

ABSTRACT

New Discoveries of Ediacarans/Vendians –Recent Discoveries in Saudi Arabia, Namibia, India and Argentina

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Ediacarans make up the oldest known truly diverse large, complex organism assemblages and are known globally. However, few sites have produced abundant fossils, and until recently such fossils were unknown in Arabia. Generally restricted to the late Neoproterozoic, the best known assemblages occur in China, Newfoundland, the White Sea in northern Russia, the Flinders Range of South Australia and southern Namibia in Africa. Less diverse assemblages are known from Siberia, Ukraine, UK, a few sites in Asia, and North and South America. Ediacarans occur primarily in shallow, marine-derived sands and clays with the exception of Newfoundland where forms that may have inhabited light-free depths in a volcanically active terrane are found. Ediacarans are known in rock

sequences dating from 630 Ma to 541 Ma, the Ediacaran or Vendian times, the youngest division of Precambrian time. New discoveries in Saudi Arabia, Namibia, India and Argentina over the past 15 years have brought to light the presence of Ediacarans, represented by both traces and body fossils in these regions by two IGCP projects (493 and 587), suggesting that further investigation in all of these area will most likely will yield more diverse assemblages may well have inhabited less saline environs that is typical for other Ediacarans. Fossils similar to *Harlaniella*, known elsewhere from the late Precambrian and Cambrian, and possible megascopic frond-like forms have been discovered in a single layer, for example in Saudi Arabia, that is overtopped by a volcanic ash, dated at 569 ± 3 Ma, thus giving both good preservation and precision dating of the Dhaiqa Formation in the Dhaiqa Basin and its enclosed Ediacarans. In addition, the discovery of *Horodyskia*-like fossils in the Jif'n Basin is a first occurrence for Saudi Arabia. They have a similar Neoproterozoic age of forms found in China, both of which are significantly younger than the more than 1 billion year old forms found in North America and Australia. Of significance is an ash from the Arabian Shield dated at @565 Ma and associated with dropstones and diamictites which record one of the youngest firmly dated of the Neoproterozoic glaciations (Linnemann *et al.*, 2017), contemporaneous with the Shuram-Wonoka $\delta^{13}C$ anomaly. And other discoveries in the several different segments of what was once Rodinia and then Gondwana gives hope for a more in depth understanding of environments and biota at this time of significant changes on planet Earth.



Possible glacial diamictite in the Naghr Formation to the east of Duba (I) and possible dropstone. An ash from the Dhaiqa region to the south, dated at @565, records the youngest of the Neoproterozoic glaciations, also noted in the Cadomian Orogeny of the NE Bohemian Massif and SW Iberia, a post-Gaskiers glacial event.

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