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Agustin Ortiz, Aerial photos of La Laguna, Tlaxcala, Mexico, ArcheoSciences [En ligne], 33 (suppl.) 2009, mis en ligne le 30 octobre 2011, consult le 03 novembre 2022. URL: ; DOI: David Carballo, Aerial photos of La Laguna, Tlaxcala, Mexico, ArcheoSciences [En ligne], 33 (suppl.) 2009, mis en ligne le 30 octobre 2011, consult le 03 novembre 2022. URL: ; DOI: Jorge Blancas, Aerial photos of La Laguna, Tlaxcala, Mexico, ArcheoSciences [En ligne], 33 (suppl.) 2009, mis en ligne le 30 octobre 2011, consult le 03 novembre 2022. URL: ; DOI: Luis Barba, Aerial photos of La Laguna, Tlaxcala, Mexico, ArcheoSciences [En ligne], 33 (suppl.) 2009, mis en ligne le 30 octobre 2011, consult le 03 novembre 2022. URL: ; DOI: Lamprothamnium is often referred as a classic biogeographic phenomenon, the genus occurs in almost all warm seas of the world. L. succinctum and L. haesseliae are widespread in the South American and Antarctic waters. Laguna Salada Grande, Laguna del Siasgo and Laguna Mar Chiquita are the most important sites in Patagonia to promote a greater knowledge about fossil lacustrine systems. Until recently, there was only one valid record of L. haesseliae in Patagonia, found in Laguna Salada Grande. It was the basis for the description of the three species of the genus, until the discovery of a fossil record in other locations in northern Argentina. Fossil gyrogonites of L. succinctum and L. haesseliae, however, are here reported to be widely distributed in Quaternary sediments of Argentina, associated with other charophytes, ostracods and foraminiferans. Localities include Laguna del Siasgo, Laguna Salada Grande, Laguna Mar Chiquita, Laguna La Amarga and Salina del Bebedero.



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Fossil Lamprothamnium is widespread during the Quaternary glaciation in South America, mainly located in Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, and Chile. These gyrogonites are included in the genus Gyrosigma Willard et E. C. Wilson. The present paper includes new data for the Laguna La Salada (Laguna Salada Grande, Laguna La Amarga and Laguna San Silvestre), located in the San José Department, Argentina. This ecosystem is characterized as a semi-arid salt lake with a dry season from November to March, and a rainy season

(between June and October) when the lake is saturated. The study deals with aspects of the ecosystem, such as the water chemical composition and physical parameters, as well as the distribution of other taxa, such as charophytes, ostracods, foraminiferans and radiolarians. The data show that the two southernmost lagoons have greater salinity than the center lake. Most of the specimens found by the authors were Lamprothamnium sp., which is also the case for L. succinctum (Gould), L. haesseliae Dont. and other species of the genus, which suggests that this fauna is still present in these bodies of water. This is the first report of fossil shells of species of Lamprothamnium in Argentina. In the

northern lagoons, characterized as moderately saline and alkaline, the organisms were replaced by charophytes and chrysophyte algal assemblages. The palynological data suggest that some of the young samples come from Quaternary sediments. The high frequency of the ostracod species Mesocyclops africanus Vrček, the presence of pyrite minerals, and the distribution of various carbonate minerals suggest that this ecosystem was under the influence of a lacustrine-marine environment that occurred during a rain event. The presence of charophytes in the lagoonal deposits reflects that the environment has been close to a swamp environment during

the period of deposition of the palynological samples and also suggest a lacustrine or even a lagoonal climate. The vegetation is therefore influenced by the chemical composition of the water, which is a function of the depth, the proximity to the coast, and the seasonality. The habitats can be described in a set of water-quality criteria, as follows: (i) the presence of various minerals, (ii) the presence of saline or alkaline water, (iii) the presence of various benthic animals and (iv) the presence of plant organisms. The data presented here suggest that the water was at the limit of the maximum acceptable salinity values for the inhabitants of the lake (up to 10-25 ppt), with an average of 18.2 \pm

2.9, which makes this ecosystem a common habitat for the Lamprothamnium species. 5ec8ef588b

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