-7.55
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 6	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-12.73	-5.60
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-10.48	-2.18
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-11.51	-4.01
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-12.84	-5.31
Manaus (Ilha Paciência).	. Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.22	-6.37
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	Brazil	-	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.12	-4.75
Manaus (Ilha Pasiânsis),	Brozil		Record		Molluoko (	Anodontitos traposialio)		12.20	4.10
Manaus (Ilha Paciencia),	, Brazil		- kecent	-	MOIIUSKS (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.20	-4.12
Manaus (Ilha Paciéncia),	, Brazil	- 1	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.95	-4.75
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 6	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.80	-7.13
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.09	-7.24
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.66	-5.56
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-12.41	-3.36
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	, Brazil	. F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-11.20	-2.08
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	Brazil		Recent		Molluske	Anodontites transcistic)		-11.99	-2.08
Manaus /Ilha Dasiénsi-	Brazil		ecent .		Mollueko (	Anodontites transsisti-		-13.48	-2.00
Manaus (intel Paciencia),	, Biazli	-	-		wouldsks (	Anouonines irapesians)		-13.48	-2.03
Manaus (Ilha Paciencia),	, Brazil		- ecent		MOIIUSKS (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.48	-4.52
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.68	-6.41
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.13	-5.62
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.97	-4.24
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.08	-2.32
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)	Brazil	-	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.52	-1.73
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	Brazil		ecent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites tranesialis)		-15.02	-2.62
Manado (Ilha Pasiŝasia),	, Drozil				Mallualua (			40.05	0.07
Manaus (lina Paciencia),	, Brazii		- kecent	-	wollusks (	Anodonities trapesialis)	-	-16.05	-3.37
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 1	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-16.31	-4.30
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- 6	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-16.09	-5.24
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-16.72	-6.62
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-16.09	-7.85
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-14.57	-7.71
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil	- F	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-14.15	-5.74
Manaus (Ilha Paciência)							-		
Manaus (Ilha Paciância),	Brazil	-	Recent -		Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.84	-4.09
	, Brazil	- 8	Recent -	-	Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis)		-13.84	-4.09
Manado (Ilha Pasiŝasia),	, Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.84 -13.36	-4.09 -3.30
Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent -		Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	- - -	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent -	-	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent -	- - - -	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	- - - -	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent -		Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent -	- - - - -	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96
Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil	- F	Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent - Recent -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil Brazil	- F	kecent -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	- - - - -	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência),	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81
Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Inguitos Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent         -	· · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis)	-	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14,20 -13.20	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6.46
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent	- - - - - - -	Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites (angelas)	· · · ·	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6,46
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14,20 -13,80 -13,64	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6,46 -6,64
Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · ·	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.64 -13.80	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6,46 -6,64 -5,89
Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites dengatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	-	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14,20 -13,60 -13,64 -13,80 -14,20	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6,46 -6,64 -5,89 -5,86
Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Manaus (Ilha Paciência), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi		kecent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · ·	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -13.80 -13,80 -13,80 -13,80 -14,20 -14,20 -14,29 -14,29	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5,81 -6,46 -6,64 -5,89 -5,86 -5,86 -6,31
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites telongalus) Anodontites elongalus) Anodontites elongalus) Anodontites elongalus) Anodontites elongalus) Anodontites elongalus) Anodontites elongalus)	· · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.20 -13.64 -13.80 -13.64 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6,46 -6,64 -5,89 -5,86 -6,31 -6.76
Manus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi		Recent         -	•	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -14.39 -14.29 -13.75	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.31 -6.76 -6.64
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent         -           Recent         -      Recent         -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.39 -14.39 -13.86	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.31 -6.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi		Recent         -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -16.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.631 -6.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.10 -5.52
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent         -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -14.84 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.98 -14.84	-4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -6.64 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.63 -6.64 -6.64 -6.10 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent         -           kecent         -      kecent         -	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.31 -6.76 -6.64 -5.52 -5.27 -5.76 -5.26 -5.52 -5.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi Brazi		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.88 -14.24 -13.75 -13.88 -14.84 -14.84 -13.95	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -6.581 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.10 -5.52 -5.09 -6.96
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites tongasius) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -14.20 -14.20 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -13.864 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.39 -13.55 -15.55	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.76 -6.64 -6.76 -6.64 -6.76 -5.20 -5.
Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Manaus (Ilha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites telongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.95 -13.20	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52 -5.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.24 -13.75 -13.98 -14.64 -13.95 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -6.64 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.29 -5.26 -5.29 -5.20 -7.20 -7.20 -7.20 -7.20 -7.20 -7.48 -6.68 -6.68 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.48 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -7.52 -7.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Moliuski ( Moliuski (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.34 -14.34 -15.57 -13.44 -13.44	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.61 -5.52 -5.50 -5.52 -5.50 -5.52 -5.50 -5.52 -7.52 -7.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites dengatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.55 -13.55 -13.58	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.27 -5.27 -5.27 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.752 -5.29 -5.20 -5.20 -5.27 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5.29 -5.22 -5.29 -5
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -14.20 -14.20 -13.864 -13.864 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.39 -14.39 -14.39 -14.39 -13.55 -13.55 -13.30 -13.	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -5.76 -5.81 -6.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.59 -6.96 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -6.551 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -6.551 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.54 -7.52 -7.54 -7.554 -7.555 -7.554 -7.554 -7.554 -7.555 -7.554 -7.554 -7.555
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Molluski ( Molluski (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites teorgatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.84 -14.64 -13.57 -13.20 -13.34 -13.58 -13.34 -13.58 -13.95 -14.05	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -6.64 -5.89 -6.631 -6.76 -6.64 -5.66 -6.64 -5.52 -5.66 -5.696 -7.52 -7.48 -6.86 -6.55 -5.91 -7.48 -6.86 -6.55 -5.91 -7.48 -6.44 -6.44 -7.52 -7.53 -7.53 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.53 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.55 -7.52 -7.52 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.55 -7.52 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.53 -7.54 -7.55 -7.54 -7.55 -
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.34 -14.64 -13.95 -13.20 -13.40 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.40 -13.55 -13.30 -13.44 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58 -13.58 -14.34 -14.58	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.34 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.64 -5.62 -5.90 -6.64 -5.52 -5.90 -6.64 -5.52 -5.20 -5.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent		Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities elongatus) Anodonities elongatus)	•	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.20 -16.40 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -13.84 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.57 -13.57 -13.57 -13.57 -13.20 -13.57 -13.58 -13.94 -13.54 -13.58 -13.95 -14.08 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.34 -14.34 -15.57 -13.00 -13.44 -13.84 -13.84 -14.08 -14.08 -13.44 -14.08 -14.08 -13.44 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.34 -14.34 -15.57 -13.00 -13.44 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.08 -14.29 -13.57 -13.00 -13.44 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.08 -14.17 -14.19	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.34 -3.34 -5.27 -5.76 -5.61 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.64 -6.64 -5.09 -7.52 -7.28 -6.85 -5.59 -4.85 -5.59 -4.85 -5.59 -4.85 -5.59 -4.85 -5.59 -4.85 -5.59 -5.25 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.52 -7.55 -7.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Mollusks ( Mollusks (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites telongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.85 -14.29 -13.75 -13.95 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -14.17	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.34 -3.34 -5.27 -5.76 -5.81 -6.46 -5.89 -5.86 -6.46 -6.58 -6.46 -6.64 -6.64 -6.76 -6.64 -6.76 -6.64 -6.65 -5.22 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.86 -6.552 -7.48 -6.66 -6.552 -7.48 -6.66 -6.552 -7.48 -6.66 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.552 -7.552 -7.552 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.552 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.553 -7.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.512 -7.522 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.48 -6.552 -7.522 -
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongalus) Anodontiles elongalus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -14.39 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.30 -13.30 -13.34 -13.30 -13.30 -13.44 -15.85 -14.08 -14.19 -13.85 -14.19 -13.89	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.55 -7.52 -7.78 -6.56 -6.55 -5.52 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.75 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.75 -5.72 -5.76 -5.72 -5.75 -5.76 -5.76 -5.75 -5.75 -5.75 -5.75 -5.75 -5.75 -5.76 -5.75 -5.
