

# BRYOZOAN FAUNA FROM THE OOLITIC LIMESTONE FROM PAJAREJOS, SW SPAIN

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## ABSTRACT

Outcrops of Devonian rocks at the hill of Pajarejos near Campillo de Llerena, south-western Spain, expose oolitic limestone which contains abundant fragments of bryozoans, whereas other macrofauna is scarce. Eight bryozoan species were identified, which date the outcrop as Middle Devonian. The assemblage shows close affinities with that described from Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex in Western Sahara, which is situated more than 1,000 km further south today. The studied association supports the previously proposed hypothesis that South-western Spain belonged to the northern margin of Gondwana during the Middle Devonian.

**Keywords:** Bryozoans, Middle Devonian, Ossa-Morena, SW Spain, Paleogeography.

## RESUMEN

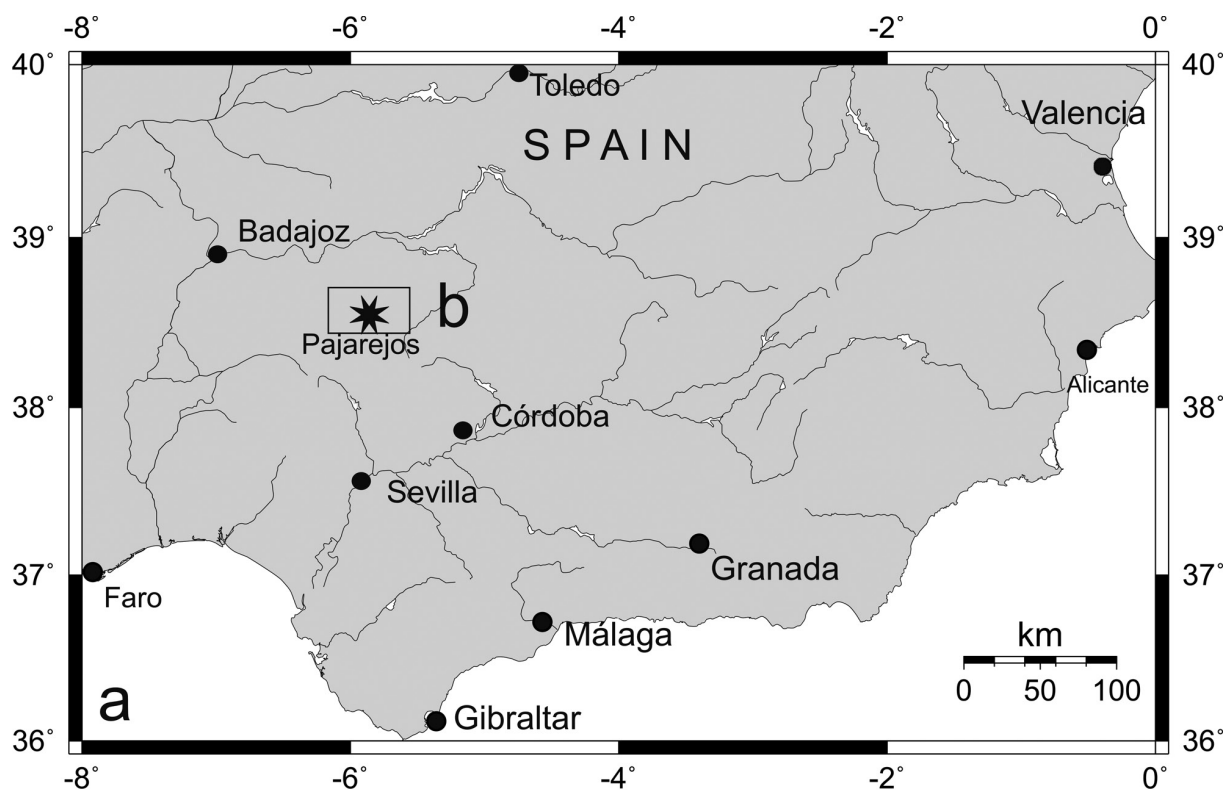
Los afloramientos de calizas del Devónico en la loma de Pajarejos, cerca de Campillo de Llerena, suroeste de España, muestran calizas oolíticas que contienen abundantes fragmentos de briozoos, en tanto que otros tipos de macrofauna son escasos o ausentes. Se han identificado ocho especies de briozoos que permiten datar el afloramiento como Devónico Medio. La asociación muestra importantes afinidades con la descrita en el complejo arrecifal de Sabkhat Lafayrina en el Sahara Occidental, situado hoy día a más de 1.000 km al sur del afloramiento estudiado. La asociación estudiada apoya la hipótesis, ampliamente propuesta previamente, de que la región de Ossa-Morena pertenecería al margen septentrional de Gondwana durante el Devónico Medio.

