

## Data Repository item 2003034

TABLE DR1. NOMENCLATURE AND AGE OF THE RORAIMA UNIT SINCE 1875

Reference	Nomenclature	Remarks
Brown and Sawkins (1875), Guyana	Sandstone Formation	First reference to the giant table montains of sandstone
Dalton (1912), Venezuela	Roraima Series, refered to the Roraima Mountain (in Brazil-Venezuela-Guyana triple junction), Mesozoic	First use of the name Roraima
Connoly (1925), Guyana	Kaiteurian Series, Mesozoic	Introduced the name Kaiteur Series
Paiva (1939), Brazil	Roroimā or Kaieteur Sandstone, Torridonian (Late Neoproterozoic)	First to propose a Precambrian age, based on correlation with the Lavras Series of Brazil
Gansser (1954), Brazil, Guyana, Venezuela and Colombia	Roraima Formation (Upper, Middle and Lower members), post-Jurassic Uailā Formation, pre-Roraima	Correlation of sandstones of SW Venezuela and Colombian Llanos to the Upper Roraima Member. Introduction of a pre-Roraima unit
Ramos (1956), Brazil	Quinô and Roraima Formations (Late Cretaceous) and Suapi Formation (Early Devonian)	First recognition of an unconformity within the Pacaraima sedimentary rocks
Barbosa and Ramos (1959), Brazil	Roraima Formation, Late Triassic and Kaieteur Formation, Cambro-Ordovician	Accepted the unconformity of Ramos above and introduced the name Kaieteur to Brazil
Bouman (1959), Brazil	Roraima Formation, Quinô, Suapi and Arai Members, Mesozoic	Proposed stratigraphy lacks the upper part of the sequence
McCandless (1962), Venezuela	Cinaruco Formation	Introduced the Cinaruco Formation for Roraima-like deformed sandstone sequences of Venezuela
Civirieux (1966), Venezuela	La Esmeralda Formation	Used for deformed sedimentary rocks of uncertain stratigraphic position and age
Amaral (1970), Brazil	Roraima Formation (Araí, Maú and Cotingo Members), Stenian Uailan Formation, Stenian	Same Gansser's (1954) concept, with two formations separated by an unconformity
Reid (1972), Venezuela	Roraima Group (Uairén, Cuquenan, Uaimapué and Matauá Formations)	First use of the group concept
Yáñez (1972), Venezuela	Roraima Group (Ayuan-tepui, Canaima and Guaiquinima Formations)	Stratigraphic subdivision and nomenclature in Venezuela, but with no priority over Reid (1972) names
Putte (1972), Venezuela	Roraima Formation subdivided in eleven members (Arutání, Manare, Orquidea, Piedritas, La Bonita, Rio Negro, Carrao, La Vieja, Canaima, Ayuantepui, and La Cumbre	
Braun and Ramgrab (1972), Brazil	Roraima Formation (Pacaraima and Tafelberg Members) Kaieteur Formation (Quinô, Suapi and Arai Members)	Another recognition of an unconformity within the sedimentary rocks of the Pacaraima Plateau
Keats (1973), Guyana	Roraima Formation divided into 12 units and members	Suggested a total thickness of 3400 m
Amaral (1974), Brazil	Roraima Formation (gabbro intrusions, Cotingo, Maú and Arai members) and Uailan Formation	Inclusion of the younger gabbros in the Roraima Formation and recognition of a pre-Roraima unit: the Uailan Formation
Reid (1974), Venezuela	Same stratigraphy as Reid (1972), Paleoproterozoic	Proposed West African kimberlites as the source for the Roraima (Uairén) diamonds
Montalvão et al. (1975), Brazil	Roraima Group (Arai, Suapi and Quinô Formations), 2470 m	First dating in Brazil of gabbroic intrusives into the Roraima Group
Pinheiro et al. (1976), Brazil	Tunui Group (undivided)	Introduced Tunui Group for western, folded Roraima-like deposits
Fernandes et al. (1977), Brazil	Tunuí Group (undivided), Calimian or older	Minimum age of the Tunuí Group determined by Rb-Sr on felsic intrusives
Veiga et al. (1979), Brazil	Urupi Formation, Paleoproterozoic	Named the Roraima-like deposits in the Amazonas State
Galvis et al. (1979), Colombia	Roraima Formation and La Pedrera Formation	Introduced La Pedrera for Roraima-like deposits along Traíra River and used Roraima for those at Caparro-Naquén Mountain
Pinheiro et al. (1981), Brazil	Roraima Group (Tucuxumã, Aliquelau, Linepernone, and Urutaniém Formations)	Nomenclature for the northwest Roraima State
Santos and D'Antona	Roraima Group (Arai, Suapi, Quinô,	Restablished names proposed by