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites teorgatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.28 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -13.84 -14.84 -13.57 -13.20 -13.34 -13.58 -14.17 -13.59 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.39 -13.58 -13.59 -13.58 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.59 -13.58	4.09 4.330 2.777 2.34 3.47 3.34 4.47 5.27 5.76 5.81 6.64 6.64 6.64 6.63 6.752 5.50 6.96 6.552 7.48 6.655 7.48 6.655 7.48 6.655 7.48 6.552 7.48 6.655 7.52 7.552 7.552 7.552 7.5555 7.555 7.555 7.555
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.85 -13.95 -13.85 -13.58 -13.58 -13.58 -14.19 -14.19 -13.89 -14.19 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.85 -13.85 -13.80 -13.80 -13.44 -14.64 -13.85 -13.80 -13.44 -14.64 -13.85 -13.80 -13.44 -14.64 -13.85 -13.80 -13.44 -14.64 -13.85 -13.88 -13.89 -14.19 -13.88 -14.19 -13.88 -14.39 -14.19 -13.88 -14.19 -13.89 -14.19 -13.85 -13.89	4.09 4.330 2.777 4.3.44 3.47 4.3.47 4.3.47 4.3.46 4.6.5 4.6.64 4.5.89 4.6.76 4.6.61 4.6.76 4.6.61 4.6.75 4.6.86 4.6.55 5.591 4.4.75 5.516 4.4.37 5.516 5.572 4.3.38 4.4.75 5.516 5.572 4.6.96 6.6.83
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Molluska (Molluska (Mollus	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites teorgatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -14.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -13.84 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.90 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.34 -15.57 -13.20 -13.30 -13.44 -13.85 -13.44 -13.85 -13.44 -13.89 -13.44 -13.89 -13.44 -13.89 -13.20	4.09 4.3.30 2.77 2.3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.27 -5.81 -6.44 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -5.52 -5.91 -5.52 -5.91 -5.52 -5.91 -5.52 -5.91 -5.52 -5.91 -5.52 -5
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.55 -13.58 -13.59 -13.39 -13.38 -13.58 -13.58 -13.59 -13.38 -13.58	4.09 4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.27 -5.76 -5.78 -5.76 -5.81 -6.64 -5.89 -5.86 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.65 -5.90 -6.96 -5.55 -5.72 -6.76 -6.64 -6.64 -6.55 -5.74 -6.66 -6.55 -5.74 -6.66 -6.55 -5.75 -6.74 -6.66 -6.65 -6.65 -6.64 -5.89 -6.55 -6.57 -6.64 -6.55 -6.55 -6.55 -6.55 -6.55 -6.55 -6.56 -6.55 
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongalus) Anodontiles elongalus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -13.55 -13.30 -13.44 -13.85 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -14.08 -14.19 -13.80 -13.80	4.09 -3.30 -2.77 -3.34 -3.47 -3.96 -5.681 -5.681 -5.681 -6.64 -5.696 -6.64 -5.696 -5.696 -6.64 -5.52 -7.686 -6.64 -5.52 -7.686 -6.555 -5.616 -5.522 -5.681 -5.626 -5.696 -5.522 -5.686 -6.555 -5.616 -5.522 -5.686 -6.555 -5.616 -5.522 -5.686 -6.555 -5.616 -5.522 -5.686 -6.644 -5.522 -5.686 -6.555 -5.166 -5.522 -5.686 -6.555 -5.166 -5.572 -6.866 -6.555 -5.166 -6.967 -6.967 -6.966 -6.967
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites teorgatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.39 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.57 -13.57 -13.58 -14.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20	4.09 4.330 -2.77 -2.76 -3.34 -3.47 -3.527 -5.76 -5.84 -6.84 -6.84 -5.89 -5.86 -6.84 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.64 -6.65 -5.91 -4.38 -6.752 -5.91 -4.38 -6.752 -5.72 -5.72 -6.39 -6.86 -6.591 -6.83 -6.83 -6.83 -6.83 -6.84 -6.85 -6.83 -6.83 -6.85 -6.83 -6.85 -6.83 -6.83 -6.85 -6.96
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent     -       kecent     -    kecent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.85 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.38 -13.38 -13.38 -13.38 -13.38 -13.17 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.18 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18 -13.18 -13.17 -13.18	4.09 4.300 2.777 -2.76 -3.344 -3.47 -5.76 -5.61 -5.61 -5.78 -5.78 -5.78 -5.78 -6.64 -6.64 -5.89 -6.64 -5.52 -7.748 -6.65 -5.51 -6.64 -6.64 -5.52 -7.748 -6.65 -5.51 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -6.64 -5.88 -6.64 -5.52 -7.748 -6.65 -5.51 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -5.76 -6.64 -5.77 -5.76 -6.64 -5.77 -5.76 -6.64 -5.77 -5.76 -6.64 -5.52 -7.748 -6.65 -5.51 -5.72 -5.76 -5.68 -6.64 -5.52 -5.76 -5.52 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.77 -5.76 -5.52 -5.76 -5.52 -5.71 -5.76 -5.52 -5.71 -5.76 -5.68 -5.52 -5.91 -5.76 -5.68 -6.64 -6.65 -5.72 -5.68 -6.68