**Palabras clave:** Briozoos, Devónico Medio, Ossa-Morena, SO de España, Paleogeografía.

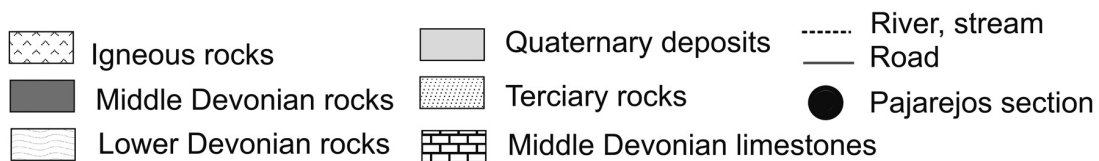
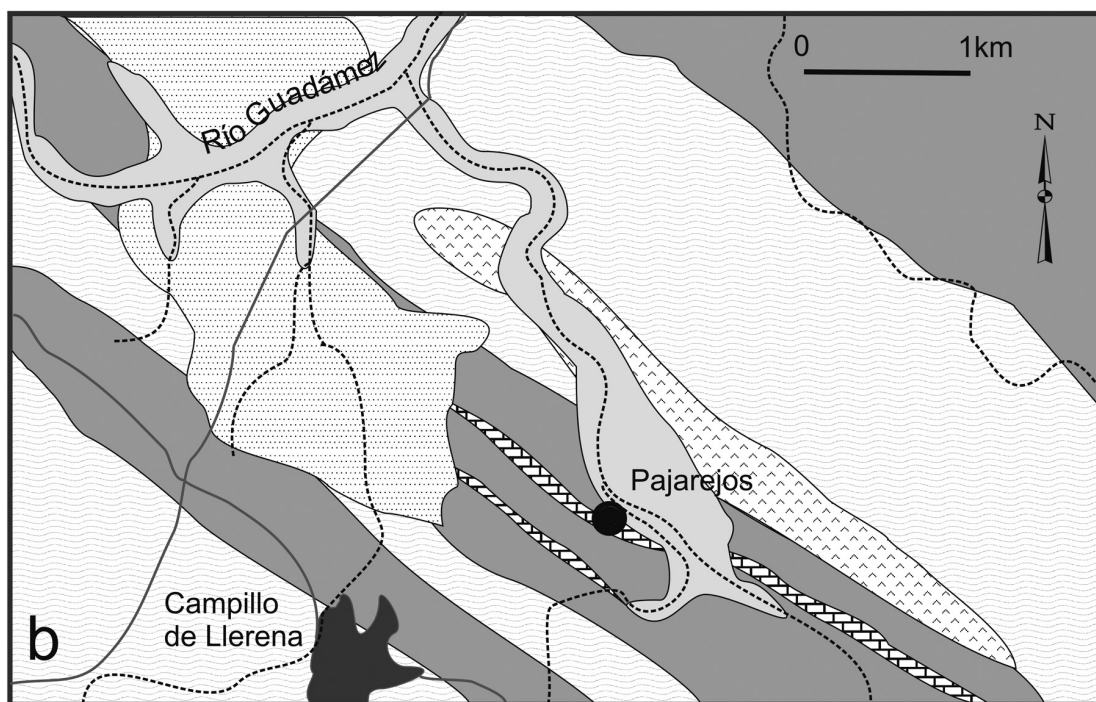
## INTRODUCTION

