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PALEOECOLOGICAL CORRELATIONS OF SANGAMONIAN (SENSU LATO = 80,000 TO CA. 220,000 YR BP) STRATA AND EVIDENCE OF AUTOCHTHONOUS DEPOSITION OF ARTIFACTS IN THE VALSEQUILLO REGION, PUEBLA, MEXICO

VanLandingham, Sam L.¹

¹ Consulting Environmentalist/Geologist, 1205 West Washington, Midland, TX 79701 sambrero@earthlink.net

Fossil diatoms in the Valsequillo area are important in supplying adequate paleoecological evidence for the *in situ* deposition (in the absence of strong water currents so necessary for the displacement and redeposition) of artifacts as large as those at the Hueyatlaco Archaeological Site. The paleoecology of lacustrine diatom-bearing samples from four nearby localities in the Valsequillo region all correlated with numerous diatomaceous samples from the Hueyatlaco Site (Puebla, Mexico) and indicate an autochthonous deposition of the artifacts at that site. This correlative evidence is consistent with a deposition in Sangamonian time and is based on the relationships of percentages of taxa in categories of the current, pH, and halobian spectra in six lines of correlation of samples between the Hueyatlaco Site and the four localities.