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities trapesialis) Anodonities elongatus) Anodonities elongatus)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -15.74 -16.40 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -13.95 -13.57 -13.90 -13.30 -13.57 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.84 -13.95 -13.95 -13.84 -13.95 -13.89 -13.95 -13.89 -13.95 -13.89 -13.99 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.95 -14.08 -13.20	4.09 4.300 2.777 -2.76 -3.347 -3.277 -3.276 -3.347 -3.277 -5.766 -6.646 -5.89 -5.81 -6.76 -6.64 -5.89 -6.646 -5.52 -7.48 -6.752 -7.48 -6.752 -7.48 -6.55 -5.91 -5.76 -5.91 -5.76 -5.91 -5.76 -5.91 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.55 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.46 -5.52 -7.48 -6.55 -5.51 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -6.46 -5.52 -7.48 -6.55 -5.51 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -6.46 -5.52 -5.72 -6.39 -6.35 -6.46 -5.52 -7.48 -6.45 -5.52 -5.59 -6.46 -6.45 -5.59 -6.46 -6.45 -5.59 -6.46 -6.55 -5.59 -6.36
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		kecent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.34 -14.64 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.38	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -5.76\\ -5.81\\ -5.82\\ -5.86\\ -6.51\\ -5.86\\ -6.51\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.610\\ -5.52\\ -5.96\\ -6.55\\ -7.52\\ -7.48\\ -6.55\\ -5.91\\ -6.96\\ -6.55\\ -5.91\\ -6.96\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.7\\ -7.42\\ -5.16\\ -6.98\\ -6.7\\ -7.42\\ -5.16\\ -6.98\\ -6.7\\ -7.42\\ -5.16\\ -5.72\\ -6.96\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.7\\ -7.42\\ -5.82\\ -6.96\\ -6.35\\ -6.41\\ -6.98\\ -6.7\\ -7.42\\ -5.82\\ $
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -       Recent     -    Recent     -    <		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongalus) Anodontiles elongalus)		-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -12.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.85 -14.29 -14.29 -13.25 -13.25 -13.35 -14.39 -13.30 -13.30 -13.44 -13.89 -13.39	4.09 4.300 2.277 2.277 3.34 4.347 4.347 4.347 4.347 4.346 4.646 4.646 4.646 4.646 4.646 4.650 4.650 4.388 4.752 4.388 4.751 4.388 4.751 4.6531 4.755 4.6531 4.6551 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.55511 4.555111 4.555111
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent     -       kecent     -    kecent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.39 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.55	4.09 4.300 -2.777 -2.776 -3.344 -3.477 -5.761 -6.46 -6.46 -6.46 -6.539 -6.644 -6.644 -6.640 -5.529 -6.966 -5.529 -6.966 -6.551 -6.48 -6.644 -6.644 -6.644 -6.644 -6.644 -6.645 -6.645 -6.645 -6.645 -6.645 -6.645 -6.646 -6.646 -6.646 -6.646 -6.655 -6.645 -6.646 -6.655 -6.311 -6.646 -6.646 -6.646 -6.646 -6.655 -6.311 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.646 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.655 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.313 -6.646 -6.555 -6.338 -6.646 -6.555 -6.338 -6.646 -6.655 -6.338 -6.646 -6.655 -6.338 -6.646 -6.655 -6.338 -6.646 -6.655 -6.555 -6.455 -6.555 -6.455 -6.966 -6.555 -6.35
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.26 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.85 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.55 -13.58 -13.38 -13.38 -13.35 -13.38 -13.35 -13.55 -13.58 -13.38 -13.35 -13.58 -13.38 -13.35 -13.58 -13.38 -13.55 -13.58 -13.38 -13.35 -13.58 -13.56	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -5.78\\ -6.46\\ -6.52\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.65\\ -5.69\\ -6.86\\ -6.52\\ -7.48\\ -6.85\\ -5.72\\ -6.86\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.85\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -6.85\\ -6.83\\ -6.85\\ -6.83\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -5.66\\ -5.