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(1984), Brazil	Uailã and Matauí Formations), Paleoproterozoic.	Bouman (1959); partial integration of the nomenclature between Brazil and Venezuela
Reis et al. (1985), Brazil	Roraima Group as above, but subdivided Suapi Formation into the Verde, Pauré, Carmã and Nicarã Members, Paleoproterozoic	Same as above, but lacks the upper Matauí unit
Ghosh (1985), Venezuela	Roraima Group (Uairén, Cuquenan, Uaimapué and Matauí Formations)	First to recognize five main environments of deposition. Proposed that the ages of the Roraima decreases from east to the west
Santos (1985), Brazil	Roraima Group (Arai, Suapi, Quinô, Uailã, Serra do Sol and Matauí Formations), Paleoproterozoic	Introduced the Serra do Sol Formation and proposed an unconformity above the Quinô Formation
Castro and Barrocas (1986), Brazil	Roraima Group	Application of depositional systems to map the northeast of the Roraima State
Borges and D'Antona (1988), Brazil	Roraima Group, divided the Arai Formation of Tepequém Mountain into the Cabo Sobral, Funil and Paiva Members	Correlation of deposits at the Tepequém Mountain with the Arai Formation
Pinheiro et al. (1988), Brazil	Divided the Arai Formation into Upper and Lower Members, Paleoproterozoic	Introduced Roraima Supergroup
Reis et al. (1988), Brazil	Same stratigraphy as Pinheiro et al. (1988) but divided the Suapi Group into Nicarã, Pauré and Verde Formations, Paleoproterozoic	
Briceño et al. (1989), Venezuela	Roraima Group	Introduced the Ichún Formation for the acid tuffs of Venezuela
Renzoni (1990), Colombia	Tunui Group (Shanon, Piedras, and Ima Formations)	First subdivision of the Tunui Group
Reis et al. (1991), Brazil	Recognized sandstones younger than the Roraima Supergroup at Surucucus Mountain	Cobbles of the Surucucus Granite found in conglomerate at Surucucus Mountain
Nixon et al. (1992), Venezuela	Roraima Group	Proposed the Guaniamo kimberlitic dikes and sills as the primary source of the Roraima Group diamonds
Meyer and McCallum (1993), Venezuela	Roraima Group	Suggested other Proterozoic kimberlites will be discovered as the source for Roraima diamonds
Cox et al. (1993), Venezuela	Roraima Group, Moriche Formation (including Cinaruco and La Esmeralda Formations)	Introduced the Moriche Formation for deformed sandstones
Carrillo (1993), Colômbia-Brazil	Prefers "Precambrian sedimentary rocks of Guainia" instead of Roraima and Tunui Formations	Proposed an age of < 1200 Ma for the Tunui Group based on correlation to the Piraparaná Formation
Alberdi and Contreras (1995), Venezuela	Introduced the Capas de Abarén (Matauí) and Urico (Uaimapué) Formations in upper part of the Roraima Group	First to describe an erosional surface between Matauí (Abarén) and Uaimapué (Urico) Formations
Reis and Yáñez (2001), Brazil and Venezuela	Roraima Supergroup (Arai, Uaimapué and Matauí formations) and Suapi Group (Uiramutã, Verde, Pauré, Cuquenâ, Quinô Formations), Paleoproterozoic.	Important integration of the nomenclature between Brazil and Venezuela

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