Devonian rocks at the Sierra Morena in southwestern Spain, form a 200 km long outcrop from Cáceres in the northwest to Córdoba in the southeast, near the Guadalquivir Valley (Fig. 1). They cover part of the Obejo-Valsequillo-Puebla de la Reina Domain that is located in the controversial area of contact between the Ossa-Morena and Centro-Iberian zones (Julivert *et al.*, 1974; Dallmeyer & Martínez-García, 1990; Quesada, 2006; Ribeiro *et al.*, 2007). A succession of shales, red sandstones and limestones crop out in the vicinity of Campillo de Llerena, in the western border of this domain. These outcrops belong to a synclinorium that was dated

as Frasnian to Viséan by Sánchez-Cela & Gabaldón (1977), who found Devonian brachiopods in the basal red sandstones and recorded Carboniferous foraminifera in limestone beds. The limestone beds occur in two bands that crop out along a small, NW-SE oriented valley. Most outcrops are small and mainly expose only a few metres of well bedded limestones and marls. However, Rodríguez (1978) described some outcrops at the hill of Pajarejos, close to the hermitage of San Antonio, in the left fork of the Andihuela stream, 1.5 km northwest of Campillo de Llerena (Fig. 1) in which the succession comprises 16.5 metres of massive limestones, sandy limestones and marls (Fig. 2). The most conspicuous feature of the limestones is the absence of macrofauna except bryozoans, which



★ working area



**Figure 1.** Geographical position of the studied area. **a**, Location of outcrops in the Iberian Peninsula. **b**, Geological sketch with location of outcrops near Campillo de Llerena.

are common in the upper 12.5 metres as fragments and as nuclei of ooids and oncooids, embedded in sparite matrix. No microfossils other than some filaments of *Girvanella* Nicholson & Etheridge, 1878 that occur in the oncooids have been identified in thin sections. The main aim of this paper is an overview of the bryozoan fauna from the Pajarejos outcrops and its implication for age determination and palaeobiogeographic comparison.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The outcrops near Pajarejos were visited and sampled in November 2007. From a few samples 12 randomly oriented thin sections were made. These thin sections were studied with a transmitted light binocular microscope. The

material is housed at the Senckenberg Museum (Frankfurt am Main, Germany), under collection numbers SMF 20.800-20.811.

## DISCUSSION

The limestone from the studied locality represents a well-washed oolitic grainstone, with a clear sparitic matrix. Micrite is almost absent. The main components of this grainstone are oololiths with nuclei containing skeletal fragments of bryozoans and also unidentifiable echinoderms and ancillary brachiopods and gastropods (Fig. 3a). The oololiths have concentric layers developed in different stages around skeletal fragments (Fig. 3b). The fauna is strongly fragmented, the majority of fragments having diameters of 1 mm.

Despite the small sizes of the skeletal fragments, bryozoans show good preservation and are suitable for taxonomic work. The following bryozoan species were identified in the studied thin sections:

*Cyclotrypa cyclostoma* (Schlüter, 1889) (Fig. 4a)

*Sulcoretepora obliqua* McNair, 1937

*Acanthoclema triangularis* Ernst & Königshof, 2010. (Fig. 4b-c)

*Vidronovella fastigiata* Gorjunova, 2006 (Fig. 4d)

*Cryptostyloecia hexapuncta* Ernst, Königshof & Schäfer, 2009 (Fig. 4e-g)