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent     -       kecent     -    kecent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites tongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.20 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -13.84 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -13.95 -13.95 -13.94 -14.34 -15.57 -13.90 -13.30 -13.57 -13.90 -13.84 -13.57 -13.95 -13.84 -13.57 -13.95 -13.84 -13.89 -13.95 -13.89 -13.95 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.89 -13.20 -13.80 -13.20 -13.80 -13.20 -13.80 -13.20 -13.80 -13.20 -13.85 -13.95 -13.89 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.20 -13.89 -13.89 -13.20 -13.85 -13.95	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.75\\ -6.64\\ -6.52\\ -5.90\\ -6.55\\ -6.77\\ -7.48\\ -6.55\\ -6.61\\ -5.72\\ -5.90\\ -6.55\\ -5.91\\ -5.76\\ -6.85\\ -5.91\\ -5.76\\ -6.85$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.84 -13.28 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.95 -13.95 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.38 -13.58	4.09 4.30 2.277 2.277 2.277 2.277 3.34 3.477 3.396 4.527 -5.781 -6.464 4.644 -5.77 -6.464 -6.644 -6.644 -6.644 -6.622 -5.991 -6.465 -5.912 -6.465 -5.912 -6.465 -5.912 -6.465 -5.912 -6.966 -6.936 -6.632 -5.666 -6.612 -5.666 -6.612 -5.666 -6.612 -5.666 -5.676 -5.666 -5.666 -5.666 -5.666 -5.666
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -		Molluski ( Molluski (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongatus) Anodontiles elongatus)		-13.84 -13.36 -14.09 -14.84 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -14.39 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.30 -13.84 -13.35 -13.89 -13.35 -13.89 -13.35 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36 -13.36 -13.36 -13.36 -13.35 -13.36	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.377\\ -2.276\\ 3.347\\ -3.367\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.752\\ -5.66\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.655\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.66\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.66\\ -6.85\\ -6.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent		Molluska (Molluska (Mollus	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.34 -14.39 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -13.57 -13.98 -13.38 -14.17 -14.19 -13.89 -13.38 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.38 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -5.5.81\\ -6.46\\ -6.5\\ -5.77\\ -5.61\\ -6.64\\ -6.63\\ -6.64\\ -6.63\\ -5.60\\ -6.64\\ -6.65\\ -5.99\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.76\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.76\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.76\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -5.76\\ -6.96\\ -6.83\\ -5.76\\ -6.96\\ -6.83\\ -5.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.22\\ -6.62\\ -6.20\\ -6.20\\ -5.66\\ -6.22\\ -6.20\\ -6.20\\ -6.20\\ -5.66\\ -6.20\\ -6.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -13.84 -14.20 -13.84 -14.29 -13.75 -13.85 -13.55	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.69\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.50\\ -6.85\\ -7.50\\ -6.85\\ -6.8$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent     -		Molluski ( Molluski (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites tongatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.26 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -16.40 -13.80 -13.84 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.94 -14.34 -15.57 -13.90 -13.30 -13.57 -13.90 -13.30 -13.57 -13.95 -14.34 -14.34 -15.57 -13.95 -14.08 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -14.08 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -14.08 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -14.08 -13.95 -13.95 -13.95 -14.08 -13.95 -13.95 -14.08 -14.05	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ 2.77\\ 2.77\\ 3.34\\ 3.96\\ 5.277\\ 5.5,81\\ -6.46\\ 4.5,89\\ -6.5,81\\ -6.52\\ -6.6,61\\ -6.52\\ -6.6,61\\ -6.52\\ -6.6,61\\ -6.52\\ -5.99\\ -6.5,62\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.72\\ -6.6,61\\ -5.76\\ -6.8,61\\ -5.76\\ -6.8,61\\ -5.76\\ -6.8,61\\ -5.76\\ -6.8,61\\ -5.76\\ -6.8,61\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -6.2,2\\ -6.6,11\\ -5.9,00\\ -5.6,66\\ -5.2,00\\ -5.6,60\\ -5.6,00\\ -5.