

is a representative of the Lycopodiales associated with a diversified taphoflora composed of sphenophytes (e.g. *Stephanophyllites*, *Phyllothea* and *Paracalamites*); protoglossopterids (e.g. *Rubidgea* and *Palaeovittaria*); glossopterids (e.g. *Gangamopteris*); seeds (e.g. *Samaropsis* and *Cornucarpus*); proto- and glossopterid fructifications (*Arberia*, *Arberioopsis*, *Itapemia* and *Hirsutum*-like fructifications). The entire phytofossiliferous assemblage is representative of the earliest development stage of the Glossopteris Paleoflora in the Paraná Basin (Asselian-Sakmarian).

The Transitional Taphoflora “A-B” of the Paraná Basin or association *Rubidgea-Gangamopteris-Arberia* of S. Paulo State may correspond to an interglacial or post-glacial stage of warmer climate during which coal seams were formed. This taphoflora is included in a siltstone bed of Tubarão Group, probably at the top of the Itararé Subgroup.

The studied specimen, *Lycopodites* sp., is a fertile form with sporangia arranged in axils of microphylls spread over through the vegetative body. Despite of not being possible to confirm homospority, due to the preservation state of the specimen, the apparent absence of ligule, the presence of uninervate microphylls and mainly the presence of sporophylls with axillary sporangia similar to vegetative microphylls dispersed among them support its assignment to *Lycopodites* Lindley et Hutton 1833.

To the present knowledge, this is one of the first occurrences of the Order Lycopodiales, not only in the South American continent, but also in the whole Gondwana. — ( *December 14, 2001* ) .

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#### CONTAMINATION POTENTIAL OF THE ILHABELA (SP) LANDFILL

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Ilhabela is a city in the São Paulo northern seashore located about 220 km from the capital of the state. Its geographical position is determined by the parallels 23°42' and 23°56'S and the meridians 45°41' and 45°28'W and altitude varying from the sea level up to 1300m. The economic basis of the city are the tourism and fishing and it is known as “Sailing Capital” (Capital da Vela) due to

the optimum conditions to practice of that nautical sport. About 83% of Ilhabela's area are in the State Park (preservation area created on January 20, 1977 by Decree 9414). Its population is about 13,500 inhabitants, raising up to 150,000 during the summer season. The research area is located about 5 km from downtown Ilhabela and can be reached by the road SP 131. Previous studies pointed out that due to local land use restrictions there is no other appropriate site for the sanitary landfill. The landfill is in operation since 1987 and receives the domestic and construction solid wastes and tree trimmings generated in the county. The material is disposed on the soil and mixed with soil of the same region taken from a neighbor area. It is located in a neighborhood close to a fundamental school and several houses, and with no foundation treatment and no control of the leachate destination. Due to the high contamination potential of the leachate generated in such type of waste disposition, it may contaminate the soil, changing its physical, chemical and biological characteristics and compromising the water of rivers and groundwater by modification of its natural characteristics. This paper intends to investigate the potential of contamination of the landfill. Soil, groundwater and surface water samples were taken and chemical and physicochemical analyses were carried out. The results suggest that the heavy metals that are carried by the leachate remain mainly associated to the soil, but may be diluted and reach the groundwater under special conditions, e.g. acid rain. In addition, the leachate is compromising the groundwater quality since chemical analyses show that other ions have already reached it. — ( *December 14, 2001* ) .

#### SUBDUCTED CONTINENTAL CRUST: METAMORPHIC CONTROL OF DECOMPRESSION IN THE HIND PORTION OF THE AIURUOCA-ANDRELÂNDIA NAPPE, SOUTH-SOUTHWEST BORDER OF SÃO FRANCISCO CRATON, MINAS GERAIS\*

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The *Nappe* system in south-southwest São Francisco Craton represents the southern extension of the Brazilian belt and describes an inverted metamorphic pile (stack) of green schist facies (bottom) toward amphibolite facies (Carmo da Cachoeira e Aiuruoca-Andrelândia nappes) and high pressure granulites in the top, under a high tem-