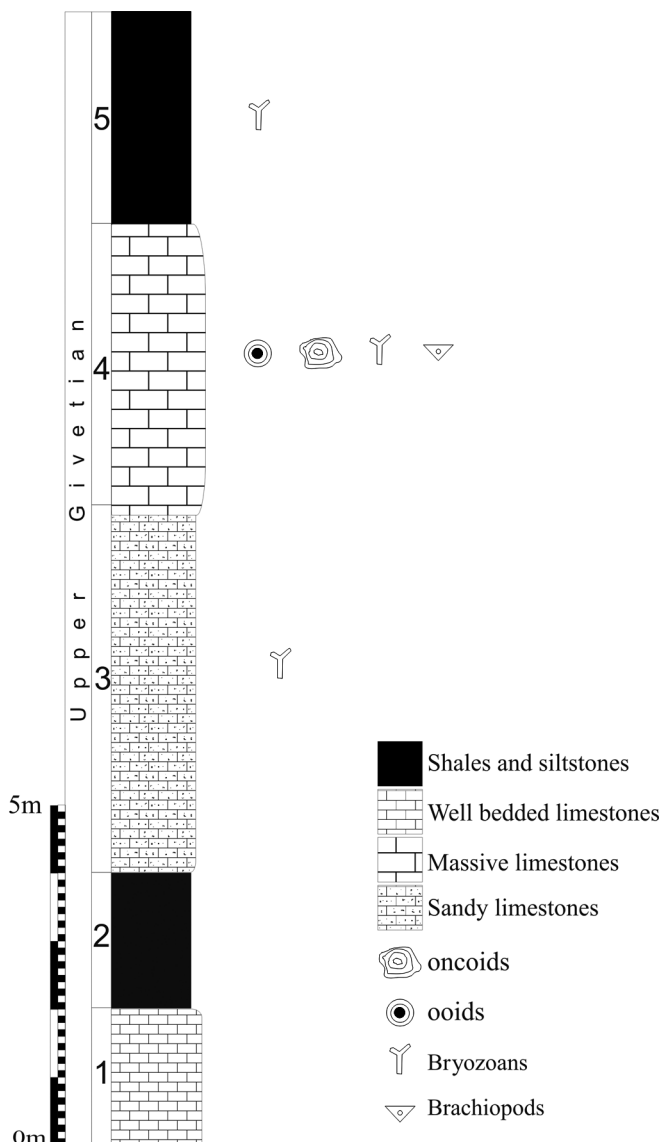
*Dissotrypa sincera* Ernst & Königshof, 2010 (Fig. 4h)

*Hemitrypa* sp.

*Anastomopora recta* Ernst & Königshof, 2010

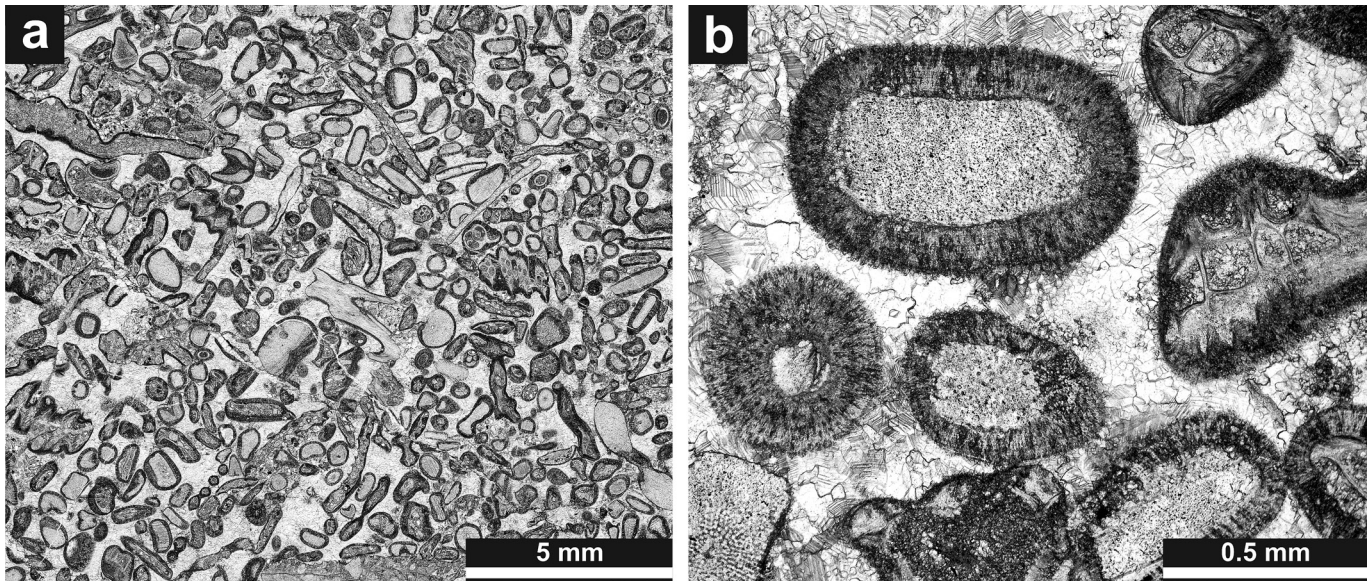
This association is also known from Middle Devonian rocks of the Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex in the Tindouf Basin, Western Sahara (Ernst & Königshof, 2008, 2010; Ernst *et al.*, 2009). The bryozoan fauna from Sabkhat Lafayrina includes 27 species, with 17 new species, known previously only from the type locality. All the eight species identified in the oolitic limestone at Pajarejos occur also in the Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex, from them *Acanthoclema triangularis*, *Cryptostyloecia hexapuncta*, *Dissotrypa sincera*, and *Anastomopora recta* are known exclusively from the North African locality. *Cyclotrypa cyclostoma* was previously described from the Middle Devonian (Eifelian-Givetian) of the Rhenish Massif (Ernst, 2008), and also from the Eifelian of the Holy Cross Mountains (Kiepur, 1973). *Sulcoretepora obliqua* was originally described from the Traverse Group (Middle Devonian, Givetian) of Michigan, USA, and later recorded from the Middle Devonian (Givetian) of the Rhenish Massif (Ernst, 2008). *Vidronovella fastigiata* was originally known from the Late Devonian (Famennian) of Afghanistan, but is a ubiquitous species in the Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex in Western Sahara.