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent     -		Molluska ( Molluska ()	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites teorgatus) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.84 -13.328 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.20 -13.80 -14.34 -14.64 -13.55 -13.20 -13.30 -14.34 -13.55 -13.20 -13.38 -14.29 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.38 -13.39 -13.38 -13.55 -13.51 -13.64 -14.27 -14.19 -15.51 -14.66 -16.63 -16.65 -15.51 -14.66 -15.53 -15.51 -14.66 -15.53 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -14.66 -15.55 -15.51 -15.5	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ -3.30\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -5.51\\ -5.7\\ -5.7\\ -5.7\\ -5.7\\ -5.7\\ -5.7\\ -6.46\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.65\\ -5.72\\ -7.48\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -6.96\\ -5.66\\ -6.96\\ -5.66\\ -6.96\\ -5.66\\ -5.66\\ -6.96\\ -5.66\\ -6.96\\ -5.66\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.66\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.54\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.54\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.54\\ -5.66\\ -6.02\\ -5.54\\ -5.66\\ -5$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent     -		Molluski ( Molluski (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongatus) Anodontiles elongatus)		13.84 13.84 13.28 14.09 14.84 15.20 15.74 16.20 15.74 16.40 14.20 13.84 13.84 13.84 13.84 13.84 13.84 14.39 14.29 14.29 14.29 13.75 13.30 13.84 14.34 14.39 13.35 13.57 13.20 13.30 13.44 15.85 13.30 13.35 13.35 13.20 13.35 13.21 13.35 13.35 13.35 13.35 13.35 13.36 13.35 13.35 13.36 13.35 13.35 13.36 13.35 13.35 13.36 13.35 13	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.76\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -7.78\\ -7.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -16.40 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -13.98 -14.34 -14.39 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.98 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -14.48 -14.66 -15.03 -13.66 -14.06	4.09 4.300 4.300 4.300 4.307 4.277 4.76 4.347 4.347 4.346 4.649 4.527 4.64 4.649 4.644 4.649 4.644 4.640 4.52 5.509 4.96 4.96 4.64 4.52 5.509 4.96
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongalus) Anodontiles elongalus)		-13.84 -13.36 -14.09 -14.84 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -12.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.84 -13.80 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.29 -14.39 -14.29 -14.39 -14.29 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.00 -13.44 -13.89 -13.30 -13.44 -13.89 -13.30 -13.44 -13.89 -13.30 -13.44 -13.89 -13.30 -13.30 -13.44 -13.89 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.35 -13.30 -13.35 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.23 -13.35 -13.46 -14.15 -14.46 -14.15 -14.46 -15.03 -15.66 -14.06 -13.39	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.76\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.75\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -6.64\\ -5.52\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.52\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.55\\ -7.52\\ -6.39\\ -6.55\\ -7.52\\ -6.39\\ -6.68\\ -6.55\\ -7.52\\ -6.39\\ -6.96\\ -6.35\\ -6.96\\ -6.22\\ -6.85\\ -6.96\\ -6.22\\ -6.85\\ -6.96\\ -6.22\\ -6.85\\ -6.96\\ -6.22\\ -6.85\\ -$
Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Manaus (Iha Paciéncia), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		kecent     -       kecent     -    kecent     -		Molluska ( Molluska ()	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -16.40 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.95 -13.98 -13.95 -13.55 -13.56 -13.39 -13.44 -13.56 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47 -13.56 -13.39 -13.57 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47 -13.56 -13.47 -13.57 -13.56 -13.47 -13.47 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47 -13.47 -13.57 -13.57 -13.56 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.47 -13.56 -13.39 -13.47	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.76\\ -5.81\\ -5.76\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.752\\ -6.65\\ -6.61\\ -6.52\\ -6.90\\ -6.52\\ -5.90\\ -6.52\\ -5.90\\ -6.52\\ -5.90\\ -6.52\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.66\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.85\\ -6.86\\ -6.9$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		keent     -		Molluska ( Molluska ()	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		-13.84 -13.84 -13.28 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.29 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.29 -13.80 -14.34 -14.84 -14.84 -15.57 -13.20 -13.30 -13.51 -13.64 -14.17 -12.98 -13.35 -13.51 -13.64 -14.55 -14.66 -14.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.46 -13.03 -13.55 -14.66 -14.05 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.55 -14.66 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.05 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.99 -13.65 -14.66 -14.06 -13.99 -13.16 -13.47 -13.16	$\begin{array}{r} 4.09\\ -3.30\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -5.51\\ -5.51\\ -6.46\\ -6.52\\ -5.7\\ -7.48\\ -6.64\\ -6.52\\ -5.99\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -5.66\\ -6.61\\ -5.72\\ -7.748\\ -5.69\\ -6.95\\ -5.71\\ -6.68\\ -5.91\\ -5.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.98\\ -6.71\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -7.7\\ -6.22\\ -7.62\\ -2.55\\ -7.62\\ -2.55\\ -7.62\\ -2.55\\ -5.66\\ -5.54\\ -6.83\\ -5.54\\ -5.5$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska ()	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongatus) Anodontiles elongatus)		13.84         13.28         14.34         15.20         14.84         15.20         15.74         16.20         15.74         16.40         -14.20         13.84         -13.80         -14.20         13.84         -13.80         -14.20         13.84         -13.80         -14.29         13.75         -13.38         -14.39         -14.39         -14.29         -13.38         -13.30         -13.30         -13.31         -13.32         -13.32         -13.38         -13.39         -14.19         -13.89         -13.20         -13.38         -13.32         -13.35         -13.35         -13.35         -13.35         -14.27         -14.44         -14.05         -14.15         -14.64         -14.05         -14.15         -14.65 <td><math display="block">\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 4.307\\ -2.2.776\\ -3.347\\ -3.3.277\\ -5.5.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.82\\ -7.7.4.86\\ -5.5.91\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.82\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ </math></td>	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 4.307\\ -2.2.776\\ -3.347\\ -3.3.277\\ -5.5.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.81\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.82\\ -7.7.4.86\\ -5.5.91\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.82\\ -5.6.90\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.29\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ -5.6.6\\ -5.20\\ $
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongatus) Anodontiles elongatus)		-13.84 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -13.80 -13.84 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -13.80 -14.20 -14.29 -13.75 -13.90 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.29 -13.75 -13.98 -14.34 -14.29 -13.57 -13.98 -14.34 -14.34 -14.34 -14.34 -14.34 -14.34 -13.89 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.30 -13.35 -13.57 -13.20 -13.35 -13.57 -13.20 -13.35 -13.57 -13.20 -13.35 -13.57 -13.20 -13.35 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -14.25 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -13.55 -14.25 -13.55 -14.05 -14.25 -14.05 -14.05 -14.27 -14.15 -14.66 -14.06 -13.39 -13.37 -13.44 -14.66 -13.56 -14.27 -13.56 -14.55	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.76\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -5.99\\ -5.86\\ -6.77\\ -5.81\\ -6.64\\ -6.52\\ -5.99\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.64\\ -6.52\\ -5.99\\ -6.7.74\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.66\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -6.66\\ -6.62\\ -6.66\\ -6.98\\ -6.70\\ -5.66\\ -6.62\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -5.66\\ -6.62\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -5.66\\ -6.62\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.62\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.62\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.68\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -6.68\\ -6.