The generic composition of the Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex shows relations to the Middle Devonian



**Figure 2.** Stratigraphic chart of the studied outcrops showing the position of the bryozoan fauna.





**Figure 3.** Oolitic limestone microfacies (SMF 20.811). **a**, General view of oolitic limestone. **b**, Detail showing ooids nucleate mainly in echinoderm plates and bryozoans.

of North America and Europe (Rhenish Massif). The age of the fauna from Sabkhat Lafayrina is estimated to be Late Givetian (Ernst & Königshof, 2010). We conclude, therefore, that the bryozoan assemblage from the oolitic limestone indicates most probably Givetian age of the studied section. The closest palaeobiogeographic connection of the studied fauna is to Sabkhat Lafayrina in Western Sahara, which is situated more than 1,000 km further southward today. Secondly, this fauna shows connections to the Middle Devonian of Middle Europe and the Traverse Group of Michigan. These connections are based on species which have wide distributions inside the Rheic Ocean (*Cyclotrypa cyclostoma*, *Sulcoretepora obliqua*), and are also present in the Sabkhat Lafayrina reef complex in Western Sahara.

The position of Iberia during the Middle Devonian is not well defined. The majority of authors reconstruct the linking of Southwest Europe to the Old Red Continent (Ziegler, 1988; Scotese & McKerrow, 1990; Cocks & Scotese, 1991; McKerrow *et al.*, 1991; Soper *et al.*, 1992). In contrast, some other authors reconstruct Southwest Europe at the NW margin of Gondwana, facing North Africa, and separate it from northern Europe by a rather wide Rheic ocean (Robardet *et al.*, 1990; Paris & Robardet, 1990; Li *et al.*, 1993). The very close link between the two localities (Sabkhat Lafayrina and Pajarejos) based on bryozoan assemblages supports the reconstruction

of South-western Spain positioned at the margin of Gondwana. The area of North Africa and Southern Spain had an intermediate position between the Appalachian Province and the European-Mediterranean Province (e.g., Stampfli *et al.*, 2002).

## CONCLUSIONS

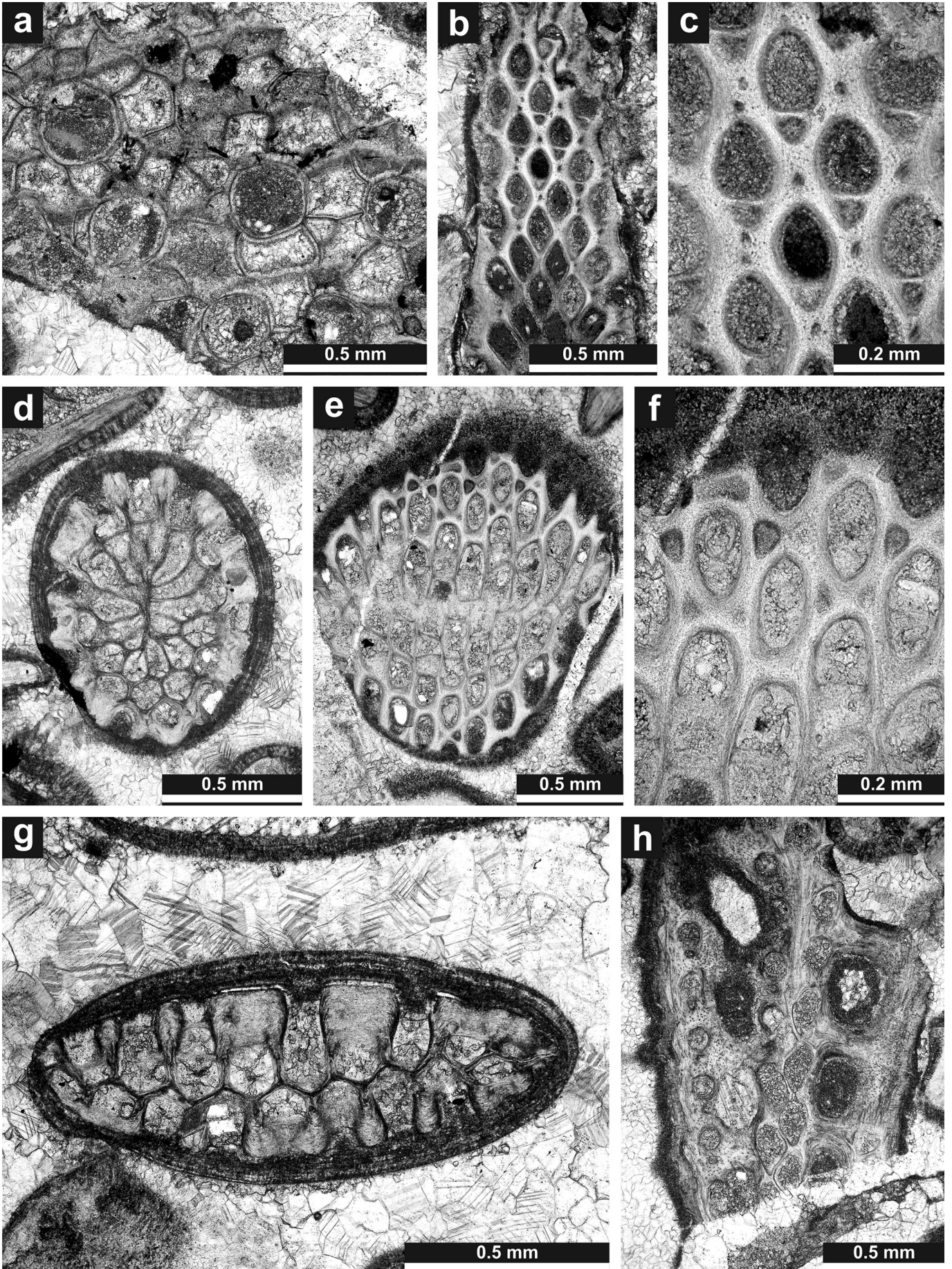
The bryozoan assemblage from Pajarejos outcrop is composed of 8 species. This assemblage dates the outcrop as Late Givetian. All species from Pajarejos have been previously described from Sabkhat Lafayrina in Western Sahara. It indicates a close relationship between these outcrops. Consequently, it supports the location of the Ossa-Morena terraine in the Northern margin of Gondwana during the Middle Devonian.

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**Figure 4.** Bryozoans from Pajarejos, NE Campillo de Llerena, Spain. **a**: *Cyclotrypa cyclostoma* (Schlüter, 1889), tangential section, SMF 20.801; **b-c**: *Acanthoclema triangularis* Ernst & Königshof, 2010., tangential section, SMF 20.802; **d**: *Vidronovella fastigiata* Gorjunova, 2006, branch oblique section, SMF 20.801; **e-g**: *Cryptostyloecia hexapuncta* Ernst, Königshof & Schäfer, 2009, oblique (**e-f**) and transverse (**g**) sections, SMF 20.806; **h**: *Dissotrypa sincera* Ernst & Königshof, 2010, tangential section, SMF 20.811.







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