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil Brazil		Recent     -		Molluska ( Molluska (	Anodontites trapesialis) Anodontites elongatus) Anodontites elongatus)		13.84         13.83         13.28         14.09         14.84         15.20         15.74         16.20         13.88         14.84         16.20         13.80         13.81         14.20         13.80         13.84         14.20         13.84         14.20         14.21         13.80         14.22         13.81         14.29         13.82         13.84         14.29         13.85         13.80         13.81         13.82         13.83         14.14         13.58         13.44         13.58         13.89         12.85         13.38         13.38         13.31         13.32         13.33         13.34         14.405         14.27         14.45         14.27         14.46         15.51         14.66	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ -3.30\\ -3.30\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -2.77\\ -3.34\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -3.47\\ -5.58\\ -5.58\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.64\\ -6.65\\ -5.7\\ -7.7.8\\ -6.66\\ -6.61\\ -5.72\\ -6.86\\ -5.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.83\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.83\\ -6.65\\ -5.91\\ -6.83\\ -6.68\\ -6.70\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.63\\ -6.61\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.63\\ -6.63\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.63\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.65\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.66\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.66\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -6.63\\ -5.66\\ -6.83\\ -5.66\\ -5.$
Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Manaus (Iha Paciència), Iquitos, Peru Iquitos, Peru	, Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil , Brazil		keent     -		Molluski ( Molluski (	Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles trapesialis) Anodontiles elongatus) Anodontiles elongatus)		-13.84 -13.36 -13.28 -14.09 -14.84 -15.20 -15.74 -16.20 -15.74 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -14.20 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.84 -13.85 -14.29 -14.29 -13.25 -13.20 -13.85 -13.35 -13.35 -13.35 -13.20 -13.89 -13.35 -13.20 -13.89 -13.35 -13.20 -13.89 -13.35 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.35 -13.20 -13.20 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.25 -13.20 -13.26 -13.27 -13.26 -13.26 -13.26 -14.05	$\begin{array}{c} 4.09\\ 3.30\\ 3.377\\ -2.276\\ -3.34\\ -3.96\\ -5.68\\ -5.68\\ -5.68\\ -5.68\\ -6.64\\ -5.89\\ -6.64\\ -5.69\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.65\\ -6.90\\ -7.7.48\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -5.66\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -5.66\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.63\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\ -6.90\\ -6.83\\ -6.90\\$

Iquitos, Peru	-	Recent	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)	-	-15.08	-4.77
Iquitos, Peru	-	Recent	-	-	Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)	-	-14.89	-4.84
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-14.53	-4.93
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-14.08	-5.18
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-13.41	-6.48
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-13.22	-7.16
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.95	-6.76
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.99	-6.19
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-13.19	-6.06
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.77	-5.99
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.33	-5.95
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.34	-6.97
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-13.11	-7.66
Iquitos, Peru	-	Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-12.87	-6.77
Iquitos, Peru		Recent			Mollusks (Anodontites elongatus)		-13.13	-5.33
						Total: 14		